

North Carolina Manual

1997

1998



Published by the N.C. Department of the
Secretary of State

Blaine E. Marshall
Secretary

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Secretary of State

Elaine F. Marshall
Secretary

A Message from the N.C. Secretary of State

For nearly a century, the *North Carolina Manual* has served as an accurate and thorough reference source for North Carolina state government and politics. In fact, I cannot think of another source for these topics as comprehensive as the one you are currently holding in your hand.



Americans in general and North Carolinians in particular have always emphasized the importance of an informed citizenry in maintaining the health of our democracy. The *North Carolina Manual* serves to inform all of us about what our government does and who makes decisions that affect us. The manual helps the state's various executive branch agencies, universities and colleges and other institutions educate the people of North Carolina about their respective missions. In turn, I think, this manual reminds us that state government -- and the political process -- is not some faceless machine, but a human creation that functions only as well as the wisdom and sound judgment of the people who lead it.

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If this edition of the *North Carolina Manual* is your first exposure to our state, I would like to thank you for taking an interest in North Carolina. As any of our residents can tell you, it is an interest that will repay you many times over. Enjoy!

Elaine F. Marshall
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N.C. Secretary of State

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Charles Kuralt, 1934-97

A welcome, familiar visitor in homes across America for decades, broadcast journalist Charles Kuralt came home to North Carolina at the end of his own adventurous trek through life. Kuralt, who died on July 4, 1997, in New York, chose to be buried in the Old Chapel Hill Cemetery within sight of the university he loved so much and on whose behalf he worked ceaselessly during his entire adult life. A former reporter with the *Charlotte News*, Kuralt joined the CBS television network in 1957 and spent much of the next decade as a foreign correspondent. He came home, however, in 1967 and began chronicling the American heartland that lay outside the bright lights of our nation's big cities. For the rest of his life, Charles Kuralt used his *On the Road* reports and his *Sunday Morning* program to remind his audience of the strength and dignity of the lives they created for themselves every day through work, family, community and faith. At a time when skepticism and cynicism were the favored filters through which many people viewed life in the United States, Kuralt's work summoned them back to belief in themselves and the nation they built and sustain to this day. This year's *North Carolina Manual* is dedicated in memory of Charles Kuralt. If you would like to honor Kuralt's memory and career, please send your contributions to:

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UNC-CH School of Social Work
Campus Box 3550
Chapel Hill, N.C. 27599**



Terry Sanford, 1917-98

Terry Sanford's public life exemplified one of the primary lessons in conservation taught to all Boy Scouts: always leave a place better off than it was when you arrived. When Sanford, an Eagle Scout, died on April 18, 1998, North Carolina was far better off thanks to his efforts. As Governor, U.S. Senator, President of Duke University and Democratic Presidential candidate, Sanford never failed to respond to what Abraham Lincoln termed, "the better angels of our nature." His example of moderation, tolerance and pragmatic leadership steered North Carolina through the social turmoil of the civil rights movement, a struggle that led to violence and bloodshed in many other southern states. Sanford reconciled North Carolinians, black and white alike, to each other and did everything within his power to make their lives better through economic development and educational opportunity. Terry Sanford cultivated North Carolina, coaxing it into the modern era and sheltering it from the worst of the transitional pains. Sanford's vision and political talent dramatically altered the state's physical and psychological landscape, inspiring North Carolinians to make the sacrifices and effort that would allow later generations to live together in peace and prosperity.

His remarkable life began in Laurinburg, North Carolina, where he was born in 1917. His own family impoverished, like many others in the state, by the Depression, Sanford saw first-hand via the New Deal what political genius can accomplish. Frank Porter Graham, the president of the University of North Carolina, also made a profound impact on Sanford's life, helping awaken him to the suffering and poverty of many North Carolinians and to dedicate much of his

professional life to alleviating that grinding burden.

Sanford was also one of the bravest North Carolinians of his day. He resigned his draft-exempt position as an FBI agent at the start of World War II and entered the U.S. Army. He fought as a paratrooper from D-Day to the end of the war, fighting in France, Italy, Belgium and Germany. Sanford survived some of the fiercest combat of the war, earning the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart in the process.

He came home at the end of the war and launched his adult political career. In 1960, he entered the gubernatorial race, survived a bitter primary contest and handily won the general election that autumn. Sanford's four-year career as governor produced phenomenal achievements: the N.C. School of the Arts, the North Carolina Fund, the Governor's School and Learning Institute of North Carolina among them. Sanford's political talent and salesmanship moved the Research Triangle Park from the drawing board to reality, attracting some of the nation's most innovative industries. Sanford's achievements earned him a spot in a 1981 Harvard University study as one of the top ten governors in the United States during the 20th Century.

Sanford, however, wasn't through when he left the Executive Mansion. He accepted the presidency of Duke University in 1970 and promptly applied the energy and people skills that had served him so well in the political arena to work on behalf of the great Durham institution. Sanford guided the construction of the J.B. Fuqua School of Business and the swift growth of Duke University Medical Center into one of the largest, best research and teaching hospitals in the world. He provided a strong intellectual legacy for North Carolina and the nation through Duke's Institute of Policy Science Affairs, later renamed the Sanford Institute in his honor. He left a much wealthier, academically prominent Duke in 1985 to run for the U.S. Senate.

Sanford's 1986 victory astonished many North Carolina political observers who thought the former governor did not stand much of a chance of winning office a generation after his last elected service. Sanford put his accustomed energy and intellectual power into carrying out his duties as a Senator. Sanford's always-outspoken candor on the issues and his poor health cost him his seat in 1992. Never one to brood over political reverses, Sanford moved gracefully on, spending the remainder of his life busily writing, teaching, practicing law and leading the North Carolina Museum of Art. This edition of the *North Carolina Manual* is also dedicated to the memory of Terry Sanford, who left North Carolina and its people so much better off than they were before him. Donations in Sanford's memory may be made to:

**Performing Arts Institute
2200 W. Main St.
Suite 500
Durham, N.C. 27705**



Governor James B. Hunt, Jr.



Lieutenant Governor Dennis A. Wicker



Secretary of State Elaine F. Marshall



State Auditor Ralph Campbell



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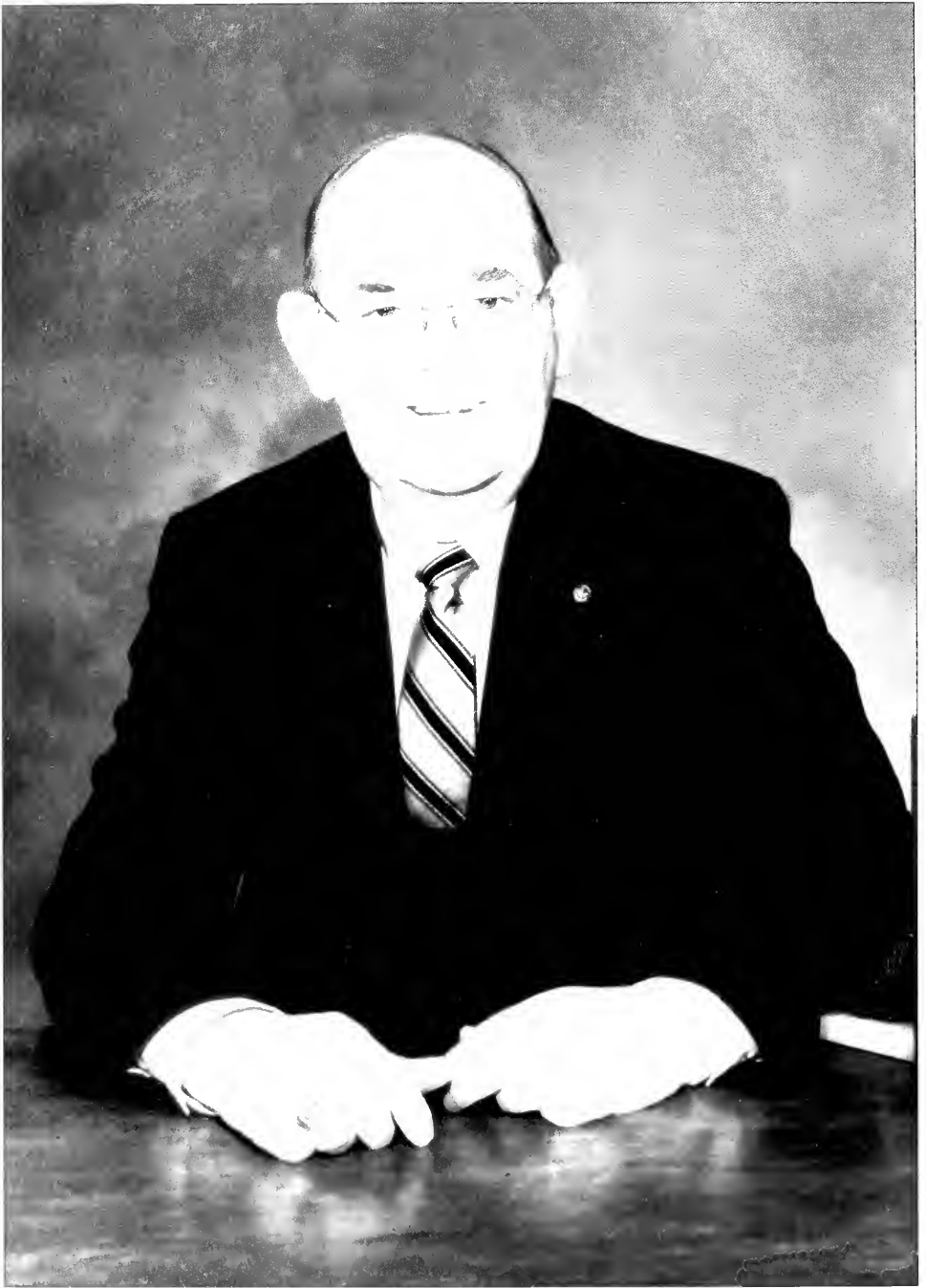


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Commissioner of Agriculture James A. Graham



Commissioner of Labor Harry E. Payne, Jr.

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N.C. House Speaker Harold J. Brubaker



N.C. Supreme Court Chief Justice Burley B. Mitchell, Jr.

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Charles Kuralt, 1934-97

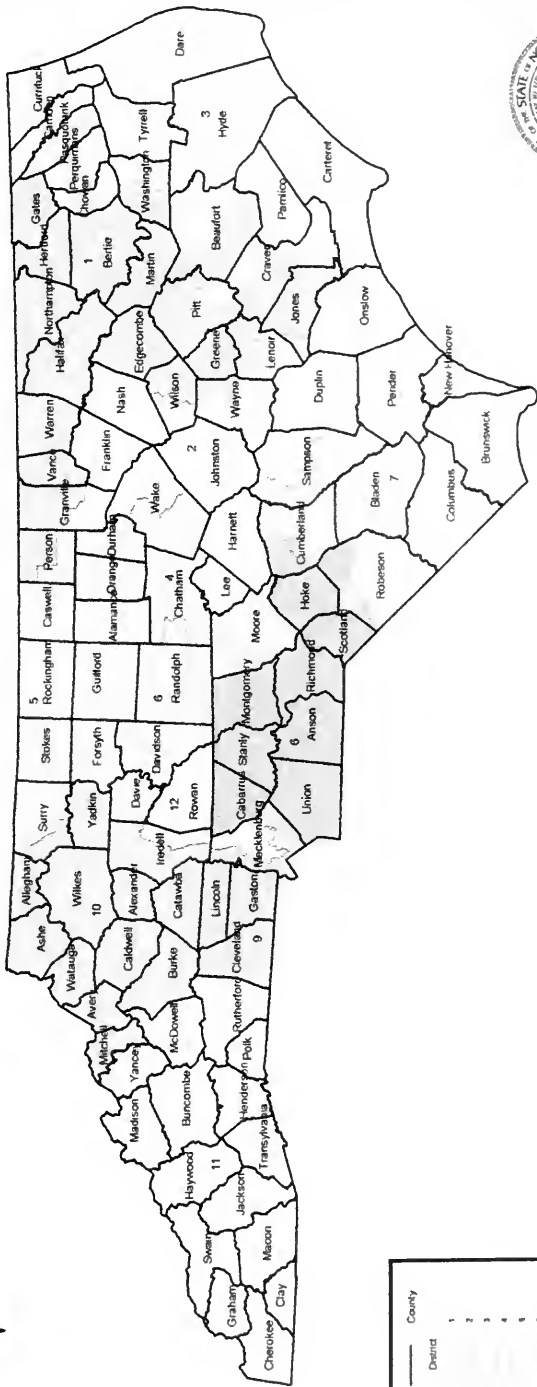
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Vice-President Albert Gore, Jr.

98 CONGRESSIONAL PLAN A



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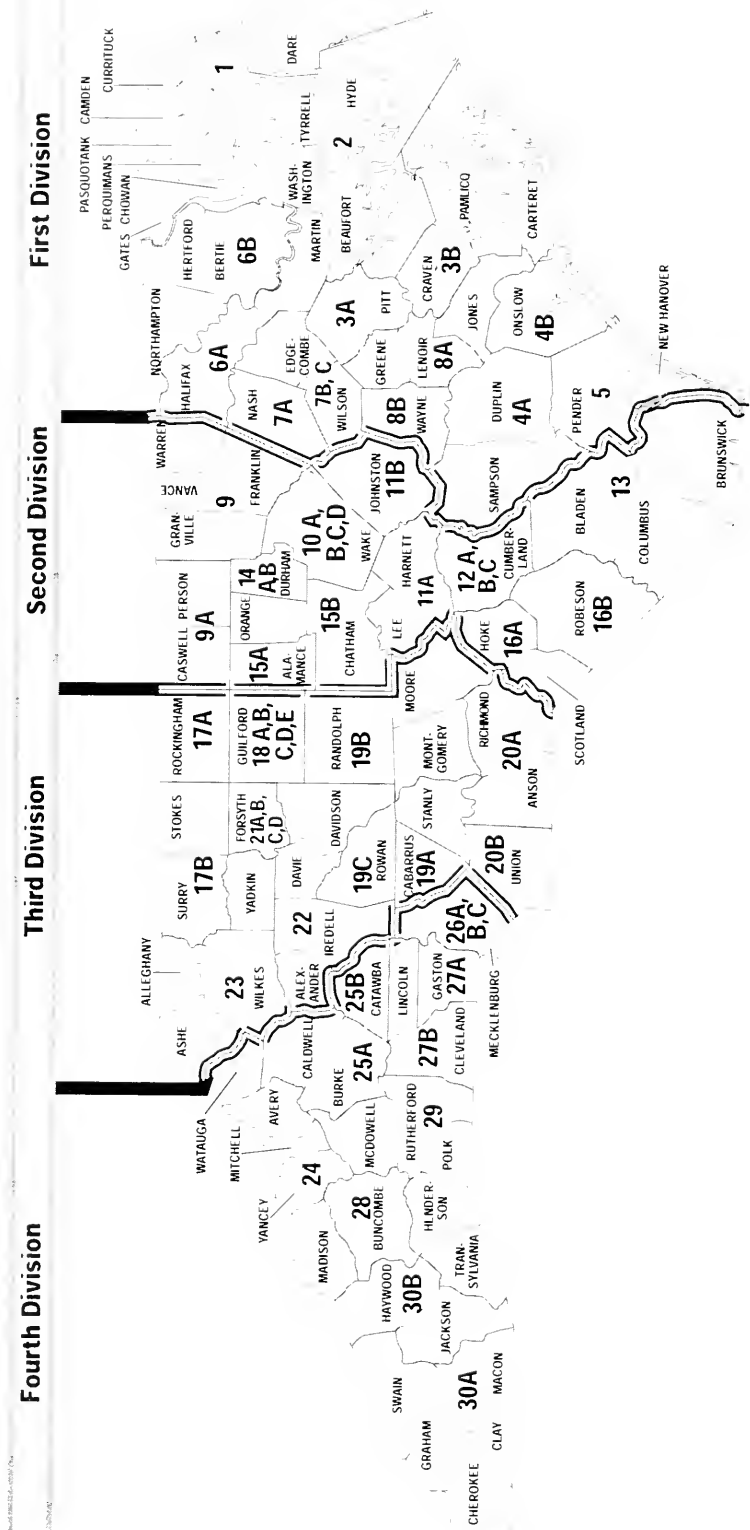
State Auditor Ralph Campbell



Governor James B. Hunt, Jr.

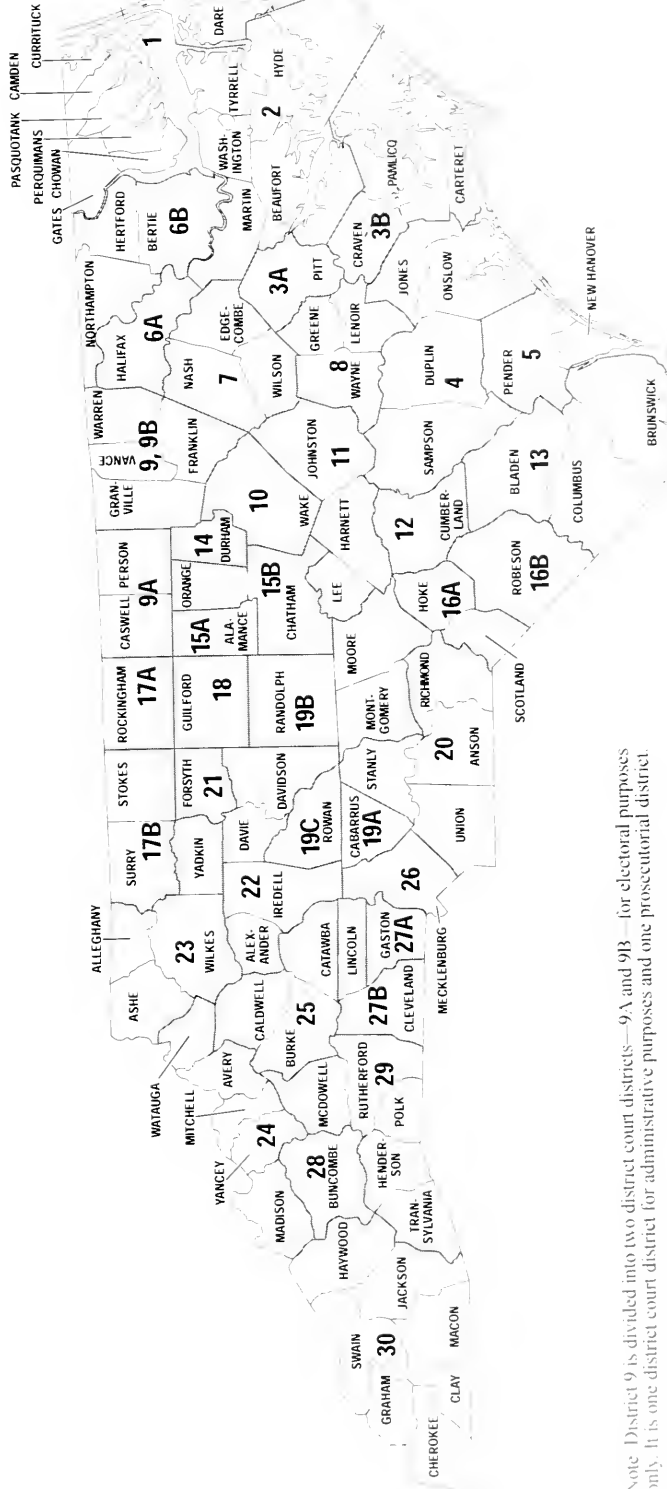
North Carolina Superior Court

Districts and Divisions as of June 30, 1998



North Carolina District Court and Prosecutorial Districts

as of June 30, 1998



Note: District 9 is divided into two district court districts—9A and 9B—for electoral purposes—only. It is one district court district for administrative purposes and one prosecutorial district.

North Carolina: A Photo Gallery

Photographs provided by the N.C. Division of Tourism, Film & Sports Development



U.S.S. North Carolina Battleship



Charlotte Skyline



*Connestee Falls
Transylvania County*



Roadside stand near Hendersonville



Governor's Mansion, Raleigh



Wild ponies on Shackleford Banks



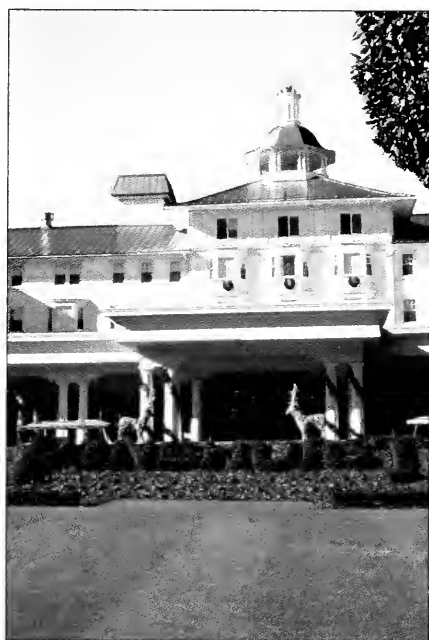
Great Smoky Mountains Railway



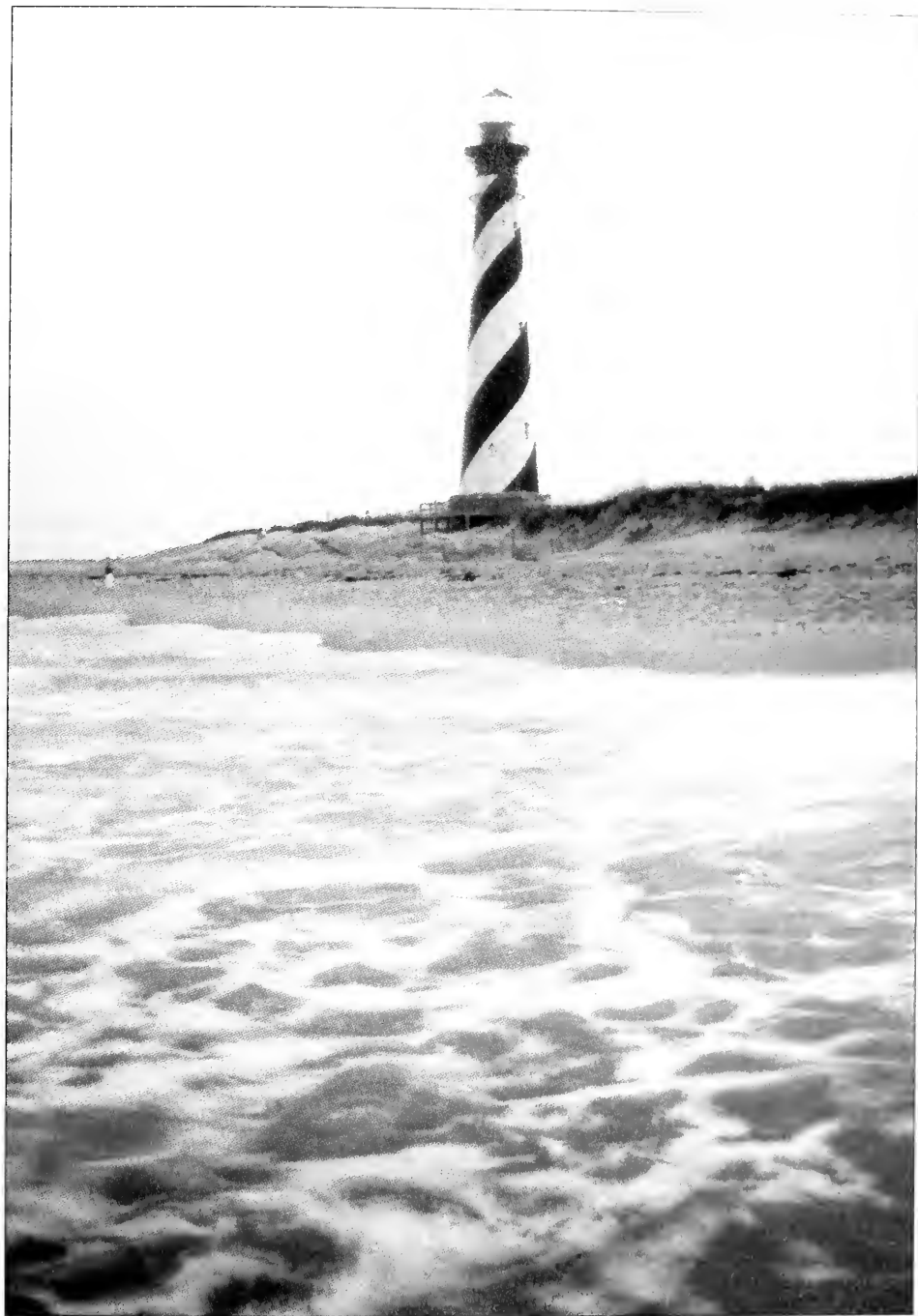
Elizabethan Garden



Old Salem



Christmas in Pinehurst



Cape Hatteras Lighthouse



Cradle of Forestry, Breunel



Elephants
Photo by Bill Russ

North Carolina is a state of many firsts. Its citizens initiated one of the first state symphonies, began the first state school for performing arts and also established the first state-operated zoo. And not just any zoo, but one of the largest natural habitat zoological parks in the world.

Nearly 25 years ago, no one could have imagined more than 1,400 acres of land in the foothills of the Uwharrie Mountain range could be transformed into representations of the rolling prairies of Kansas, the Serengeti Plains of Africa or Alaskan cliffs where arctic animals frolic.

Yet today, one of North Carolina's greatest treasures brings together 300 acres set aside for representing Africa's wilderness and 200 acres recreating environments of our own continent, North America. These two exhibit regions are home to more than 1,100 animals and 60,000 tropical and exotic plants. An additional 948 acres remains for future development of the zoo, which is an agency of the N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

The N.C. Zoo's mission is to encourage understanding of -- and commitment to -- the conservation of the world's wildlife and wild places through the recognition of the interdependence linking humans and nature.

North Carolina
Zoo

***Text provided by
the N.C. Zoo***

The idea for a state zoo began with civic leaders in Raleigh in the late 1960s. The Raleigh Jaycees held an exhibition professional football game in



Sea Lion

Photo by Bob Edmonson

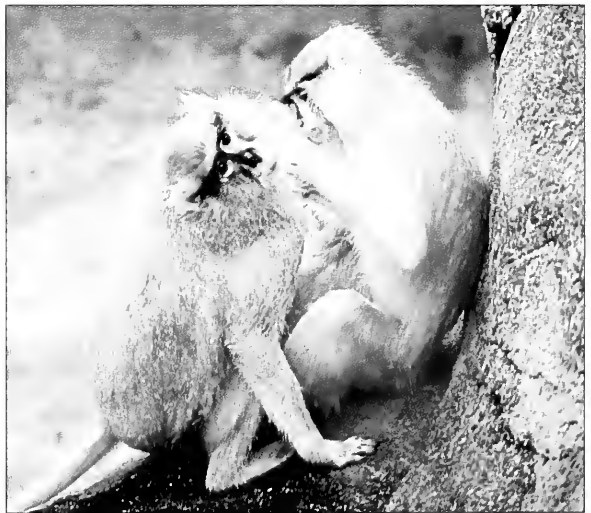
August, 1967, and collected \$18,000 to fund a feasibility study on establishing the zoo. Later that year, the North Carolina General Assembly passed a bill creating the N.C. Zoological Garden Study Commission to conduct the study. That nine-member commission found that a state zoo was not only possible, but desirable.

In late 1968, the N.C. Zoological Society, a non-profit organization, was incorporated to raise funds for the zoo. The state legislature followed by creating the N.C. Zoological Authority to oversee development of the

park. Authority members formed a Site Selection Committee and spent two years studying possible locations.

In February, 1971, the authority approved the committee's recommendation that the zoo be located in the center of the state near Asheboro. At a joint meeting of the authority and the society, the Randolph County Society for Zoological Development gave 1,371 acres to the N.C. Zoological Society. The society turned the land over to the authority for the State of North Carolina.

The zoo site was dedicated as a primitive recreation area by Governor Robert W. Scott in spring 1972. In May of the same year, North



Patas Monkeys

Photo by Jim Page

Carolina voters approved a \$2 million zoo bond referendum. The first animals -- two Galapagos tortoises purchased by the society -- arrived at the zoo in summer 1973.

The zoo authority approved a master plan concept in late 1973 reflecting the total anticipated development of the zoo over the next 30 years. Construction on the interim zoo began in early 1974. The interim zoo, consisting of nine outdoor paddocks, an orientation building and an animal display building, was dedicated and opened to the public in August, 1974.

State and private support for the zoo increased, with the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation of Winston-Salem awarding a \$1 million grant to the zoo for permanent construction in December, 1975. In January, 1976, the first zoo telethon in America raised \$350,000 in pledges earmarked for animal purchases.

Momentum grew in 1976 as Governor James E. Holshouser officiated at the ground-breaking ceremony for initial construction of natural habitats in Africa -- the first geographic exhibit regions planned for the park. Over the next three years, the General Assembly appropriated \$11.8 million for the construction of Africa. During the same period, the Zoo Society raised \$250,000 through a second telethon and other contributions. The zoo also accepted \$546,471 in various grants.

Africa opened to the public in 1979 with the 3½-acre Forest Edge habitat (zebra/ostrich/giraffe) and public services facilities. The Forest Edge, along with five new habitats for elephant, rhinoceros, lion, chimpanzee and baboon, was dedicated by Gov. James B. Hunt, Jr., in summer 1980. The R.J. Reynolds Forest Aviary, the zoo's first indoor exhibit, was dedicated in August, 1982.

The zoo became a total natural habitat park in October, 1983, when the interim zoo was closed and visitors were directed to permanent facilities in



Scarlet Ibis

Photo by John Shuke, Jr.



Zebra
Contributed Photo



Red Wolf
Photo by Bob Edmonson



Mandrill
Photo by Jim Page

Africa. The zoo received accreditation from the American Zoo and Aquarium Association in August, 1984.

The African Region was expanded in October 1984 with the grand opening of the 53,500-square-foot African Pavilion and the adjacent 40-acre African Plains exhibit. Additional African habitats were added in August, 1989, with the opening of the Forest Glade outdoor gorilla exhibit and in July, 1992, with the unveiling of an African wart hog exhibit.

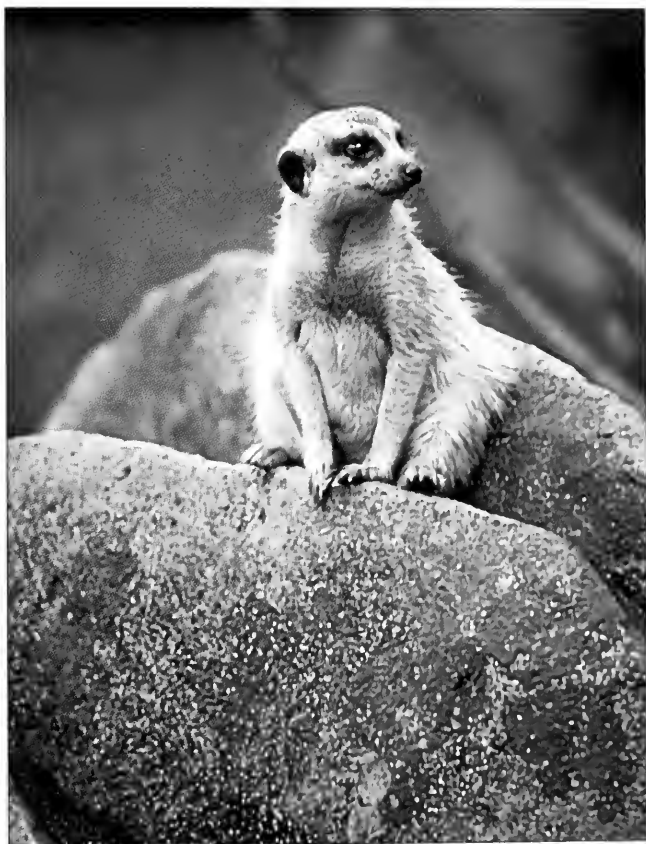
Construction on the North America region, covering 200 acres and including 40 new exhibits displaying 95 species of animals and 200 species of plants, began in April, 1987.

Species represented in the habitat range from the Arctic Circle to the Sonoran desert of Mexico.

The \$1.95 million Frederick Moir Hanes, M.D Veterinary Medical Center was dedicated in October, 1988, and was the first facility to be completed as part of the North America expansion. The W. David Stedman Education Center was dedicated on March 22, 1990, providing special classrooms, a library and other facilities for the thousands of school children who visit the zoo each year. It also houses zoo and society administrative offices.

The Sonora Desert, first of the North American habitats, was opened to the public on September 23, 1993. In November, 1993, Dr. David Jones, former director of the London Zoological Society, became the fourth director in the 20-year history of the N.C. Zoo.

Four North American region exhibit areas were unveiled during grand



Meerkat

Photo by Jim Page



Grizzly Bear
Photo by Jim Page

flowing from the mountains to the coast and opened in June, 1996. Future plans call for additional regions representing Asia, Europe, South America, Australia and a World of Seas.

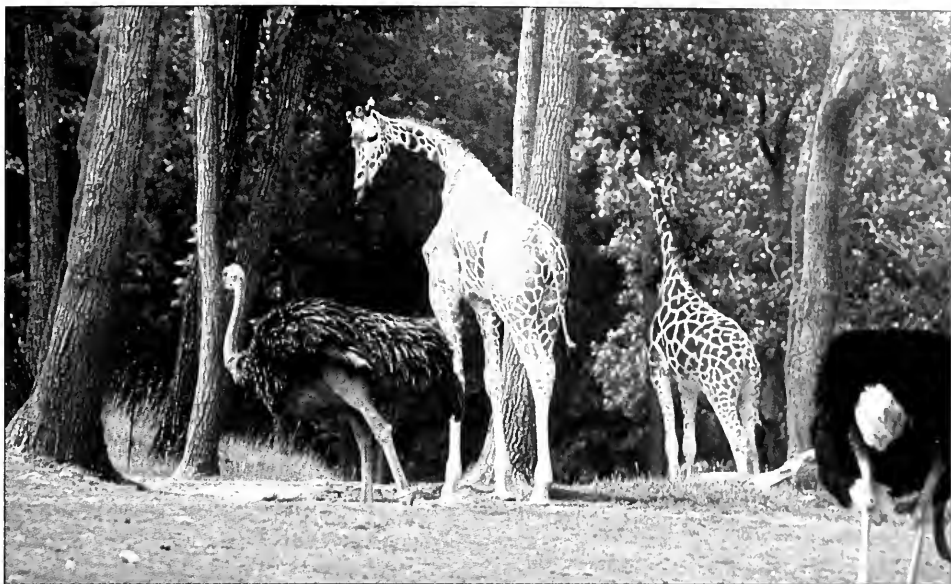
Renowned as the first American zoo conceived and built entirely around the natural habitat philosophy, animals at the N.C. Zoo wander through large indoor and outdoor habitats that simulate their wild environments. Exhibited in the animal habitats and along visitor areas is the largest botanical collection between Washington, D.C., and Atlanta, including a number of rare and endangered plant species native to North Carolina. Following is a brief description of each of the zoo's major habitats:

opening ceremonies on August 4, 1994, including the RJR/Nabisco Rocky Coast Habitat, the Cypress Swamp, the Marsh and the Hardee's Touch & Learn Center. In addition to the new exhibits, a new zoo entrance and parking lot, gift shops, restaurants and other visitor amenities also were opened.

Seven additional North American habitats -- the Prairie, Black Bear, Grizzly Bear and Red Wolf, along with an Alaskan seabird exhibit in the Rocky Coast -- opened April 20, 1995. The final North American exhibit, Streamside, is a re-creation of a North Carolina stream



Road Runner
Photo by Jim Page



Forest Edge
Photo by Jim Page

African Habitats

The African Pavilion houses 200 animals and more than 3,000 plants representing a variety of Africa's major ecosystems. Exotic wildlife from tropical rain forests, deciduous woodlands and grassland/savannahs recreate the diversity and wonder of the African continent. Among the species exhibited in the pavilion are Colobus monkeys, servals, meerkats, trumpeter hornbills and mandrills.

The forest glade habitat surrounds a troop of lowland gorillas, an endangered species. The thick vegetation in this exhibit resembles the dense clearings where these animals gather to forage for food.

The African plains stretches over 37 acres of rolling grassland. Here, ten species of antelope and several species of large birds gather in herds and flocks that resemble the African veldt, home to the



Serval
Photo by Bob Edmondson

greatest assemblage of hoofed animals found anywhere in the world. Exhibited antelope species include impala, greater kudu, Defassa waterbuck, gemsbok and Thomson's gazelles.

The forest edge habitat brings together wildlife from equatorial East Africa. Reticulated giraffes, Grant's zebras and ostriches meander through 3½ acres of



Ostrich

Photo by Jim Page

open woodland, foraging in mixed groups that are almost identical to those that form on Kenya's savannahs.

The wart hog habitat is a 3,200 square-foot outdoor exhibit that serves as home to three African wart hogs. Fewer than 70 of these unusual animals are currently found in North America.

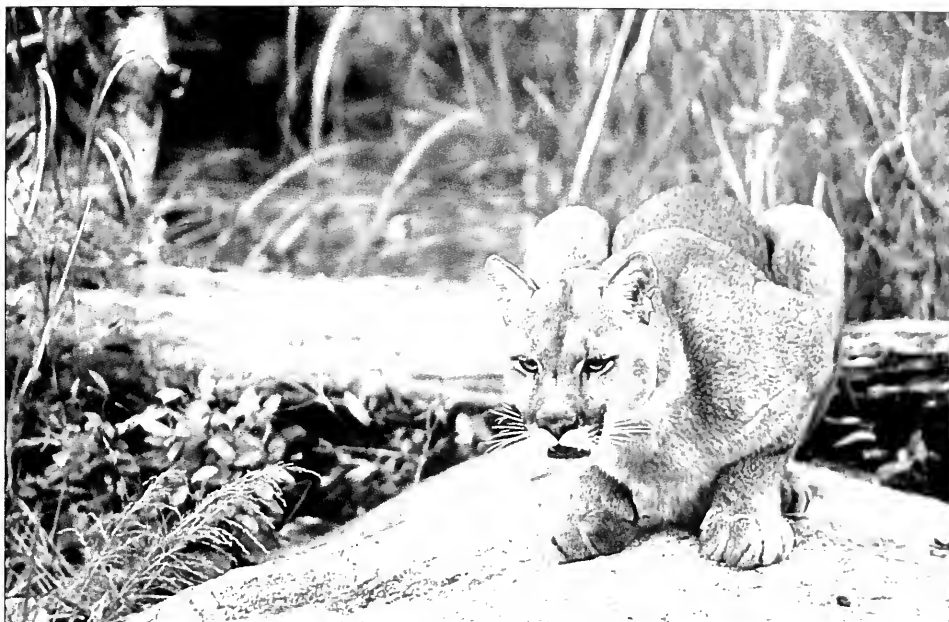
The lion habitat is home to a pride of these magnificent cats. Sheltered beneath towering mounds of artificial rock, the N.C. Zoo's lions rule over a grassy knoll with the same majesty that

gives their wild brothers dominion over Africa's open grasslands.

The chimpanzee habitat resembles the forests where troops of chimpanzees forage for fruits and termites. At the N.C. Zoo, a 14-member troop of males, females and their young is part of a study being conducted by Dr. Jane Goodall as she compares the behavior of captive chimps to chimps that live in the wild.

The Hamadryas baboon habitat is an island exhibit that abounds with the lively antics of these monkeys from Africa's rocky steppes. As if in Africa, the dominant male watches over his harem as they scamper over rocks and forage for food in the exhibit.

The elephant habitat offers sanctuary to four African elephants, a species



Cougar
Photo by Bob Edmonson



Spoonbill
Photo by Jim Page



Ocelots

Photo by Jim Page

walls more than 1,700 tropical plants and 90 exotic birds recreate the wonders of a tropical forest. The aviary has recorded the first U.S. hatchings of two rare birds -- the African pied barbet and the Asian red-faced liocichla. It also has



Grant's Gazelle

Photo by Jim Page

that is threatened with extinction. They graze in 3.5 acres of grassland that resembles the plains of Africa where they make their home.

The southern white rhinoceros exhibit is visually continuous with the elephants' grassland habitat. Endangered due to loss of habitat and illegal hunting for its horn, the rhino represents one of ten Species Survival Plan (SSP) programs at the N.C. Zoo. The SSPs are national efforts by zoos to improve the captive care and breeding of endangered animals.

The R. J. Reynolds Forest Aviary resembles a miniature jungle. Within its walls more than 1,700 tropical plants and 90 exotic birds recreate the wonders of a tropical forest. The aviary has recorded the first U.S. hatchings of two rare birds -- the African pied barbet and the Asian red-faced liocichla. It also has been named one of the ten best natural habitat exhibits in American zoos.

North America Habitats

The Sonora Desert was the first habitat to open in the zoo's 200-acre, \$32 million North American exhibit region. This \$4.1-million, 14,000-square-foot, indoor recreation of the



Female Lions
Photo by Jim Page

desert Southwest includes tarantulas, gila monsters, road runners, ocelots and a host of other desert creatures in a diurnal exhibit area beneath a glass-domed roof. A nocturnal exhibit area features vampire bats and other animals that are active only during the desert night.

The RJR Nabisco Rocky Coast is a recreation of an Arctic world, providing both above- and below-water viewing of the polar bear and sea lion pools. The exhibits are complete with jagged rocks, waterfalls and streams, all part of the complex filtration process which pumps 1,600 gallons of water per minute. The 2¼-inch double laminated glass in the polar bear exhibit brings visitors face-to-face



Gorilla
Photo by Bob Edmonson



Gila Monster
Photo by Jim Page



Otter
Photo by Tom Woods



Giraffe
Photo by Bob Edmonson



Rhinoceros
Photo by John Shuke, Jr.



Chimpanzee

Photo by Bill Russ

with these immense creatures swimming in the 12-foot-deep pool. The four-foot-deep sea lion pool also has several underground observation windows. Arctic foxes reside in a large area resting along side the cliffs of the polar bear exhibit.

The Hardee's Touch & Learn Center is a barnyard setting with Dexter cattle, Cotswold sheep, Nigerian dwarf goats, guinea hogs and other domestic animals. Its non-traditional design is painted in a soft blue lending to a wonderful experience for children to come in close contact with animals and pick fruit from an orchard or berries from a garden.

The cypress swamp habitat is a tangle of bald cypress trees, holly berries and rhododendron. The meandering boardwalks carry visitors by ducks nesting as they would in the wild, an artificial-rock alligator pond and an octagon-windowed kiosk with glass aquariums and terrariums where turtles paddle under water. The carnivorous plant garden with insect-eating pitcher plants and Venus fly traps is nestled along the trails and cougars roam in a tent-like enclosure equipped with large rocks and fallen trees over natural streams. The marsh is a natural continuation of the swamp with native wildfowl lured by the lush and safe environment.

The prairie is home to elk and American bison. Here, 11 acres of true prairie grass simulates a western grassland. Visitors are able to stop and view the animals from three overlooks as sidewalks open up from shaded trails leading along the perimeter. Zoo visitors can see the animals from elevated viewing stands that offer a vista across the hilly terrain. The American bison is North America's largest terrestrial mammal.

The Black Bear exhibit features three animals that arrived from the N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission after being seized from a roadside zoo in North Carolina. Their 14,500 square-foot exhibit is complete with high cliffs, a pool for wading and a stream lined with natural trees. The black bear is the only bear species native to North Carolina.



American Prairie Elk
Photo by Jim Page



Kudu
Photo by Jim Page



Colobus Monkey
Photo by Jim Page

Grizzly bears reside in an exhibit where a hidden moat creates the illusion that these behemoths can wander into the thick forest behind the exhibit. The two male grizzly bears came to the zoo from Montana, where they were labeled nuisance bears by the Grizzly Bear Recovery Program and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. They would have been destroyed if an appropriate home had not been found. Their exhibit is 8,000 square-feet and is equipped with a filtered pool, stream and two visitor overlooks.

Red wolves are among the most endangered species in North America and represent an extraordinary addition to the zoo's animal collection. In cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the American Zoo and Aquarium Association, the zoo has also developed an off-exhibit breeding facility as part of a breeding program to reintroduce red wolves into the wild. Because of the red wolf's nature, they will have little or no contact with animal keepers to ensure they remain wild and fearful of humans for reintroduction purposes. Their habitat features a den designed by zoo staffers and an exhibit with a spacious area of nearly 5,500 square feet.

Alaskan seabirds arrived at the zoo after zoo animal staff members traveled to an island off the coast of Alaska to collect three species, including thick-billed murres, parakeet auklets and horned puffins. The N.C. Zoo is the only zoo in America that exhibits the three. Most of the birds arrived as chicks, because they could acclimate to their new home quicker and easier than adult birds.

Inside the exhibit, which is located between the polar bear and sea lion exhibits, zoo visitors find a 200 square-foot habitat with a 28 foot-high rock cliff constructed by the zoo's design team. The exhibit enables the birds to climb atop the rocks and leap into a 45,000 gallon pool. The viewing gallery consists of a 9 X 36-foot window where visitors can see the birds gliding underwater through rock formations built in the 10 foot-deep pool or clambering into nesting holes created into the man-made cliff. Free tram ride between exhibits.

Visitor Services

In addition to the animal and plant exhibits, the zoo offers a number of amenities for visitors. These include: stroller and wheelchair rental; zoo audio tour rentals; tram and shuttle bus transportation; two lakeside picnic areas; six restaurants for sandwiches and snacks; five gift shops; on- and off-site educational programs; a number of special events throughout year; and free admission for pre-registered North Carolina school groups.

For more information about the N.C. Zoological Park, call:

(800) 488-0444

or visit the zoo's Web site at:

<http://www.nczoo.org/index.html>

North Carolina's Beginnings

The first known European exploration of North Carolina occurred during the summer of 1524. A Florentine navigator named Giovanni da Verrazano, in the service of France, explored the coastal area of North Carolina between the Cape Fear River area and Kitty Hawk. A report of his findings was sent to Francis I, and published in Richard Hakluyt's *Divers Voyages touching the Discoverie of America*. No attempt was made to colonize the area. Between 1540 and 1570 several Spanish explorers from the Florida Gulf region explored portions of North Carolina, but again no permanent settlements were established.

Coastal North Carolina was the scene of the first attempt by English-speaking people to colonize North America. Two colonies were begun in the 1580s under a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh. The first colony, established in 1585 under the leadership of Ralph Lane, ended in failure. A second expedition under the leadership of John White began in the spring of 1587 when 110 settlers, including seventeen women and nine children, set sail for the new world. The White Colony arrived near Hatteras in June, 1587, and went on to Roanoke Island, where they found the houses built by Ralph Lane's expedition still standing. Two significant events occurred shortly after the colonists arrival -- two "friendly" Indians were baptized and a child was born. Virginia Dare was the first child born to English-speaking parents in the new world.

The colonists faced many problems. With supplies running short, White was pressured to return to England for provisions. Once in England, White was unable to immediately return to Roanoke because of the impending attack by the Spanish Armada. When he was finally able to return in 1590, he found only the abandoned remnants of what was once a thriving settlement. There were no signs of life, only the word "CROATAN" carved on a nearby tree. Much speculation has been made about the fate of the "Lost Colony," but no one has successfully explained the disappearance of the colony and its settlers.

Permanent Settlement

The first permanent English settlers in North Carolina emigrated from the Tidewater area of southeastern Virginia. The first of these "overflow" settlers moved into the area of the Albemarle Sound in northeast North Carolina around 1650.

In 1663, Charles II granted a charter to eight English noblemen who had helped him regain the throne of England. The charter document contains the following description of the territory which the eight Lords Proprietor were granted title to:

"All that Territory or tract of ground, situate, lying, and being within our Dominions in America, extending from the North end of the Island called Luck Island, which lies in the Southern Virginia Seas and within six and Thirty degrees of the Northern Latitude, and to the West as far as the South Seas; and so Southerly as far as the River Saint Mathias, which borders upon the Coast of Florida, and within one and Thirty degrees of Northern Latitude, and West in a direct line as far as the South Seas aforesaid; Together with all and singular Ports, Harbours, Bays, Rivers, Isles, and Islets belonging Into the Country aforesaid; And also, all the Soil, Lands, Fields, Woods, Mountains, Farms, Lakes, Rivers, Bays, and Islets situate or being within the Bounds or Limits aforesaid; with the Fishing of all sorts of Fish, Whales, Sturgeons, and all other Royal Fishes in the Sea, Bays, Islets, and Rivers within the premises, and the Fish therein taken;

And moreover, all Veins, Mines, and Quarries, as well discovered as not discovered, of Gold, Silver, Gems, and precious Stones, and all other, whatsoever be it, of Stones, Metals, or any other thing whatsoever found or to be found within the Country, Isles, and Limits"

The territory was to be called "Carolina" in honor of Charles I. In 1665, a second charter was granted in order to clarify territorial questions not answered in the first charter. This charter extended the boundary lines of Carolina to include:

"All that Province, Territory, or Tract of ground, situate, lying, and being within our Dominions of America aforesaid, extending North and Eastward as far as the North end of Carahtuke River or Gullet; upon a straight Westerly line to Wyonoake Creek, which lies within or about the degrees of thirty six and thirty Minutes, Northern latitude, and so West in a direct line as far as the South Seas; and South and Westward as far as the degrees of twenty nine, inclusive, northern latitude; and so West in a direct line as far as the South Seas."

Between 1663 and 1729, North Carolina was under the near-absolute control of the Lords Proprietors and their descendants. The small group commissioned colonial officials and authorized the governor and his council to grant lands in the name of the Lords Proprietors. In 1669, philosopher John Locke wrote the Fundamental Constitutions as a model for the government of Carolina. Albemarle County was divided into local governmental units called precincts. Initially there were three precincts -- Berkley, Carteret, and Shaftesbury -- but as the colony expanded to the south and west, new precincts were created. By 1729, there were a total of eleven precincts -- six in Albemarle County and five in Bath County, which had been created in 1696. Although the Albemarle Region was the first permanent settlement in the Carolina area, another populated region soon devel-

oped around present-day Charleston, South Carolina. Because of the natural harbor and easier access to trade with the West Indies, more attention was given to developing the Charleston area than her northern counterparts. For a twenty-year period, 1692-1712, the colonies of North and South Carolina existed as one unit of government. Although North Carolina still had her own assembly and council, the governor of Carolina resided in Charleston and a deputy governor was appointed for North Carolina.

Royal Colony

In 1729, seven of the Lords Proprietors sold their interest in North Carolina to the crown and North Carolina became a royal colony. The eighth proprietor, Lord Granville, retained economic interest and continued granting land in the northern half of North Carolina. The crown supervised all political and administrative functions in the colony until 1775.

Colonial government in North Carolina changed little between the proprietary and royal periods, the only major difference being who appointed colonial officials. There were two primary units of government -- the governor and his council and a colonial assembly whose representatives were elected by the qualified voters of the county. Colonial courts, unlike today's courts, rarely involved themselves in formulating governmental policy. All colonial officials were appointed by either the Lords Proprietors prior to 1729 or by the crown afterwards. Members of the colonial assembly were elected from the various precincts (counties) and from certain towns which had been granted representation. The term "precinct" as a geographical unit ceased to exist after 1735. These areas became known as "counties" and about the same time "Albemarle County" and "Bath County" ceased to exist as governmental units.

The governor was an appointed official, as were the colonial secretary, attorney general, surveyor general and the receiver general. All officials served at the pleasure of the Lords Proprietors or the crown. The council served as an advisory group to the governor during the proprietary and royal periods, in addition to serving as the upper house of the legislature when the assembly was in session. When vacancies occurred in colonial offices or on the council, the governor was authorized to carry out all mandates of the proprietors and could make a temporary appointment until the vacancy was filled by proprietary or royal commission. One member of the council was chosen as president of the group and many council members were also colonial officials. If a governor or deputy governor was unable to carry on as chief executive because of illness, death, resignation or absence from the colony, the president of the council became the chief executive and exercised all powers of the governor until the governor returned or a new governor was commissioned.

The colonial assembly was made up of men elected from each precinct and town where representation had been granted. Not all counties were entitled to the

same number of representatives. Many of the older counties had five representatives each, while those formed after 1696 were each allowed only two. Each town granted representation was allowed one representative. The presiding officer of the colonial assembly was called the speaker and was elected from the entire membership of the house. When a vacancy occurred, a new election was ordered by the speaker to fill it. On the final day of each session, bills passed by the legislature were signed by both the speaker and the president of the council.

The colonial assembly could meet only when it was called into session by the governor. Since the assembly was the only body authorized to grant the governor his salary and spend tax monies raised in the colony, it met on a regular basis until just before the Revolutionary War. There was, however, a constant struggle for authority between the governor and his council on the one hand and the general assembly on the other. Two of the most explosive issues involved fiscal control of the colony's revenues and the election of treasurers. Both were privileges of the assembly. The question of who had the authority to create new counties also simmered throughout the colonial period. On more than one occasion, elected representatives from counties created by the governor and council without consulting the lower house were refused seats until the matter was resolved. These conflicts between the executive and legislative bodies were to have a profound effect on the organization of state government after independence.

The Struggle for Independence

On April 12, 1776, North Carolina authorized its delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for independence. This was the first official call for independence from any of the colonies. The 83 delegates present in Halifax at the Fourth Provincial Congress unanimously adopted the Halifax Resolves, which indicted the colony's royalist government in blunt fashion:

The Select Committee, taking into Consideration the usurpations and violence attempted and committed by the King and Parliament of Britain against America, and the further measures to be taken for frustrating the same, and for the better defense of this province reported as follows, to wit,

It appears to your Committee that pursuant to the Plan concerted by the British Ministry for subjugating America, the King and Parliament of Great Britain have usurped a Power over the Persons and Property of the People unlimited and uncontrolled and disregarding their humble Petitions for Peace, Liberty and Safety, have made divers Legislative Acts, denouncing War, Famine and every Species of Calamity daily employed in destroying the People and committing the most horrid devastation on the Country. That Governors in different Colonies have declared Protection to slaves who should imbrue their Hands in the Blood of their Masters. That the Ships belonging to America are declared prizes of War and many of them have been violently seized and confiscated in consequence of

which multitudes of the people have been destroyed or from easy Circumstances reduced to the most Lamentable distress.

And whereas the moderation hitherto manifested by the United States and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother Country on Constitutional Principles, have procured no mitigation of the aforesaid wrongs and usurpations and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those Means alone which have been hitherto tried. Your Committee are of the Opinion that the house should enter into the following Resolve, to wit,

Resolved that the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the other delegates of the other colonies in declaring Independence, and forming foreign Alliances, resolving to this Colony the Sole, and Exclusive right of forming a Constitution and Laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time under the direction of a General Representation thereof to meet the delegates of the other Colonies for such purposed as shall be hereafter pointed out...

The Halifax Resolves were important because they were the first official action calling for independence from Britain and they were directed at all of the colonies that had taken up arms against the crown. Virginia followed with her own recommendations soon after the adoption of the Halifax Resolution and on July 4, delegates at the Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia signed the final draft of the Declaration of Independence, North Carolinians William Hooper, Joseph Hewes and John Penn among them. In early December, 1776, delegates to the Fifth Provincial Congress adopted the first constitution for North Carolina. On December 21, 1776, Richard Caswell became the first governor of North Carolina under the new constitution.

Early Statehood

On November 21, 1789, the state adopted the United States Constitution, becoming the twelfth state to enter the federal union. In 1788, North Carolina had rejected the Constitution because of the lack of necessary amendments to ensure freedom of the people. The Bill of Rights satisfied the concerns of antifederalists enough to ensure the state's adoption of the Constitution a year later.

State Constitution of 1835

The 1832 legislative assembly passed a bill calling for a state constitutional convention. A popular referendum that same year supported the idea of a convention. The convention opened on June 4, 1835, in Raleigh. The new constitution provided for popular election of the governor, as well as fixing the governor's term in office to two years per term and no more than two consecutive terms. It established a more equitable method of representation in the General Assembly. The new constitution fixed the terms of several offices in the Council of State,

equalized the poll tax, banned the legislature from considering private bills, established new legislative procedures for divorce and other matters of civil law and created a new structure for impeaching public officials. The new state constitution also created a mechanism that would allow successive General Assembly sessions to propose constitutional amendments for popular ratification. The Constitution of 1835 passed when submitted to a popular referendum.

Constitution of 1868

The Constitution of 1868 provided for universal male suffrage. State and county officials would henceforth be elected by popular vote and the terms for governor and lieutenant governor were extended to four years. Most of the state's judges would likewise be elected by popular vote to eight-year terms. The new state constitution created extensive public services for North Carolinians with disabilities, provided for public orphanages and improved public access to higher education. North Carolinians could no longer be imprisoned for debt under the new state constitution and women, while still not given full citizenship rights, gained considerable new property rights. The constitution also ended the archaic network of county justices, replacing them instead with county commissions and establishing townships in each county for administrative purposes.

The Progressive Era

The dawn of the 20th Century brought changes to North Carolina's economy and society. The state benefitted from strong, progressive political leadership from governors such as Charles Brantley Aycock (inaugurated in 1901). Aycock persuaded the General Assembly to undertake the most sweeping expansion of the state's public education system in nearly a century. Many North Carolina counties gained access to local public education for the first time ever between 1900 and 1920. Gov. Aycock also convinced the General Assembly to make school funding and maintenance, including hiring and paying teachers, a state function.

North Carolina's state government made other progressive changes during the first two decades of the new century. The state's park system was founded in 1915 with the opening of Mount Mitchell State Park. Led by Gov. Cameron Morrison (1921-25) the state finally addressed its abysmal transportation network through the creation of a state highway commission and funding of new road construction through a series of statewide bond referenda. Morrison also coaxed the General Assembly into spending more money on public health throughout the state and funding vast improvements in the state's public schools and public universities and colleges.

Morrison's successor, Angus McLean (1925-29), continued the pattern of expanding the administrative scope and expertise of state government and funding badly-needed improvements in public infrastructure. McLean promoted the

expansion and diversification of the state economy, both in the industrial and agricultural sectors. Under McLean's guidance, the state also began systematic efforts to attract new capital investment to North Carolina.

War and Sacrifice

The Japanese Navy's attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, launched a new period of sacrifice for many North Carolina families. Coastal residents, particularly on the Outer Banks, had an uncomfortably close view of the horrors of modern war throughout 1942 and 1943 as German submarines torpedoed and sank scores of ships within sight of land. Many North Carolina civilians risked their lives to rescue sailors from these sinkings and hospitals along the coast treated many injured and burned survivors. More poignantly, the state's coastal residents collected the bodies of dead sailors that washed ashore and buried them next to generations of their own kin in local cemeteries.

North Carolina played a significant role in the American war effort. Fort Bragg, which dated back to World War I, swelled in size, while Cherry Point Marine Air Station and Seymour Johnson Air Force Base were founded to train pilots for both the European and Pacific theaters. By the end of the war, military bases scattered throughout North Carolina had trained more men for combat than any other state in the Union.

Over 360,000 North Carolinians served in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II. More than 4,000 of them died in combat. Hundreds of thousands of other North Carolinians who remained in the state during the war worked long hours and often went hungry to support the war effort.

The Humble Giant

The living standards of most state residents improved steadily following 1960 as North Carolina's investment in public higher education, unrivaled by nearly any state south of the Mason-Dixon Line, produced large numbers of skilled workers and professionals. By 1990, for the first time in its history, almost half of the state's residents lived in urban areas. Economic diversification, a better-educated work force and shrewd public sector investments such as the Research Triangle Park in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area led to mushrooming population growth in the state's cities. North Carolina, by 1980, had become one of the ten most populous states in the United States.

The Mecklenburg Declaration of 1775 *

Officers

Abraham Alexander, Chair
John McKnitt Alexander

Delegates

Col. Thomas Polk	Ezra Alexander	Waightstill Avery
Ephraim Brevard	William Graham	Benjamin Patton
Hezekiah J. Balch	John Quarry	Mathew McClure
John Phifer	Abraham Alexander	Neil Morrison
James Harris	John McKnitt Alexander	Robert Irwin
William Kennon	Hezekiah Alexander	John Flenniken
John Ford	Adam Alexander	David Reese
Richard Barry	Charles Alexander	Richard Harris, Sen.
Henry Downs	Zacheus Wilson, Sen.	

The following resolutions were presented:

1. *Resolved.* That whosoever directly or indirectly abetted or in any way form or manner countenanced the uncharted and dangerous invasion of our rights as claimed by Great Britain is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

2. *Resolved.* That we the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bonds which have connected us to the mother country and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British Crown and abjure all political connections contract or association with that nation who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties and inhumanely shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

3. *Resolved.* That we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people, are, and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing association under the control of no power other than that of our God and the General Government of the Congress to the maintenance of which independence we solemnly pledge to each other our mutual cooperation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor.

4. *Resolved.* That as we now acknowledge the existence and control of no law or legal officer, civil or military within this County, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life all, each and every of our former laws - wherein nevertheless the Crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

5. *Resolved.* That it is further decreed that all, each and every Military Officer in this County is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he act-

ing conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz., a justice of the peace, in the character of a "committee man" to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy according to said adopted laws and to preserve peace, union and harmony in said county, and to use every exertion to spread the love of Country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this Province.

* The Mecklenburg Declaration was adopted on May 20, 1775. This document is found in Vol. IX, pages 1263-65 of the *Colonial Records of North Carolina*; however, the authenticity of the declaration has become a source of controversy among historians. The text of the Resolves was recalled from memory by the clerk some twenty years after the Mecklenburg meeting. The original notes had been lost in a fire.

The Halifax Resolution of 1776*

The Select Committee taking into Consideration the usurpations and violences attempted and committed by the King and Parliament of Britain against America, and the further Measures to be taken for frustrating the same, and for the better defense of this province reported as follows, to wit,

It appears to your Committee that pursuant to the Plan concerted by the British Ministry for subjugating America, the King and Parliament of Great Britain have usurped a Power over the Persons and Properties of the People unlimited and uncontrouled; and disregarding their humble Petitions for Peace, Liberty and safety, have made divers Legislative Acts, denouncing War Famine and every Species of Calamity against the Continent in General. That British Fleets and Armies have been and still are daily employed in destroying the People and committing the most horrid devastations on the Country. That Governors in different Colonies have declared Protection to Slaves who should imbrue their Hands in the Blood of their Masters. That the Ships belonging to America are declared prizes of War and many of them have been violently seized and confiscated in consequence of which multitudes of the people have been destroyed or from easy Circumstances reduced to the Lamentable distress.

And whereas the moderation hitherto manifested by the United Colonies and their sincere desire to be reconciled to the mother Country on Constitutional Principles, have procured no mitigation to the afore-said Wrongs and usurpations, and no hopes remain of obtaining redress by those Means alone which have been hitherto tried, Your Committee are of Opinion that the house should enter into the following Resolve to wit,

Resolve that the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be impowered to concur with the delegates of the other Colonies in declaring Independency, and forming foreign Alliances, reserving to this Colony the Sole, and Exclusive right of forming a Constitution and Laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time (under the direction of a general Representation thereof) to meet the delegates of the other Colonies for such purposes as shall be hereafter pointed out.

* The resolution was adopted on April 12, 1776.

North Carolina's State Symbols

Like every other state in the U.S. and nearly every country in the world, North Carolina's state government has selected a wide array of official state symbols. Some of these symbols, such as the state seal, are historic relics that played an important legal role earlier in the state's history. Others are symbols chosen by the N.C. General Assembly to promote important North Carolina products, natural resources and human achievement. Some symbols are literally larger than life, particularly such historic state buildings as the North Carolina Capitol, the N.C. Legislature Building and the Executive Mansion, the official residence of North Carolina's governor. All North Carolina symbols share one important function, namely reminding North Carolinians and the rest of the world of our state's cultural character, natural wonders and rich history.

The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina

The state seal is probably the oldest official state symbol. A seal for important documents was used before a state government was organized in North Carolina. During the colonial period North Carolina used successively four different seals. Since independence, the state has used six different versions of the seal.

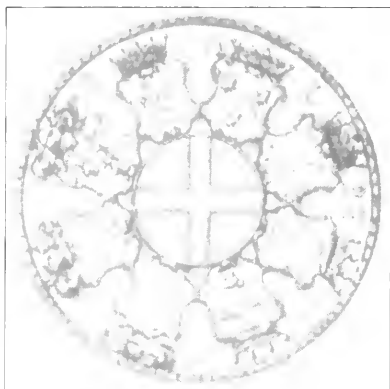
Shortly after King Charles II issued the Charter of 1663 to the Lords Proprietors, a seal was adopted to use in conjunction with their newly-acquired domains in America. No official description has been found of the seal but it can be seen in the British Public Record Office in London. The seal had two sides and was 3 and 3/8 inches in diameter. The impression was made by bonding two wax cakes together with tape before being impressed. The finished impression was about a quarter-inch thick. This seal was used on all official papers of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, which at the time included all of the territory inside the current borders of both North Carolina and South Carolina.

When the Government of Albemarle was organized in 1665, it adopted for a seal the reverse side of the seal of the Lords Proprietors. Between the coat of arms, the word A-L-B-E-M-A-R-L-E was fixed in capitals beginning with the letter "A" between the Craven arms and those of Lord John Berkeley. The Albemarle seal



Lords Proprietors Seal

was small, only 1 and 7/16 inches in diameter, and had only one face. The seal was usually impressed on red wax, but was occasionally imprinted on a wafer stuck to the instrument with soft wax. The government for Albemarle County was the first to use the seal. As the colony grew, it became the seal of the entire Province of North Carolina. It continued in use until just after the purchase of North Carolina by the crown.



Albemarle Seal, 1665-1730

During the troublesome times of the Cary Rebellion, the Albemarle seal was not used. Instead, Cary used his family arms as a seal for official papers. William Glover used his private seal during his presidency as well.

When North Carolina became a royal colony in 1729, the old "Albemarle" seal was no longer applicable. On February 3, 1730, the Board of Trade recommended that the king order a public seal for the province of North Carolina. Later that same month, the king approved the recommendations and ordered that a new seal be prepared for the governor of North Carolina. On March 25, the Board of Trade presented the king with a draft of the proposed seal for his consideration. The king approved the proposed new seal on April 10 with one minor change: "Georgius Secundus" was to be substituted for the original "Geo. II." The chief engraver of seals, Rollos, was ordered to "engrave a silver Seal according to said draught ..."

The arrival of the new seal in North Carolina was delayed, so when the council met in Edenton on March 30, 1731, the old seal of the colony was ordered to be used until the new seal arrived. The new seal arrived in late April and the messenger fetching the seal from Cape Fear was paid £10 for his journey. The impression of the new seal was made by placing two cakes or layers of wax together, then interlacing ribbon or tape with the attached seal between the wax cakes. It was customary to put a piece of paper on the outside of three cakes before they were impressed. The complete seal was 4 and 3/8 inches in diameter and from 1/2 to 5/8 inches thick and weighed about 5 and 1/2 ounces.



Provincial Seal, 1730-67

At a meeting of the council held in New Bern on December 14, 1767, Governor Tryon produced a new great seal of the province with His Majesty's Royal Warrant from the Court of St. James bearing the date of the 9th day of July,

1767. The old seal was returned to his Majesty's Council office at Whitehall in England. Accompanying the warrant was a description of the new seal with instructions that the seal be used to seal all patents and grants of lands and all public instruments passed in the king's name for service within the province. It was 4 inches in diameter, 1/2 to 5/8 inches thick, and weighed 4 and 1/2 ounces.

Sometimes a smaller seal than the Great Seal was used on commissions and grants, such as a small heart-shaped seal or a seal in the shape of an ellipse. These impressions were evidently made by putting the wax far enough under the edge of the Great Seal to take the impression of the crown. The royal governors also used their private seals on commissions and grants.



Provincial Seal, 1767-76

Lord Granville, after the sale of the colony by the Lords Proprietors, retained his right to issue land grants. He used his private seal on the grants he issued. The last reference found to the colonial seal is in a letter from Governor Martin to the Earl of Hillsborough in November, 1771, in which he recounts the broken condition of the seal. He states the seal had been repaired and though "awkwardly mended... [it was] in such manner as to answer all purposes."

Following independence, Section XVII of the new constitution adopted at Halifax on December 18, 1776, provided "That there shall be a Seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require; and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, and be affixed to all grants and commissions." When a new constitution was adopted in 1868, Article III, Section 16, provided for "...a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him, as occasion may require, and shall be called The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." It also provided for the Secretary of State to countersign with the governor. When the people of North Carolina ratified the current state constitution in 1970, Article III, Section 10, contained provisions for "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." However, the wording which authorized the Secretary of State to countersign documents was removed.

On December 22, 1776, the Provincial Congress at Halifax appointed William Hooper, Joseph Hewes and Thomas Burke as commissioners to procure a seal for the state. There is no record, however, that the commission ever made a report. The congress authorized the governor to use his "private seal at arms" until a great seal for the state was procured. A bill to do just that became law on May 2, 1778. The legislation appointed William Tisdale, Esq., to cut and engrave a seal for the state. On Sunday, November 7, 1779, the Senate granted Tisdale

£150 to make the seal. The seal procured under this act was used until 1794. The actual size of the seal was 3 inches in diameter and 1/4 inch thick. It was made by putting two cakes of wax together with paper wafers on the outside and pressing them between the dies, thus forming the obverse and reverse sides of the seal. An official description of this seal cannot be found, but many of the seals still in existence are in an almost perfect state of preservation.

In January, 1792, the General Assembly authorized a new state seal, requiring that it be prepared with only one side. Colonel Abisha Thomas, an agent of North Carolina commissioned by Governor Martin, was in Philadelphia to settle the State's Revolutionary claims against the Federal Government. Martin sent a design to Colonel Thomas for a new seal for the State; however, after suggestions by Dr. Hugh Williamson and Senator Samuel Johnston, this sketch was disregarded and a new one submitted. This new sketch, with some modification, was finally accepted by Governor Spaight, and Colonel Thomas had the seal made accordingly.



State Seal, 1779-94

The seal press for the old seal had proved unwieldy due to its two-sided nature and large diameter. Governor Richard Dobbs

Spaight in a letter to Colonel Abisha Thomas in February, 1793, wrote: "Let the screws by which the impression is to be made be as portable as possible so as it may be adapted to our present itinerant government. The one now in use by which the Great Seal is at present made is so large and unwieldy as to be carried only in a cart or wagon and of course has become stationary at the Secretary's office which makes it very convenient." The seal was cut some time during the summer of 1793. Colonel Thomas brought it home with him in time for the meeting of the legislature in November, 1793, at which session it was "approved." The screw to the seal was 2 and 1/2 inches in diameter and was used until around 1835.



State Seal, 1794-1836

In the winter of 1834-35 the legislature enacted legislation authorizing the governor to procure a new seal. The preamble to the act stated that the old seal had been used since the first day of March, 1793. A new seal which was very similar to its predecessor was adopted in 1835 and continued in use until 1893. In 1868, the legislature authorized the governor to

procure a new replacement seal and required him to do so whenever the old one was lost or so worn or defaced that it was unfit for use. In 1883, Colonel S. McD. Tate introduced a bill that described in more detail what the seal should be like. In 1893, Jacob Battle introduced a bill to add the state motto, “Esse Quam Videri,” to the foot of the state’s coat of arms and the words “May 20, 1775,” to the top of the coat-of-arms. By the late 19th and early 20th century, the ship that appeared in the background of the early seals had disappeared. The North Carolina mountains formed the only backdrop on the seal.

The 1971 General Assembly, in an effort to “provide a standard for the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina,” passed the following act amending the General Statutes provision relative to the State Seal:



State Seal, 1836-93

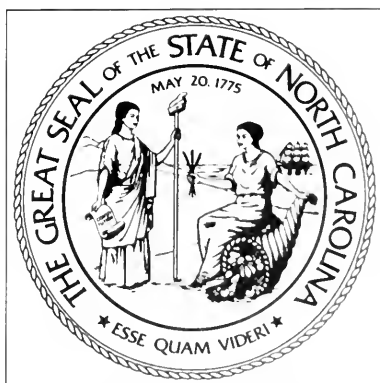


State Seal, 1893-1971

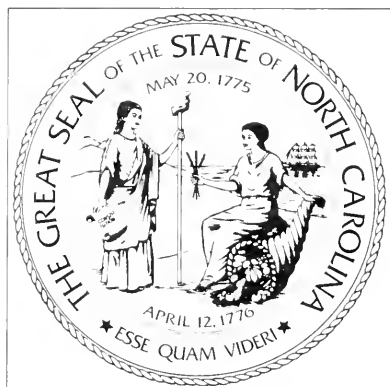
The Governor shall procure of the State a Seal, which shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, and shall be two and one-quarter inches in diameter, and its design shall be a representation of the figures of Liberty and Plenty, looking toward each other, but not more than half-fronting each other and otherwise disposed as follows: Liberty, the first figure, standing, her pole with cap on it in her left hand and a scroll with the word “Constitution” inscribed thereon in her right hand. Plenty, the second figure, sitting down, her right arm

half extended toward Liberty, three heads of grain in her right hand, and in her left, the small end of her horn, the mouth of which is resting at her feet, and the contents of the horn rolling out.

The background on the seal shall contain a depiction of mountains running from left to right to the middle of the seal. A side view of a three-masted ship shall be located on the ocean and to the right of Plenty. The date “May 20, 1775” shall appear within the seal and across the top of the seal and the words



State Seal, 1971-1984



State Seal, 1984-Present

"esse quam videri" shall appear at the bottom around the perimeter. No other words, figures or other embellishments shall appear on the seal.

It shall be the duty of the Governor to file in the office of the Secretary of State an impression of the great seal, certified to under his hand and attested to by the Secretary of State, which impression so certified the Secretary of State shall carefully preserve among the records of this Office.

The late Julian R. Allsbrook, who served in the North Carolina Senate for many years, felt that the adoption date of the Halifax Resolves ought to be commemorated on the state seal as it was already on the state flag. This was to "serve as a constant reminder of the people of this state's commitment to liberty." Legislation adding the date "April 12, 1776" to the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina was ratified May 2, 1983, with an effective date of January 1, 1984. Chapter 257 of the Session Laws of North Carolina included provisions that would not invalidate any Great Seal of the State of North Carolina in use or on display. Instead replacement could occur as the need arose.

North Carolina State Flag

Flags developed from the earliest recorded human history as symbols designed to command respect for -- and obedience to -- the authority of the state. Since antiquity, nearly all nations and peoples have used flags and emblems, though ancient superstitions regarding their divine origins and supernatural powers have largely disappeared. Flags now, the world over, possess the same meaning as a symbol of strength, unity, spirit and patriotism. In addition to our national flag, each state in the U.S. has a state flag that symbolizes its own individual character. State flags also express a particular trait or commemorate some specific, important historical event in state history. Most states flags consist of the state's official coat of arms superimposed upon a suitably colored field.

Legislative records indicate that an official state flag for North Carolina was not established or recognized until 1861. The constitutional convention of 1861, which passed the ordinance of secession, adopted a state flag. On May 20, 1861, the day the secession resolution was adopted, Col. John D. Whitford, a member of the convention from Craven County, introduced an ordinance to create a state flag. The ordinance specified that the flag should contain a blue field with a white V on it and a star encircled by the words, "Surgit astrum, May 20, 1775."

Colonel Whitford chaired the committee to which this ordinance was



The North Carolina State Flag

referred. William Jarl Browne, a Raleigh artist, prepared and submitted a model to the committee and the convention approved Browne's design on June 22, 1861. The Browne model differed significantly from the original design proposed by Colonel Whitford. The law creating the new state flag included this description:

The Flag of North Carolina shall consist of a red field with a white star in the centre, and with the inscription, above the star, in a semi-circular form, of "May 20th, 1775," and below the star, in a semi-circular form, of "May 20th, 1861." That there shall be two bars of equal width, and the length of the field shall be equal to the bar, the width of the field being equal to both bars: the first bar shall be blue, and second shall be white: and the length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width.[Ratified the 22nd day of June, 1861]

This state flag was issued to North Carolina regiments of state troops during the summer of 1861 and borne by them throughout the war. It was the only flag, except the national and Confederate colors, used by North Carolina troops during the Civil War. This version of the flag existed until 1885, when the General Assembly adopted a new design. General Johnstone Jones introduced the bill to

redesign the state flag on February 5, 1885. The measure passed its final reading one month later after little debate:

An Act to Establish a State Flag

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

SEC. 1. *That the flag of North Carolina shall consist of a blue union, containing in the centre thereof a white star with the letter N in gilt on the left and the letter C in gilt on the right of said star, the circle containing the same to be one-third the width of the union.*

SEC. 2. *That the fly of the flag shall consist of two equally proportioned bars; the upper bar to be red, the lower bar to be white; that the length of the bars horizontally shall be equal to the perpendicular length of the union, and the total length of the flag shall be one-third more than its width.*

SEC. 3. *That above the star in the centre of the union there shall be a gilt scroll in semi-circular form, containing in black letters this inscription "May 20th, 1775," and that below the star there shall be similar scroll containing in black letters the inscription: "April 12th, 1776."*

SEC. 4. *That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification. In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this 9th day of March, A.D. 1885.*

It is interesting to examine the significance of the dates found on the flag. The first date, "May 20, 1775," refers to the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, although the document's authenticity was in question at the time. The second date appearing on the state flag of 1861, "May 20th, 1861," commemorated North Carolina's secession from the Union. When a new flag was adopted in 1885, this date was replaced with "April 12th, 1776" to commemorate the Halifax Resolves, which had placed North Carolina in the very front ranks of those colonies fighting for independence from Britain.

From 1885 to 1991, there was no change in our state flag. The 1991 General Assembly made minor changes to the flag, changing the length of the flag from 1/3 of its width to 1/2. It also deleted the commas before the year dates. Public use of the flag has become more common. A 1907 General Assembly act requires state flag displays at all state institutions, public buildings and court houses.

State Bird

The cardinal was selected by popular choice as North Carolina's official State Bird on March 4, 1943 (*Session Laws*, 1943 c. 595; G.S. 145-2). Also known as the winter redbird, the cardinal is a year-round resident of North Carolina and is one of the most common birds that inhabit our state's gardens, meadows and woodlands. The male cardinal is red all over, except for the area of its throat and the region around its bill, which is black. It is about the size of a catbird, only with a longer tail. The head is conspicuously crested and the large stout bill is red. The

female cardinal is much duller in color with the red confined mostly to the crest, wings and tail. There are no seasonal changes in the cardinal's plumage.

Male and female cardinals alike are renowned as a song birds. The cardinal's nest tends to be a rather an untidy affair built of weed stems, grass and similar materials in low shrubs, small trees or bunches of briars, generally not over four feet above the ground. Cardinals in North Carolina typically set three eggs each spring. Further north, cardinals tend to set four eggs in spring. Seeds are the mainstay of the cardinal's diet, but it will also eat small fruits and insects.



The Cardinal



White Dogwood Blossom

State Flower

The General Assembly of 1941 designated the dogwood as the State Flower (*Public Laws*, 1941, c. 289; G.S. 145-1). The dogwood is one of the most prevalent trees in our State and can be found in all parts of the State from the mountains to the coast. Its blossoms, which appear in early spring and continue on into summer, are most often found in white, although shades of pink (red) are not uncommon.

State Insect

The General Assembly of 1973 designated the industrious honey bee as the official State Insect (*Session Laws*, 1973, c. 55). This industrious creature is responsible for the annual production of more than \$552,000 worth of honey in the state. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture estimates that, in 1997, North Carolina had nearly 8,000 honey-producing bee colonies maintained by apiculturists throughout the state. The department also estimates that each colony produced an average of 58 lbs. of honey that year, a statewide honey output estimated for the year at 464,000 lbs. However, the great-



Honey Bee

est value of honey bees is their role in the growing cycle as a major contributor to the pollination of North Carolina crops.

State Tree

The pine tree was officially designated as the State Tree by the General Assembly of 1963. (*Session Laws*, 1963, c.41) The pine is the most common tree found in North Carolina, as well as the most important one in the history of our state. During the colonial and early statehood periods, the state's economy centered on products derived from the pines that grew throughout North Carolina. Many of the crucial naval stores -- resin, turpentine and timber -- needed by British and American merchant mariners and the navies of both nations came from North Carolina. North Carolina remains a major cultivator of pine trees and producer of pine tree products, particularly in the building industry. The state has also become a major source of Christmas trees for the entire nation. The North Carolina Department of Agriculture estimates that the state's 1,600 commercial evergreen growers sold \$78 million worth of Christmas trees, wreaths, roping and greenery in 1996. Most of the state's Christmas trees are raised in Ashe, Avery, Alleghany, Watauga and Jackson counties in the North Carolina mountains.



Pine Tree

State Mammal

The General Assembly of 1969 designated the gray squirrel as the official State Mammal (*Session Laws*, 1969, c.1207; G.S. 145-5). The gray squirrel is a common inhabitant of most areas of North Carolina from "the swamps of eastern North Carolina to the upland hardwood forests of the piedmont and western counties." This tree-dwelling rodent thrives equally well in an "untouched wilderness" environment and in urban areas and suburbs. To the delight of hikers and park dwellers alike, this furry creature is extremely active during the day and, like most humans, sleeps at night. In their favorite habitat, the evergreen coniferous forest, the gray squirrel is much larger than other species of squirrels, usually driving away the red squirrel (*Tamiasciurus*) whenever the two species meet. The gray squirrel is not a picky



Gray Squirrel

eater. During the fall and winter months, he survives on a diet of hardwoods, with acorns providing most of his carbohydrates and proteins. In the spring and summer, his diet consists of "new growth and fruits" supplemented by early corn, peanuts, and the occasional insect. Many squirrels in cities supplement their natural diet with raids on bird feeders.

State Toast

The following toast was officially adopted as the State Toast of North Carolina by the General Assembly of 1957 (*Session Laws, 1957, c.777*):

*Here's to the land of the long leaf pine,
The summer land where the sun doth shine,
Where the weak grow strong and the strong grow great,
Here's to "Down Home," the Old North State!*

*Here's to the land of the cotton bloom white,
Where the scuppernong perfumes the breeze at night,
Where the soft southern moss and jessamine mate,
'Neath the murmuring pines of the Old North State!*

*Here's to the land where the galax grows,
Where the rhododendron's rosette glows,
Where soars Mount Mitchell's summit great,
In the "Land of the Sky," in the Old North State!*

*Here's to the land where maidens are fair,
Where friends are true and cold hearts rare,
The near land, the dear land, whatever fate
The blest land, the best land, the Old North State!*

State Motto

The General Assembly of 1893 (chapter 145) adopted the words "*Esse Quam Videri*" as the state's official motto. The legislators directed that these words, along with the date "20 May, 1775," be placed with North Carolina's coat of arms upon the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina. "*Esse Quam Videri*" means "to be rather than to seem." Nearly every U.S. state has adopted a motto, generally in Latin. North Carolina's motto is quoted from Cicero's essay on friendship

(*Cicero de Annicitia*, Chapter 26). Until the 1893 act, North Carolina had no motto. It was one of the few states which did not have a motto and the only one of the original thirteen without one.



Emerald

1970. When cut to 13.14 carats, the stone was valued at the time at \$100,000 and became the largest and finest cut emerald on this continent.

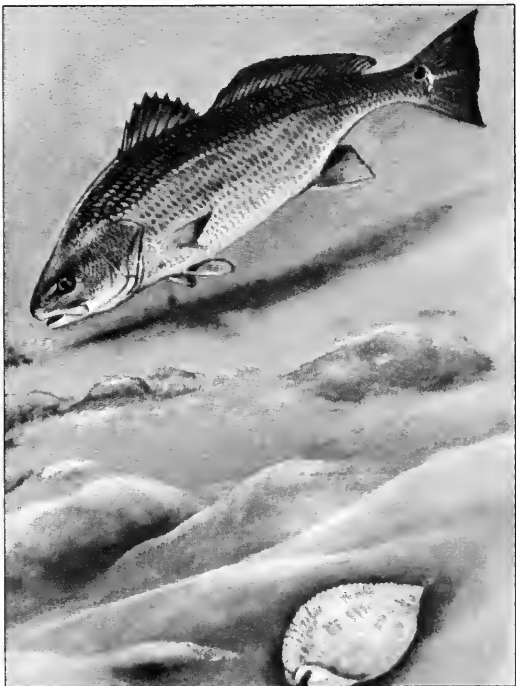
State Precious Stone

The General Assembly of 1973 designated the emerald as the official State Precious Stone (*Session Laws*, 1973, c. 136). A greater variety of minerals, more than 300, have been found in North Carolina than in any other state. These minerals include some of the most valuable and unique gems in the world.

The largest emerald ever found in North Carolina was 1,438 carats and was found at Hiddenite, near Statesville. The Carolina Emerald, now owned by Tiffany & Company of New York, was also found at Hiddenite in

Salt Water Fish

The General Assembly of 1971 designated the Channel Bass (Red Drum) as the official State Salt Water Fish (*Session laws*, 1971, c.274; G.S. 145-6). Channel bass can usually be found in large numbers along the Tar Heel coastal waters. The N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries lists the current state saltwater record and world all tackle record for a red drum was a 94-lb. specimen caught on Hatteras Island in 1984. Other channel bass taken off the North Carolina



Channel Bass and Scotch Bonnet

coast have weighed up to 75 pounds, although most large catches average between 30 and 40 pounds. North Carolina currently limits sport anglers to no more than five channel bass longer than 18 inches per day and one per day over 27 inches. The state does not permit sales of channel bass over 27 inches. The N.C. Division of Marine Fisheries estimates that anglers landed 35,061 channel bass totalling 194,136 lbs. in 1996.

State Shell

The General Assembly of 1965 designated the Scotch Bonnet (pronounced *bonay*) as the State Shell (*Session Laws*, 1965, c. 681). A colorful and beautifully-shaped shell, the Scotch Bonnet is abundant in North Carolina coastal waters at depths between 500 and 200 feet. The best source of live specimens is from off-shore commercial fishermen.

State Reptile

The General Assembly of 1979 designated the eastern box turtle as the official State Reptile of North Carolina (*Session Laws*, 1979, c. 154). The turtle is one of nature's most useful creatures. Through its dietary habits it helps control harmful insect pests. The turtle also serves the state as a clean-up crew, helping to preserve the purity and beauty of our natural waters.

The species, although virtually unchanged since prehistoric times, is well-adapted to modern environmental conditions.



Eastern Box Turtle



Greystone Quarry, Vance County

State Rock

The General Assembly of 1979 designated granite as the official State Rock (*Session Laws*, 1979, c.906). North Carolina has been blessed with an abundant source of "the noble rock," granite. The largest open-face granite quarry in the world, measuring one mile long and 1,800 feet in width, lies near Mount Airy in Surry County. Granite from this quarry is unblemished, gleaming and has few interfering seams to mar its splendor. The high quality of this granite allows its widespread use as a building material, in both industrial and laboratory applications where super-smooth surfaces are necessary. North Carolina

granite has been used for many magnificent edifices of government throughout the United States such as the Wright Brothers Memorial at Kitty Hawk, the gold depository at Fort Knox, the Arlington Memorial Bridge and numerous courthouses throughout the land. Granite is a symbol of strength and steadfastness, qualities characteristic of North Carolinians.

State Beverage

The General Assembly of 1987 adopted milk as the official State Beverage (*Session Laws, 1987, c. 347*). In making milk the official state beverage, North Carolina followed many other states, including its immediate neighbor to the north, Virginia, and Wisconsin, the nation's number one dairy state. North Carolina ranks 20th among dairy producing states in the nation. The state's dairy farmers produced 127 million gallons of milk in 1996. The annual income from this production amounted to nearly \$213 million in 1996. North Carolinians consume over 143 million gallons of milk every year.



Shad Boat

State Historic Boat

The General Assembly of 1987 adopted the shad boat the official State Historic Boat (*Session Laws, 1987, c. 366*). The shad boat, first developed on

Roanoke Island, is known for its unique crafting and high maneuverability. The boat's name is derived from the fish it was used to catch -- the shad. Traditional small sailing craft were generally ill-suited to the waterways and weather conditions along the North Carolina coast. The shallow draft of the shad boat, plus its speed and easy handling, made it ideal for use in the state's upper northeast sounds where the water was shallow and the weather changed rapidly. Shad boats were built using native trees such as cypress, juniper, and white cedar, and varied in length between twenty-two and thirty-three feet. Construction was so expensive that production of the shad boat ended in the 1930s, although they were widely used into the 1950s. The boats were so well constructed that some, nearly 100 years old, are still seen around Manteo and Hatteras. The North Carolina Maritime Museum in Beaufort also has a shad boat in its historic boat collection.

State Dog

The Plott hound was officially adopted as our State Dog on August 12, 1989 (*Session Laws of North Carolina*, 1989 c. 773; G.S. 145-13). The Plott hound originated in the mountains of North Carolina around 1750 and is the only breed known to have originated in this state. Named for Jonathan Plott, who developed the breed as a wild boar hound, the Plott hound is a legendary hunting dog known as a courageous fighter and tenacious tracker. He is also a gentle and extremely loyal companion to North Carolina's hunters. The Plott hound is very quick, has superior treeing instincts and has always been a favorite of big-game hunters. The Plott hound has a beautiful brindle-colored coat and a spine-tingling, bugle-like call. It is also only one of four breeds known to be of American origin.



Plott Hound

State Name and Nicknames

In 1629, King Charles I of England "erected into a province," all the land from Albemarle Sound on the north to the St. John's River on the south, which he directed should be called Carolina. The word *Carolina* is from the word *Carolus*, the Latin form of Charles. When Carolina was divided in 1710, the southern part was called South Carolina and the older northern settlement, North Carolina. From this came the nickname the "Old North State."

During its early history, North Carolina was best-known for products derived from pine trees, particularly tar pitch and turpentine, which were crucial naval supplies in the days of wooden sailing ships. A popular state legend holds that,

during the First Battle of Manassas in 1861, a charge by federal troops against part of the Confederate army's lines broke through a Virginia regiment, causing its soldiers to flee to the rear in panic. The North Carolina regiments holding the line next to the shattered Virginia regiment, however, held their ground, stemming the Union Army's breakthrough.

After the battle the North Carolinians, who had successfully fought it out alone, were greeted by the chagrined derelict regiment with the question: "Any more tar down in the Old North State, boys?"

Quick as a flash came the answer: "No, not a bit, old Jeff's bought it all up."

"Is that so? What is he going to do with it?" the Virginians asked.

"He is going to put it on you-uns' heels to make you stick better in the next fight!"

R.B. Creecy claims that General Robert E. Lee, upon hearing of the incident, said: "God bless the Tar Heel boys," and that the name stuck to all North Carolina troops serving in the Army of Northern Virginia afterwards. (Adapted from *Grandfather Tales of North Carolina* by R.B. Creecy and *Histories of North Carolina Regiments, Vol. III*, by Walter Clark).

State Colors

The General Assembly of 1945 declared the shades of red and blue found in the North Carolina state flag and the United States flag as the official state colors. (*Session Laws*, 1945, c.878).



Sweet Potato

State Vegetable

The General Assembly of 1995 designated the sweet potato as the official State Vegetable (*Session Laws*, 1995, c.521). A staple of the traditional North Carolina diet since pre-Columbian times, the sweet potato is a nutritious source of vitamins A and C, as well as being low in fat. North Carolina is the largest producer of sweet potatoes in the United States. According to the N.C. Department of Agriculture, North Carolina growers

raised 4.34 billion lbs. of sweet potatoes in 1996. That year's crop generated \$53 million in cash receipts.

State Song

The song known as "The Old North State" was adopted as the official song of the State of North Carolina by the General Assembly of 1927. (*Public Laws*, 1927, c.26; G.S. 149-1).

THE OLD NORTH STATE

(Traditional air as sung in 1926)

WILLIAM GASTON
With spirit

COLLECTED AND ARRANGED
BY MRS. E. E. RANDOLPH

1. Car - o - li - na' Car - o - li - na' heav - en's bless - ings at - tend her,
2. Tho' she en - vies not oth - ers, their mer - it - ed glo - ry,
3. Then let all those who love us, love the land that we live in.

While we live we will cher - ish, pro - tect and de - fend her, Tho' the
Say whose name stands the fore - most, in lib - er - ty's sto - ry, Tho' too
As hap - py a re - gion as on this side of heav - en, Where

scorn - er may sneer at and wit - lings de - fame her, Still our hearts swell with
true to her self e'er to crouch to op - pres - sion, Who can yield to just
plen - ty and peace, love and joy smile be - fore us, Raise a - loud, raise to -

CHORUS

glad - ness when ev - er we name her Hur - rah! Hur - rah! the
rule a more loy - al sub - mis - sion. geth - er the heart thrill - ing cho - rus.

Old North State for - ev - er, Hur - rah! Hur - rah! the good Old North State.

State Capitol

The North Carolina State Capitol is one of the finest and best-preserved examples of Greek Revival architecture incorporated in a civic building. Prior to 1792, North Carolina legislators met in various towns throughout the state, gathering most frequently in Halifax, Hillsborough and New Bern. Meetings were held in local plantation houses, court houses and even churches. When Raleigh was founded as the permanent seat of North Carolina's state government in 1792, a two-story brick State House was built on Union Square and opened in 1796.

The State House was enlarged between 1820 and 1824 by state architect William Nichols. The project added a third floor, eastern and western wings, and a domed rotunda at the building's center. The rotunda housed a statue of President George Washington by sculptor Antonio Canova, acquired by the state in 1821. When the State House burned down on June 21, 1831, the statue was damaged beyond repair.

The General Assembly of 1832-33 ordered that a new capitol be built as an enlarged version of the old State House. The new capitol would be a cross-shaped building with a central, domed rotunda. The assembly appropriated \$50,000 for construction and appointed a building committee to manage the project. The commission first hired William Nichols, Jr., to draft plans for the building. In August of 1833, however, the committee replaced Nichols with distinguished New York architects Ithiel Town and Alexander Jackson Davis. Town and Davis altered the earlier design dramatically and developed a plan which gave the capitol its present appearance.

David Paton (1802-1882), an architect born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and former associate of the noted English architect Sir John Soane, was hired in September, 1834, to supervise construction of the capitol. Paton replaced Town and Davis as the project architect in early 1835. The Capitol was completed under Paton's direction, except for the exterior stone walls, which were largely in place when he arrived in Raleigh. Paton made several modifications to the Town and Davis plans for the interior. Among the changes were the cantilevered gallery at the second floor level of the rotunda, the groined masonry vaulting of the first floor offices and corridor ceilings, and the interior arrangement of the east and west porticoes.

The new Capitol's cornerstone was set in place on July 4, 1833. After the initial foundation was laid, however, work on the project progressed slowly. The original appropriation for construction was soon exhausted. The next session of the General Assembly authorized an additional appropriation of \$75,000 to continue work on the new Capitol. This phase of the project employed a large number of skilled artisans from Scotland.

Most of the Capitol's architectural details, including the columns, mouldings, ornamental plasterwork and ornamental honeysuckle atop the dome, were carefully patterned after features of Greek temples. Its Doric exterior columns are



North Carolina State Capitol

modeled after those of the Parthenon. The House of Representatives chamber imitates the semi-circular plan of a Greek amphitheater and its architectural ornamentation is Corinthian (Order of the Tower of the Winds). The Senate chamber follows the Ionic Order of the Erechtheum. The only non-classical parts of the building are two large rooms on the third floor which were finished in the Gothic style that was just beginning to gain popularity in American architectural circles.

The ornamental ironwork, plasterwork, chandeliers, hardware and marble mantels of the Capitol came from Philadelphia. Raleigh cabinetmaker William Thompson crafted the desks and chairs in the House and Senate chambers. The Capitol was completed in 1840 at a total cost (including furnishings) of \$532,682.34 -- an equivalent of more than three times the state's yearly general revenues at the time.

The Capitol housed all of state government until the late 1880s. Today the building's only official occupants are the governor and the lieutenant governor. The N.C. Supreme Court moved to its own building in 1888 and in 1963, the General Assembly moved into the newly-constructed Legislative Building.

A thorough renovation of the Capitol in 1971 replaced the leaky copper roof, cleaned and sealed the exterior stone and repainted the rotunda. More recent

preservation efforts have focused on repairing plasterwork damaged by roof leaks, replacing obsolete wiring and plumbing, installing new, less conspicuous heating and cooling systems in the upper floors, replacing worn carpets and draperies and repainting the rest of the interior.

In 1970 the state acquired a duplicate of the original marble statue of Washington by Canova which is located in the rotunda of the Capitol. In niches around the rotunda are busts of three North Carolina governors -- John M. Morehead, William A. Graham, and Samuel Johnston -- and United States Senator Matthew W. Ransom. During late 1988 and early 1989, extensive landscaping and grounds renovations were undertaken to enhance the beauty of the Capitol and to improve its visibility. Memorials to North Carolinians who served in World War II and the Vietnam War were also added in the 1980s and 1990s. In an effort to make the Capitol more accessible to the people of North Carolina, the building has been opened to the public on weekends with guided tours available.

Legislative Building

In 1959, the General Assembly appropriated funds for the construction of a new legislative building. The new facility was needed to accommodate a growing legislative branch and provide adequate quarters for legislators and staff. The act created a building commission of seven people: two who had served in the N.C. Senate and were appointed by the president of the Senate; two who had served in the N.C. House of Representatives and were appointed by the speaker of the House; and three appointed by the governor.

The commission chose Edward Durell Stone of New York and John S. Holloway and Ralph B. Reeves, Jr., of Raleigh as architectural consultants for the project. After a thorough study, the commission selected a 5.5-acre site one block north of the capitol for the new building. This site, which encompasses two city blocks, is bounded by Jones, Salisbury, Lane and Wilmington streets. A section of Halifax Street between Jones and Lane was closed to tie the two blocks together. Bids on the new building were received in December, 1960, and construction began in early 1961.

The 1961 General Assembly appropriated an additional one million dollars for furnishings and equipment, bringing the total appropriation for the new Legislative Building to \$5.5 million -- \$1.24 for each citizen of North Carolina based on 1960 census figures.

The consulting architects provided this detailed description of the new building:

The State Legislative Building, though not an imitation of historic classical styles, is classical in character. Rising from a 340-foot wide podium of North Carolina granite, the building proper is 242 feet square. The walls and the columns are of Vermont marble, the latter forming a colonnade encompassing the building and reaching 24 feet from the podium to the roof of the second floor.

Inset in the south podium floor, at the main entrance, is a 28 foot diameter terrazzo mosaic of the Great Seal of the State. From the first floor main entrance (on Jones Street) the carpeted 22-foot wide main stair extends directly to the third floor and the public galleries of the Senate and House, the auditorium, the display area, and the roof gardens.

The four garden courts are located at the corners of the building. These courts contain tropical plants, and three have pools, fountains, and hanging planters. The main floor areas of the courts are located on the first floor, and galleries overlook the courts from the mezzanine floor. The skylights which provide natural lighting are located within the roof gardens overhead. The courts provide access to committee rooms in the first floor, the legislative chambers in the second floor, and to members' offices in both floors.

The Senate and House chambers, each 5,180 square feet in area, occupy the east and west wings of the second floor. Following the traditional relationship of the two chambers in the Capitol, the two spaces are divided by the rotunda; and



Legislative Building

when the main brass doors are open, the two presiding officers face one another. Each pair of brass doors weighs 1,500 pounds.

The five pyramidal roofs covering the Senate and House chambers, the auditorium, the main stair, and the rotunda are sheathed with copper, as is the Capitol. The pyramidal shape of the roofs are visible in the pointed ceilings inside. The structural ribs form a coffered ceiling; and inside the coffered patterns are concentric patterns outlined in gold. In each chamber, the distance from the floor to the peak of the ceiling is 45 feet.

Chandeliers in the chambers and the main stair are 8 feet in diameter and weigh 625 pounds each. The 12 foot diameter chandelier of the rotunda, like the others, is of brass, but its weight is 750 pounds.

Because of the interior climate, the garden courts and rotunda have tropical plants and trees. Outside, however, the shrubs and trees are of an indigenous type. Among the trees on the grounds and on the roof areas are sugar maples, dogwoods, crabapples, magnolias, crepe myrtles, and pines.

Throughout the building, the same color scheme is maintained: Walnut, accented with white, gold and red, and green foliage. In general, all wood is American walnut, metal is brass or similar material, carpets are red, and upholstery is gold or black.

The enclosed area consists of 206,000 square feet of floor area with a volume of 3,210,000 cubic feet. Heating equipment provides over 7,000,000 B.T.U.s per hour; and the cooling equipment has a capacity of 620 tons. For lighting, motors, and other electrical equipment, the building has a connected service load of over 2,000,000 watts.

Renovations to the Legislative Building in the 1980s created more office space and expanded the meeting room facilities to meet the needs of the General Assembly's various committees. The Legislative Office Building opened across Jones Street from the Legislative Building in 1982. Nearly half of the members of each house moved to new offices in the building, as well as several of the support divisions of Legislative Services.

The area around the Legislative Building has changed dramatically since it opened in the 1960s. The west side of the building now opens onto a majestic plaza several block long and ringed by government office buildings constructed in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. The east side of the building now faces the North Carolina Museum of History and the new North Carolina Museum of Natural History, which was still under construction in early 1998.

Executive Mansion

North Carolina has not always provided an official home for its governors and their families. Prior to 1770, the governor lived wherever he chose at his own expense. It was not until 1767 that the General Assembly authorized the construction of the first permanent official residence. Designed by English architect John Hawks and built between 1767 and 1770, Tryon Palace in New Bern, named for Royal Governor William Tryon, became one of the most admired public structures in North America. Tryon Palace, however, served as a formal gubernatorial residence for only a short time. Abandoned by Tryon when the Revolution erupted, the palace was adopted as the new state's capitol. A fire in 1798 leveled the entire structure except for the west wing. The present structure, a popular historic attraction in its own right, is largely a 1950 reconstruction based on Hawks' original plans, as well as archaeological research.

Shortly after Raleigh was selected as the permanent seat of state government in 1792, the legislature enacted a law requiring the governor to reside there. Samuel Ashe of New Hanover County, elected in 1794, was the first governor to come under this law. Ashe was reluctant to undertake the construction of a new gubernatorial residence. "(It) was never supposed that a Man annually elected to the Chief Magistracy would commit such folly as to attempt the building of a House at the seat of Government in which he might for a time reside," he wrote in a letter to the legislature. The General Assembly committee addressed by Ashe's letter assured him that the law, enacted before he was elected governor, could be considered "as a condition under the encumbrance of which he accepted the appointment."

The General Assembly took steps to provide a suitable dwelling for the state's chief executive. It instructed the state treasurer to purchase or lease a house. In 1797, a plain, two-story frame building painted white and an office for the governor were erected on lot 131, the southwest corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets. The house proved hopelessly inadequate. In an 1810 letter, Governor Benjamin Smith grumbled that the structure was "in such order that it is agreed by all who view it, not to be fit for the family of a decent tradesman, and certainly none could be satisfied; even if safe in it..."

To remedy this situation, the General Assembly of 1813 appointed a committee to provide better facilities. The committee members selected a site at the foot of Fayetteville Street facing the old State House. An elaborate brick structure with white-columned porticoes was completed in 1816 and Governor William Miller became the first occupant of the Governor's Palace.

Twenty succeeding governors resided in the "Palace," as it came to be cynically termed. Many of the state's most notable historical events took place there. General Lafayette was an overnight guest in 1825. Several sessions of the General Assembly were held in the building following the burning of the State House in 1831.



Executive Mansion

Zebulon Baird Vance was the last governor to occupy the structure, abandoning it at the close of the Civil War to avoid capture by the Union Army. General William T. Sherman and his staff were quartered in the palace during the spring of 1865. The unwelcome guests undoubtedly injured the pride of local citizens, but caused only minor damage to the palace itself.

Years of neglect, however, had made the palace unattractive to governors and their families. During the Reconstruction period until the completion of the present Mansion in 1891, chief executives and their families rented houses or hotel rooms in Raleigh. Two governors of the period simply continued to live in their own homes. From 1871 to 1891, a noted Raleigh hotel, the Yarbrough House, served as the unofficial residence for several governors.

Governor Vance was re-elected to office in 1877. In 1879, a commission appointed two years earlier by the General Assembly to investigate the possibilities of providing a suitable residence for North Carolina's governors issued a report of its findings. Proceeds from the sales of unused state lands in the Raleigh area were earmarked for construction of a house and outbuildings suitable for the governor.

The General Assembly finally approved the decision to build the present

Executive Mansion in 1883, thanks to the efforts and perseverance of Governor Thomas J. Jarvis (1879-1885). The legislature authorized construction of a house on Burke Square, provided some furnishings and required the governor to occupy it upon its completion. The assembly directed the governor to use convict labor and building materials “manufactured or prepared, either in whole or in part” at the penitentiary whenever feasible.

The penitentiary board, realizing the law required it to furnish the major portion of labor and materials for the Executive Mansion, authorized the warden to make a contract for \$25,000. The Council of State accepted this arrangement. Two months after passage of the bill, the Council of State met with the governor to discuss financing the project. Expenditures were not to exceed the funds available and money spent by the governor and council was to be placed in an itemized account under the strict supervision of the state auditor.

David Paton, who had supervised the completion of the state capitol nearly half a century earlier, was initially recommended as the project’s architect. Because of the architect’s advanced age, however, he was passed over for the assignment. The council selected Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia and his assistant, Gustavus Adolphus Bauer, as project architects. Sloan delivered his proposed designs to the committee personally when he arrived in Raleigh on April 28, 1883. The plans called for an three-story, Queen Anne-style building. On May 7, the committee accepted Sloan’s designs with minor modifications.

Using inmate labor and materials produced at the state penitentiary proved not to be as frugal an idea as state officials first thought. In November, 1889, before the mansion was even occupied, repair and preservation work had already begun with “certain exterior and interior painting” of the woodwork. Most contemporary accounts of the newly-completed mansion emphasized its deplorable condition, including cheap plumbing and dirt used as soundproofing beneath floors. The third floor and basement had been left unfinished.

The mansion was finished in late 1890, but Governor Daniel Fowle (1889-1891) did not move in until early January, 1891. He was particularly anxious to occupy the house in view of earlier attempts to abandon it as a residence for the governor. Fowle brought his own furniture to the mansion, setting a precedent followed for many years before the house was adequately furnished. Much of the money originally set aside to furnish the mansion had been siphoned off to cover mounting construction costs.

Elias Carr was the first governor to live in the mansion for a full four-year term (1893-1897). Like his predecessors, he found the house in need of furnishings and repairs. The legislature allocated funds in February, 1893, to complete the mansion and make interior improvements. Two years later, another appropriation made landscaping the grounds possible.

Shortly after the inauguration of Governor Daniel Russell (1897-1901), the General Assembly appointed a committee to examine the mansion and recom-



Interior, Executive Mansion

mend needed alterations. The committee found that minor repairs were needed and promptly introduced a resolution to provide the necessary money. In March, 1897, an appropriation of \$600 was allotted for the mansion's upkeep.

As frequently seemed the case with new governors, Thomas Bickett's term (1917-1921) began with an inspection of the mansion and recommendations for improvement. Mrs. Bickett submitted suggestions for interior renovations by architect James A. Salter, along with his estimates of the cost of the proposed renovations. As preparations were made for Governor Angus W. McLean's residence in the mansion (1925-1929), the previous renovations were pronounced inadequate. Sentiment for removing the house and landscaping Burke Square as a public park was once again aroused. Secretary of State W. N. Everett halted the movement. He had made his own examination and reported that major repairs were needed to provide the governor with a comfortable dwelling. Everett suggested a sum of \$50,000 for repairs and new furnishings. Although this action was taken without McLean's knowledge, upon learning of it, he soon became active in seeking the appropriation.

Their case was strengthened by a State Board of Health inspection report issued in February, 1925, shortly after McLean's inauguration. The inspection report was startling, noting that the management of a hotel receiving such a bad

rating would be subject to criminal indictment. The principal deductions in scoring were for uncleanness. Dust pervaded the mansion, covering the woodwork, filming the furniture and stifling the air. Governor Fowle's contemporaries had described clouds of dust billowing up from the floor with every footstep. The first floor walls and floors were unsound and the ornate plasterwork was disintegrating in some areas. The upstairs floors, composed of uneven, shoddy boards, had half-inch cracks.

The architectural firm of Atwood and Nash carried out extensive renovations to the mansion. Their work vastly improved the mansion, saving it from further deterioration and correcting many of the defects caused by the use of prison labor and materials in the original construction. A newspaper account, lauding Governor McLean's accomplishments, claimed that renovating a building considered eligible for demolition had saved the state more than a third of a million dollars.

Later administrations made further improvements to the mansion. An elevator was installed, air conditioning units were placed in some rooms and a bomb shelter was added during Governor Luther H. Hodges' term (1954-1961). Mrs. Terry Sanford added many antique furnishings during her husband's term of office (1961-1965).

A legislative appropriation of \$58,000 in the late 1960s financed renovation of the institutional kitchen facilities, providing a new food freezer, expansion of the food preparation area to the basement and a dumbwaiter-conveyor belt system to move trays from the first floor. Extension of the garage area, landscaping, and lighting of the grounds contributed to the efficiency and beauty of the mansion. For added security, a decorative brick and wrought iron wall was constructed around the perimeter of Burke Square in early 1969.

In May, 1973, the General Assembly ordered another round of repairs. This renovation was the most extensive in the history of the Executive Mansion. The General Assemblies of 1973 and 1975 appropriated \$845,000 to complete the project. Governor James E. Holshouser, Jr., and his family moved out of the mansion to a temporary home in the Foxcroft subdivision of Raleigh for eight months while interior renovations were carried out by F. Carter Williams, a local architectural firm. Today, North Carolina's Executive Mansion draws 50,000 visitors each year.

North Carolina's Constitution

Our Constitutions: An Historical Perspective

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Constitution of 1776

Drafted and promulgated by the Fifth Provincial Congress in December, 1776, without submission to the people, the Constitution of 1776 and its separate, but accompanying, Declaration of Rights sketched the main outlines of the new state government and secured the rights of the citizen from government interference. While the principle of separation of powers was explicitly affirmed and the familiar three branches of government were provided for, the true center of power lay in the General Assembly. That body not only exercised full legislative power; it also chose all the state executive and judicial officers, the former for short terms and the judges for life.

Profound distrust of the executive power is evident throughout the document. The governor was chosen by the legislature for a one-year term and was eligible for only three terms in six years. The little power granted him was hedged in many instances by requiring the concurrence of a seven-member Council of State, chosen by the legislature, for its exercise.

Judicial offices were established, but the court system itself was left to legislative design. No system of local government was prescribed by the constitution, although the offices of justice of the peace, sheriff, coroner and constable were created.

The system of legislative representation was based on units of local government. The voters of each county elected one senator and two members of the House of Commons, while six (later seven) towns each elected one member of the lower house. It was distinctly a property owner's government, for only landowners could vote for senators until 1857 and progressive property qualifications were required of members of the house, senators and the governor until 1868. Legislators were the only state officers elected by the people until 1836.

The Convention of 1835

Dissatisfaction with the legislative representation system, which gave no direct recognition to population, resulted in the Convention of 1835. Extensive

constitutional amendments adopted by that convention were ratified by a vote of the people -- 26,771 to 21,606 -- on November 9, 1835. The 1835 amendments fixed the membership of the Senate and House of Commons at their present levels, 50 and 120. The new house apportionment formula gave one seat to each county and distributed the remainder of the seats -- nearly half of them at that time -- according to a mathematical formula favoring the more populous counties. From 1836 until 1868, senators were elected from districts laid out according to the amount of taxes paid to the state from the respective counties, thus distributing senatorial representation in direct proportion to property values.

The Amendments of 1835 also instituted popular election of the governor for a two-year term, greatly strengthening that office; relaxed the religious qualifications for office holding; abolished suffrage for free black residents; equalized the capitation tax on slaves and free white males; prohibited the General Assembly from granting divorces, legitimating persons or changing personal names by private act; specified procedures for the impeachment of state officers and the removal of judges for disability; made legislative sessions biennial instead of annual; and provided methods of amending the constitution. Following the precedent established in amending the United States Constitution, the 1835 amendments were appended to the Constitution of 1776, not incorporated in it as is the modern practice.

In 1857, voters approved the only amendment submitted to them between 1836 and 1868. The amendment -- approved by a 50,095 to 19,382 vote -- abolished the 50-acre land ownership requirement for voters to cast ballots in state senate races. The constitutional change opened that ballot to all white male taxpayers, greatly increasing the number of North Carolinians eligible to vote for senators.

The Convention of 1861-62

The Convention of 1861-62, called by act of the General Assembly, took the State out of the Union and into the Confederacy and adopted a dozen constitutional amendments. These changes were promulgated by the convention without submitting them for voter approval, a procedure permitted by the state constitution until 1971.

The Convention of 1865-66

The Convention of 1865-66, called by the provisional governor on orders of the President of the United States, nullified secession and abolished slavery, with voter approval, in 1865. It also drafted a revised state constitution in 1866. That document was largely a restatement of the Constitution of 1776 and the 1835 amendments, plus several new features. It was rejected by a vote of 21,770 to 19,880 on August 2, 1866.

The Convention of 1868

The Convention of 1868, called upon the initiative of Congress, but with a popular vote of approval, wrote a new state constitution which the people ratified in April, 1868, by a vote of 93,086 to 74,016. Drafted and put through the convention by a combination of native Republicans and a few carpetbaggers, the constitution was highly unpopular with the more conservative elements of the state. For its time, it was a progressive and democratic instrument of government. In this respect it differed markedly from the proposed Constitution of 1866.

The Constitution of 1868 was an amalgam of provisions copied or adapted from the Declaration of Rights of 1776, the Constitution of 1776 and its amendments, the proposed Constitution of 1866 and the constitutions of other states, together with some new and original provisions. Although often amended, a majority of the provisions in the 1868 constitution remained intact until 1971. The Constitution of 1971 brought forward much of the 1868 language with little or no change.

The Constitution of 1868 incorporated the 1776 Declaration of Rights into the Constitution as Article I and added several important guarantees. The people were given the power to elect all significant state executive officers, all judges and all county officials, as well as state legislators. All property qualifications for voting and office holding were abolished. The plan of representation in the Senate was changed from a property to a popular basis, while the 1835 house apportionment plan was retained. Annual legislative sessions were restored.

The executive branch of government was strengthened by popular election of most department heads for four-year terms of office and the governor's powers were increased significantly. A simple and uniform court system was established with the jurisdiction of each court specified in the constitution. The distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity were abolished.

For the first time, detailed constitutional provision was made for a system of taxation and the powers of the General Assembly to levy taxes and to borrow money were limited. Homestead and personal property exemptions were granted. Free public schools were called for and the maintenance of penal and charitable institutions by the state was commanded. A uniform scheme of county and township government was prescribed.

The declared objective of the Conservative Party (under whose banner the older, native political leaders grouped themselves) was to repeal the Constitution of 1868 at the earliest opportunity. When the Conservative Party gained control of the General Assembly in 1870, a proposal to call a convention of the people to revise the constitution was submitted by the General Assembly to the voters and rejected in 1871 by a vote of 95,252 to 86,007.

The General Assembly thereupon resorted to legislative initiative to amend the constitution. That procedure called for legislative approval of each proposed amendment at two successive sessions, followed by a vote of the people on the

amendment. The 1871-72 legislative session adopted an act calling for about three dozen amendments to the constitution, all of which were intended to restore to the General Assembly the bulk of the power over local government, the courts, and the public schools and the University of North Carolina that had been taken from it by the Constitution of 1868.

The 1872-73 session of the General Assembly approved eight of those amendments for the second time and submitted them to a popular referendum. Voters approved all eight in 1873 by wide margins. These amendments restored biennial sessions of the General Assembly, transferred control of the University of North Carolina from the State Board of Education to the General Assembly, abolished various new state offices, altered the prohibition against double office-holding and repealed the prohibition against repudiation of the state debt.

The Convention of 1875

In 1875, the General Assembly called a convention of the people to consider constitutional revision. This action was not confirmed by popular referendum and none was constitutionally required at the time. The Convention of 1875 (the most recent in the state's history) sat for five weeks in the fall of that year. It was a limited convention that had been specifically forbidden to attempt certain actions, such as reinstatement of property qualifications for office-holding or voting.

The Convention of 1875 adopted -- and the voters on November 7, 1876, approved by a vote of 120,159 to 106,554 -- a set of 30 amendments affecting 36 sections of the state constitution. These amendments (which took effect on January 1, 1877):

- Prohibited secret political societies.
- Moved the legislative convening date from November of even-numbered years to January of odd-numbered years.
- Fixed in the constitution for the first time the rate of legislative compensation.
- Called for legislation establishing a state Department of Agriculture.
- Abandoned the simplicity and uniformity of the 1868 court system by giving the General Assembly the power to determine the jurisdiction of all courts below the Supreme Court and establish such courts inferior to the Supreme Court as it might see fit.
- Reduced the Supreme Court from five to three members.
- Required Superior Court judges to rotate among all judicial districts of the state.
- Disqualified for voting persons guilty of certain crimes.
- Established a one-year residency requirement for voting.

- ▶ Required non-discriminatory racial segregation in the public schools.
- ▶ Gave the General Assembly full power to revise or abolish the form and powers of county and township governments.
- ▶ Simplified the procedure for constitutional amendment by providing that the General Assembly might, by act adopted by three-fifths of each house at one legislative session, submit an amendment to the voters of the state (thus eliminating the former requirement of enactment by two successive sessions of the General Assembly).

The principal effect of the amendments of 1873 and 1875 was to restore in considerable measure the pre-1868 power of the General Assembly, particularly over the state's courts and local governments. Documents from the late 19th and early 20th centuries occasionally refer to "the Constitution of 1876." There was no such constitution. The 1875 amendments were simply inserted at the appropriate places in the 1868 constitution, which continued in this amended form until 1971. The designation "Constitution of 1876" may have been intended to relieve the 1868 constitution of the unpopularity heaped on it earlier by Conservative critics.

The amendments framed by the Convention of 1875 seem to have satisfied most of the need for constitutional change for a generation. Only four amendments were submitted by the General Assembly to the voters throughout the remainder of the nineteenth century. Three of them were ratified; one failed.

In 1900, the suffrage article was revised to add a literacy test and poll tax requirement for voting (the latter provision was repealed in 1920). A slate of ten amendments prepared by a constitutional commission and proposed by the General Assembly in 1913 was rejected by voters in 1914. With the passage of time and amendments, the attitude towards the Constitution of 1868 had changed from resentment to a reverence so great that, until the second third of the 20th Century, amendments were very difficult to obtain. Between 1900 and 1933, voters ratified 15 constitutional amendments and rejected 20 others. During the first third of this century, nevertheless, amendments were adopted that lengthened the school term from four to six months, prohibited legislative charters to private corporations, authorized special Superior Court judges, further limited the General Assembly's powers to levy taxes and incur debt, abolished the poll tax requirement for voting and reduced the residence qualification for voters. Amendments designed to restrict the legislature's power to enact local, private and special legislation were adopted, but subsequently rendered partly ineffective by judicial interpretation.

The Proposed Constitution of 1933

A significant effort at general revision of the state constitution was made in

1931-33. A constitutional commission created by the General Assembly of 1931 drafted -- and the General Assembly of 1933 approved -- a revised constitution. Blocked by a technicality raised in an advisory opinion of the N.C. Supreme Court, the proposed Constitution of 1933 never reached the voters for approval. It would have:

- ▶ Given the governor veto power.
- ▶ Given the power to make all rules of practice and procedure in the courts inferior to the Supreme Court to a judicial council composed of all the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts.
- ▶ Required the creation of inferior courts by general laws only.
- ▶ Removed most of the limitations on the taxing powers of the General Assembly.
- ▶ Required the General Assembly to provide for the organization and powers of local governments by general law only.
- ▶ Established an appointive state Board of Education with general supervision over the public school system.
- ▶ Established an enlightened policy of state responsibility for the maintenance of educational, charitable and reformatory institutions and programs.

Several provisions of the proposed Constitution of 1933 were later incorporated into the constitution by individual amendments. To a limited extent, the proposed Constitution of 1933 served as a model for the work of the 1957-59 Constitutional Commission.

Between the mid-1930s and the late 1960s, greater receptiveness to constitutional change resulted in amendments:

- ▶ Authorizing the classification of property for taxation.
- ▶ Strengthening the limitations upon public debt.
- ▶ Authorizing the General Assembly to enlarge the Supreme Court, divide the State into judicial divisions, increase the number of Superior Court judges and create a Department of Justice under the Attorney General.
- ▶ Enlarging the Council of State by three members.
- ▶ Creating a new, appointive State Board of Education with general supervision of the schools.
- ▶ Permitting women to serve as jurors.
- ▶ Transferring the governor's power to assign judges to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and his parole power to a Board of Paroles.

- ▶ Permitting the waiver of indictment in non-capital cases.
- ▶ Raising the compensation of General Assembly members and authorizing legislative expense allowances.
- ▶ Increasing the general purpose property tax levy limitation and the maximum income tax rate.
- ▶ Authorizing the closing of public schools on a local option basis and the payment of educational expense grants in certain cases.

The increased legislative and public willingness to accept constitutional change between 1934 and 1960 resulted in 32 constitutional amendments being ratified by the voters, while only six were rejected.

The Constitutional Commission of 1957-58

At the request of Governor Luther H. Hodges, the General Assembly of 1957 authorized the governor to appoint a fifteen-member Constitutional Commission to study the need for changes in the state constitution and to make recommendations pursuant to its findings to the governor and the 1959 session of the General Assembly.

The commission recommended rewriting the entire constitution and submitting it to the voters for approval or disapproval as a unit, since the suggested changes were too numerous to be easily effected by individual amendments. The proposed constitution drafted by the commission represented in large part a careful job of editorial pruning, rearrangement, clarification and modernization. It also incorporated several significant, substantive changes. The Senate would have been increased from 50 to 60 members and the initiative (but not the sole authority) for decennial redistricting of the Senate would have been shifted from the General Assembly to an ex-officio committee of three legislative officers. Decennial reapportionment of the House of Representatives would have been made a duty of the speaker of the House, rather than of the General Assembly as a whole. Problems of succession to constitutional state executive offices and how to settle questions of officers' disability would have been either resolved in the constitution or had their resolution assigned to the General Assembly. The authority to classify property for taxation and to exempt property from taxation would have been required to be exercised only by the General Assembly and only on a uniform, statewide basis. The requirement that the public schools constitute a "general and uniform system" would have been eliminated and the constitutional authority of the State Board of Education reduced.

Fairly extensive changes were recommended in the judicial article of the constitution as well, including the establishment of a General Court of Justice with an Appellate Division, a Superior Court Division and a Local Trial Court Division. A uniform system of district courts and trial commissioners would have replaced

the existing multitude of inferior courts and justices of the peace. The creation of an intermediate Court of Appeals would have been provided for and uniformity of jurisdiction of the courts within each division would have been required. Aside from these changes, the General Assembly would have essentially retained its pre-existing power over the courts, including jurisdiction and procedures.

The General Assembly of 1959 also had before it a recommendation for a constitutional reformation of the court system that had originated with a Court Study Committee of the North Carolina Bar Association. In general, the recommendations of that committee called for more fundamental changes in the courts than those proposed by the Constitutional Commission. The extent of the proposed authority of the General Assembly over the courts was the principal difference between the two recommendations. The Constitutional Commission generally favored legislative control of the courts and proposed only moderate curtailment of the General Assembly's authority. The Court Study Committee, however, accepted a more literal interpretation of the concept of an independent judiciary. Its proposals, therefore, would have minimized the authority of the General Assembly over the state's courts, although structurally its system would have closely resembled that recommended by the Constitutional Commission.

The proposed constitution received extensive attention from the General Assembly of 1959. The Senate modified and passed the bill to submit the proposal to the voters, but it failed to pass the House of Representatives, chiefly due to disagreement over the issue of court revision.

As had been true of the proposed Constitution of 1933, the proposed Constitution of 1959, though not adopted as a whole, subsequently provided material for several amendment proposals which were submitted individually to the voters and approved by them during the next decade.

In the General Assembly of 1961, the proponents of court reform were successful in obtaining enactment of a constitutional amendment, approved by the voters in 1962, that created a unified and uniform General Court of Justice for the state. Other amendments submitted by the same session and approved by the voters:

- ▶ Provided for the automatic decennial reapportionment of the House of Representatives.
- ▶ Clarified the provisions for succession to elective state executive offices and disability determination.
- ▶ Authorized a reduction in the in-state residence period for voters for President.
- ▶ Allowed increases in the compensation of elected state executive officers during their terms.
- ▶ Required that the power of the General Assembly to classify and exempt

property for taxation be exercised by it alone and only on a uniform, statewide basis.

The session of 1963 submitted two amendments. The first, to enlarge the rights of married women to deal with their own property, was approved by the voters. The second, to enlarge the Senate from 50 to 70 members and allocate one member of the House of Representative to each county, was rejected by the voters. The General Assembly of 1965 submitted, and the voters approved, an amendment authorizing the legislative creation of a Court of Appeals.

The 1967 General Assembly proposed, and the voters approved, amendments authorizing the General Assembly to fix its own compensation and revising the legislative apportionment scheme to conform to the judicially-established requirement of representation in proportion to population in both houses.

Constitution of 1971

From 1869 through 1968, a total of 97 propositions for amending the state constitution were submitted to the voters. All but one of these proposals originated in the General Assembly. Of those 97 amendment proposals, 69 were ratified by the voters and 28 were rejected. The changing attitude of the voters toward constitutional amendments is well illustrated by the fact that from 1869 to 1933, 21 of the 48 amendment propositions were rejected by the voters -- a failure rate of nearly 43%. Between 1933 and 1968, only seven of 49 proposed amendments were rejected by the voters -- a failure rate of only 14.3%.

After the amendments of the early 1960s, the pressure for constitutional change subsided. Yet, while the frequent use of the amendment process had relieved many of the pressures that otherwise would have strengthened the case for constitutional reform, it had not kept the constitution current in all respects. Constitutional amendments usually were drafted in response to particular problems experienced or anticipated. They were generally limited in scope so as to achieve the essential goal, while arousing minimum unnecessary opposition. This strategy meant amendments sometimes were not as comprehensive as they should have been to avoid inconsistency in result. Obsolete and invalid provisions cluttered the constitution and misled unwary readers. Moreover, in the absence of a comprehensive reappraisal, there had been no recent occasion to reconsider constitutional provisions that, while obsolete, were not frustrating or unpopular enough to provoke curative amendments.

The Constitutional Study Commission of 1968

It was perhaps for these reasons that when Governor Dan K. Moore recommended to the North Carolina State Bar in the fall of 1967 that it take the lead in making a study of the need for revision of the state constitution, the bar's response was prompt and affirmative. The North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina

Bar Association joined to create the North Carolina State Constitution Study Commission, a joint agency of the two organizations. The commission's 25 members (fifteen attorneys and ten laymen) were chosen by a steering committee representative of the sponsoring organizations. The chairman of the study commission was former state Chief Justice Emery B. Denny.

The State Constitution Study Commission worked throughout most of 1968. It became clear early in the course of its proceedings that the amendments the commission wished to propose were too numerous to be submitted to the voters as independent propositions. On the other hand, the commission did not wish to embody all of its proposed changes in a single document, to be approved or disapproved by the voters on a single vote. The compromise procedure developed by the commission and approved by the General Assembly was a blend of the two approaches. The commission combined, in a revised text of the constitution, all of the extensive editorial changes that it thought should be made in the constitution, together with substantive changes that the commission judged would not be controversial or fundamental in nature. These were embodied in the document that came to be known as the Constitution of 1971.

Those proposals for change deemed to be sufficiently fundamental or potentially controversial in character were set out as independent amendment propositions, to be considered by the General Assembly and by the voters of the state on their independent merits. Thus, the opposition to the latter proposals would not be cumulated. The separate proposals framed by the commission were ten in number, including one extensive revision of the finance article of the constitution which was largely the work of the Local Government Study Commission, a legislatively-established group then at work on the revision of constitutional and statutory provisions pertaining to local government. The amendments were so drafted that any number or combination of them might be ratified by the voters and still produce a consistent result.

The General Assembly of 1969, which received the recommendations of the State Constitution Study Commission, reviewed a total of 28 proposals for constitutional amendments. Constitutional revision was an active topic of interest throughout the session. The proposed Constitution of 1971, in the course of seven roll-call votes (four in the House of Representatives and three in the Senate), received only one negative vote. The independent amendments fared variously; six were ultimately approved by the General Assembly and submitted to the voters. These included the executive reorganization amendment, the finance amendment, an amendment to the income tax provision of the constitution, a reassignment of the benefits of escheats, authorization for calling extra legislative sessions on the petition of members of the General Assembly and abolition of the literacy test for voting. All but the last two of these amendments had been recommended by the State Constitution Study Commission. At the election held on November 3, 1970, the proposed Constitution of 1971 was approved by a vote of 393,759 to

251,132. Five of the six separate amendments were also approved by the voters; the literacy test repeal was rejected.

The Constitution of 1971 took effect under its own terms on July 1, 1971. So did the executive reorganization amendment, the income tax amendment, the escheats amendment and the amendment with respect to extra legislative sessions, all of which amended the Constitution of 1971 at the instant it took effect. The finance amendment, which made extensive revisions in the Constitution of 1971 with respect to debt and local taxation, took effect on July 1, 1973. The two-year delay in its effective date was required in order for the General Assembly of 1973 to conform state statutes on local government finance to the terms of the amendment.

The Constitution of 1971, the State Constitution Study Commission stated in its report recommending its adoption:

effects a general editorial revision of the constitution... The deletions, reorganizations, and improvements in the clarity and consistency of language will be found in the proposed constitution. Some of the changes are substantive, but none is calculated to impair any present right of the individual citizen or to bring about any fundamental change in the power of state and local government or the distribution of that power.

The new constitution retained the old fourteen-article organization of its predecessor, but the contents of several articles -- notably Articles I, II, III, V, IX, and X -- were rearranged into a more logical sequence. Sections were shifted from one article to another to arrange the subject matter more appropriately. Clearly obsolete and erroneous text was deleted, as were provisions essentially legislative in character. The new constitution sought uniformity of expression where uniformity of meaning was important. Directness and currency of language were also sought, together with standardization in spelling, punctuation, capitalization and other essentially editorial matters. Greater brevity of the constitution as a whole was a by-product of the revision, though not itself a primary objective.

The Declaration of Rights (Article I), which dates from 1776 (with some 1868 additions), was retained with a few additions. The organization of the article was improved and the frequently used subjunctive mood was replaced by the imperative in order to make clear that the provisions of that article are commands and not mere admonitions. (For example, "All elections ought to be free" became "All elections shall be free.") Guarantees of freedom of speech and equal protection of the laws and a prohibition against exclusion from jury service or other discrimination by the state on the basis of race or religion were added to the article. Since all of the rights newly expressed in the Constitution of 1971 were already guaranteed by the United States Constitution, their inclusion simply constituted an explicit recognition by the state of their importance.

In the course of reorganizing and abbreviating Article III (the Executive), the

governor's role as chief executive was brought into clear focus. The scattered statements of the governor's duties were collected in one section to which was added a brief statement of his budget powers, formerly merely statutory in origin. No change was made in the governor's eligibility or term or in the list of state executives then elected by the people. The governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general were added to the Council of State (formerly seven elected executives with the governor only serving as presiding officer) as ex-officio members.

Having been entirely rewritten in 1962, the judicial article (Article IV) was the subject of little editorial alteration and of no substantive change.

The editorial amendments to Article V, dealing with finance and taxation, were extensive. Provisions concerning finance were transferred to it from four other articles. The former finance provisions were expanded in some instances to make clearer the meaning of excessively-condensed provisions. The only substantive change of note gave a wife who is the primary wage-earner in the family the same constitutionally-guaranteed income tax exemption now granted a husband who is the chief wage-earner; she already had that benefit under statute.

The revision of Article VI (voting and elections) added out-of-state and federal felonies to felonies committed against the State of North Carolina as grounds for denial of voting and office-holding rights in this state. The General Assembly was directed to enact general laws governing voter registration.

The provision that had been interpreted to mean that only voters can hold office was modified to limit its application to popularly elected offices only. Thus, it is left to the legislature to determine whether one must be a voter in order to hold an appointive office.

The Constitution of 1971 prohibits the concurrent holding of two or more elective state offices or of a federal office and an elective state office. It expressly prohibits the concurrent holding of any two or more appointive offices or places of trust or profit, or of any combination of elective and appointive offices or places of trust or profit, except as the General Assembly may allow by general law.

The legislature retained the power to provide for local government, confining the constitutional provisions on the subject to a general description of the General Assembly's plenary authority over local government and a declaration that any unit formed by the merger of a city and a county should be deemed both a city and a county for constitutional purposes and a section retaining the sheriff as an elective county officer.

The education article (Article IX) was rearranged to improve upon the former hodge-podge treatment of public schools and higher education. Obsolete provisions -- especially those pertaining to racial matters -- were eliminated and other changes were made to reflect current practice in the administration and financing of schools.

The constitutionally mandated school term was extended from six months (set

in 1918) to a minimum of nine months (where it had been fixed by statute many years earlier). The possibly restrictive age limits on tuition-free public schooling were removed. Units of local government to which the General Assembly assigns a share of responsibility for financing public education were authorized to finance education programs, including both public schools and technical institutes and community colleges, from local revenues without a popular vote of approval. It was made mandatory (it was formerly permissive) that the General Assembly require school attendance.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction was eliminated as a voting member of the State Board of Education but retained as the board's secretary. He was replaced with an additional at-large appointee. A potential conflict of authority between the superintendent and the board, both of which previously had constitutional authority to administer the public schools, was eliminated by making the superintendent the chief administrative officer of the board, which was charged with supervising and administering the schools.

The provisions governing state and county school funds were retained with only minor editorial modifications. Fines, penalties and forfeitures continued to be earmarked for the county school fund.

The former provisions dealing with The University of North Carolina were broadened into a statement of the General Assembly's duty to maintain a system of higher education.

The General Assembly was authorized by the changes made in Article X (Homesteads and Exemptions) to set the amounts of the personal property exemption and the homestead exemption (constitutionally fixed at \$500 and \$1,000 respectively since 1868) at what it considered to be reasonable levels, with the constitutional figures being treated as minimums. The provision protecting the rights of married women to deal with their own property was left untouched. The protection given life insurance taken out for the benefit of wives and children was broadened.

The provisions prescribing the permissible punishments for crime and limiting the crimes punishable by death (Article XI) were left essentially intact.

The procedures for constitutional revision (Article XIII) were made more explicit.

The five constitutional amendments ratified at the same time as the Constitution of 1971 deserve particular mention.

The Constitutional Amendments of 1970-71

By the end of the 1960s, North Carolina state government consisted of over 200 state administrative agencies. The State Constitutional Study Commission concluded, on the advice of witnesses who had tried it, that no governor could effectively oversee an administrative apparatus of such disjointed complexity. The commission's solution was an amendment, patterned after the Model State

Constitution and the constitutions of a few other states, requiring the General Assembly to reduce the number of administrative departments to not more than 25 by 1975 and to give the governor authority to reorganize and consolidate agencies, subject to disapproval by action of either house of the legislature if the changes affected existing statutes.

The second separate constitutional amendment ratified in 1970 supplemented the existing authority of the governor to call extra sessions of the General Assembly with the advice of the Council of State. The amendment provided that, on written request of three-fifths of all the members of each house, the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives must convene an extra session of the General Assembly. Thus the legislative branch is now able to convene itself, notwithstanding the contrary wishes of the governor.

The most significant of the separate amendments -- and in some ways the most important of the constitutional changes ratified in 1970 -- is the Finance Amendment. This amendment, ratified in 1970 and effective July 1, 1973, is especially important in the financing of local government. Its principal provisions:

- ▶ Prohibited all forms of capitation or poll tax.
- ▶ Authorized the General Assembly to enact laws empowering counties, cities and towns to establish special taxing districts less extensive in area than the entire county or city in order to finance the provision within those special districts of a higher level of governmental service than that available in the unit at large, either by supplementing existing services or providing services not otherwise available. This provision eliminated the previous necessity of creating a new, independent governmental unit to accomplish the same result.
- ▶ Provided that the General Assembly, acting on a uniform, statewide basis, should make the final determination of whether voters must approve the levy of property taxes or the borrowing of money to finance particular activities of local government. For a century, the constitution had required that the levying of taxes and the borrowing of money by local government be approved by a vote of the people of the unit, unless the money was to be used for a "necessary expense." The judiciary, not the General Assembly, was the final arbiter of what was a "necessary expense," and the Supreme Court tended to take a rather restrictive view of necessity. The determination of what types of public expenditures should require voter approval and what types should be made by a governing board on its own authority was found by the General Assembly to be a legislative and not a judicial matter. The Finance Amendment hewed to this finding.

- ▶ Authorized state and local government units to enter into contracts with and appropriate money to private entities "for the accomplishment of public purposes only." This was designed to facilitate cooperative endeavors by government and the private sector for public purposes.
- ▶ Defined the various forms of public financial obligations more precisely than in the previous constitution, with the general effect of requiring voter approval only for the issuance of general obligation bonds and notes or for governmental guarantees of the debts of private persons or organizations. The General Assembly was directed to regulate by general law (permitting classified but not local acts) the contracting of debt by local governments.
- ▶ Retained the existing limitation that state and local governments may not, without voter approval, borrow more than the equivalent of two-thirds of the amount by which the unit's indebtedness was reduced during the last fiscal period, except for purposes listed in the constitution. This list was lengthened to include "emergencies immediately threatening public health or safety."
- ▶ Retained unchanged the provisions governing the classification and exemption of property for purposes of property taxation.
- ▶ Omitted the limitation of 20¢ per \$100 of valuation previously imposed on the general county property tax.

The fourth independent amendment also dealt with taxation. It struck out a schedule of specified minimum exemptions from the constitutional provision on the state income tax, leaving those exemptions to be fixed by the General Assembly. This change enabled the legislature to provide for the filing of joint tax returns by husbands and wives and to adopt a "piggyback" state income tax to be computed on the same basis as the federal income tax, thus relieving the taxpayer of two sets of computations. The amendment retained the maximum tax rate of ten percent.

The final amendment ratified in 1970 assigned to a special fund the benefits of property escheating to the state in cases where no heir or other lawful claimant came forward. These benefits were henceforth to help needy North Carolina students attend public institutions of higher education in the state. Property escheating prior to July 1, 1971, continued to be held by the University of North Carolina as then constituted.

The one amendment defeated by the voters in 1970 would have repealed the state constitutional requirement that, in order to register as a voter, one must be able to read and write the English language. The requirement had already been nullified by federal legislation and the failure of repeal had no practical effect.

Constitutional Amendments, 1971-98

The General Assembly of 1971 submitted to the voters five state constitutional amendments, all of which were ratified by referendum on November 7, 1972. These amendments:

- ▶ Set the constitutionally-specified voting age at 18 years.
- ▶ Required the General Assembly to set maximum age limits for service as justices and judges of the state courts.
- ▶ Authorized the General Assembly to prescribe procedures for the censure and removal of state judges and justices.
- ▶ Added to the constitution a statement of policy with regard to the conservation and protection of natural resources.
- ▶ Limited the authority of the General Assembly to incorporate cities and towns within close proximity of existing municipalities.

The General Assembly, at its 1973 session, submitted -- and voters in 1974 approved -- an amendment changing the title of solicitor to that of district attorney. The 1974 legislative session submitted an amendment authorizing the issuance by state or county governments of revenue bonds to finance industrial facilities, a measure the voters rejected.

In 1975, the General Assembly submitted two amendments authorizing legislation to permit the issuance of tax-exempt revenue bonds by state and local governments to finance health care facilities and by counties to finance industrial facilities. Both received voter approval on March 23, 1976.

The constitutional amendments of 1835 had permitted the voters to elect a governor for two successive two-year terms. The Constitution of 1868 extended the governor's term to four years, but prohibited the governor and lieutenant governor from serving successive four-year terms of the same office. The 1971 constitution retained this limitation. An amendment to empower voters to elect both the governor and lieutenant governor to two successive terms of the same office was submitted by the 1977 General Assembly and ratified by the voters on November 8, 1977. Four other amendments were approved by the voters at the same time. These amendments:

- ▶ Required that the state operate on a balanced budget at all times.
- ▶ Extended to widowers (as well as to widows) the benefit of the homestead exemption.
- ▶ Allowed a woman (as well as a man) to insure her life for the benefit of her spouse or children free from all claims of the insured's creditors or of her (or his) estate.

- ▶ Authorized municipalities owning or operating electric power facilities to do so jointly with other public or private power organizations and to issue electric system revenue bonds to finance such facilities.

Only one amendment was proposed by the General Assembly of 1979. Approved by the voters in 1980, it required that all justices and judges of the state courts be licensed lawyers as a condition of election or appointment to the bench.

The 1981 session of the General Assembly sent five amendments to the voters for decision on June 29, 1982. The two amendments ratified by the voters authorized the General Assembly to provide for the recall of retired state Supreme Court justices and Court of Appeals judges to temporary duty on either court and to empower the Supreme Court to review direct appeals from the Utilities Commission. The voters rejected amendments:

- ▶ Extending the terms of all members of the General Assembly from two to four years.
- ▶ Authorizing the General Assembly to empower public agencies to develop new and existing seaports and airports and to finance and refinance seaport, airport and related commercial and industrial facilities for public and private parties.
- ▶ Authorizing the General Assembly to empower a state agency to issue tax-exempt bonds to finance facilities for private institutions of higher education.

At its 1982 session, the General Assembly submitted two amendments. On November 2, 1982, the electorate ratified an amendment shifting the beginning of legislative terms from the date of election to January 1 following the election. They rejected an amendment that would have permitted municipalities to issue tax-increment bonds without voter approval.

On May 8, 1984, voters ratified an amendment submitted by the General Assembly of 1983 that authorized the General Assembly to create an agency to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds to finance agricultural facilities. On November 6, 1984, voters approved an amendment requiring that the attorney general and all district attorneys be licensed lawyers as a condition of election or appointment.

An amendment to shift elections for state legislative, executive and judicial officers and for county officers from even-numbered to odd-numbered years (beginning in 1989 for legislators and 1993 for governors and other state executives) was submitted by the General Assembly of 1985 to the voters, who rejected it on May 6, 1986. An amendment to revert to the pre-1977 constitutional policy that barred the governor and lieutenant governor from election to two successive terms of the same office was proposed by the 1985 legislative session for a

popular vote on November 4, 1986. The 1986 adjourned session repealed the act proposing the amendment before it could go to popular referendum.

In mid-1986, the General Assembly at its adjourned session voted to send to the voters three constitutional amendments, all three of which were approved on November 4, 1986. These amendments:

- ▶ Authorized legislation enabling state and local governments to develop seaports and airports and to participate jointly with other public agencies and with private parties and issue tax-exempt bonds for that purpose.
- ▶ Authorized the state to issue tax-exempt bonds to finance or refinance private college facilities.
- ▶ Provided that when a vacancy occurs among the eight elected state executive officers (not including the governor and lieutenant governor) or elected judges and justices more than 60 days (it had been 30 days) before a general election, the vacancy must be filled at that election.

The legislative sessions from 1987 through 1994 sent only one proposed constitutional amendment to the voters, an unusually low number for so long a period. The 1993 session submitted a proposal to allow cities and counties to issue tax increment bonds without voter approval. The amendment was rejected by a wide margin at the polls on November 2, 1993.

The session of 1995 submitted three proposed amendments to voters, all of which they approved by majorities of 3-1 on November 5, 1996. These amendments:

- ▶ Ended North Carolina's unique status as the only state in the Union that did not allow its governor to veto legislation enacted by the state legislature. Since January 1, 1997, the governor may veto ordinary statewide legislation enacted by the General Assembly. His veto may, however, be overridden by a vote of 3/5 of the members present and voting in both houses of the legislature.
- ▶ Expanded the types of punishments that state courts may impose on persons convicted of crimes without their consent. This amendment strengthens the basis for more modern forms of punishment, such as probation and community service, not previously authorized by the state constitution.
- ▶ Assured victims of crime (as defined by the General Assembly) of certain rights, such as the right to be informed about and attend court proceedings held with respect to the accused.

Recent legislative sessions have considered several amendments to eliminate

the popularly-elected status of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1997, one of those proposals won approval in the Senate and came within two votes of passing in the House of Representatives.

Two other amendments passed the Senate and remain before the House of Representatives in the 1998 regular session. One amendment would limit legislative sessions in odd-numbered years to 135 calendar days, which could be extended by ten days. The amendment would limit regular sessions in even-numbered years to 60 days, also extendible by ten days. The amendment would also lengthen terms for state senators from two years to four years, effective in 1998.

A second pending proposal would allow counties to increase the portion of the value of an elderly or disabled taxpayer's residence (homestead) excluded from property taxation and raise the maximum income threshold for taxpayers to qualify for the homestead exemption.

Conclusion

The people of North Carolina have treated their constitution with conservatism and respect. The fact that we have adopted only three constitutions in over two centuries of existence as a state is the chief evidence of that attitude (some states have adopted as many as five or ten constitutions in a like period). The relatively small number of amendments, even in recent years, is another point of contrast to many states. It reflects the fact that North Carolina has been less disposed than have many states to write into its state constitution detailed provisions dealing with transitory or topical matters better left to legislation. The constitution has allowed the General Assembly wide latitude for decision on public affairs. Legislators consequently have been willing to accept responsibility for and act on matters within their authority instead of passing the responsibility for difficult decisions on to the voters in the form of constitutional amendments.

Constitutional draftsmen have not been so convinced of their own exclusive hold on wisdom or so doubtful of the reliability of later generations of legislators that they found it necessary to write into the constitution the large amount of regulatory detail often found in state constitutions. Delegates to constitutional conventions and members of the General Assembly have acted consistently with the advice of the late John J. Parker, Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit (1925-58), who observed:

The purpose of a state constitution is two-fold: (1) to protect the rights of the individual from encroachment by the state; and (2) to provide a framework of government for the state and its subdivisions. It is not the function of a constitution to deal with temporary conditions, but to lay down general principles of government which must be observed amid changing conditions. It follows, then, that a constitution should not contain elaborate legislative provisions, but should lay down briefly and

clearly fundamental principles upon which government shall proceed, leaving it to the people's representatives to apply these principles through legislation to conditions as they arise.

Constitutional Amendments Since 1868

<u>Year of Vote</u>	<u>Ratified</u>	<u>Rejected</u>
1868	1	0
1873	8	0
1876	1	0
1880	2	0
1888	1	0
1892	0	1
1900	1	0
1914	0	10
1916	4	0
1918	2	0
1920	2	0
1922	0	1
1924	3	1
1926	1	0
1928	1	2
1930	0	3
1932	1	3
1936	5	0
1938	2	0
1942	2	0
1944	5	0
1946	1	1
1948	1	3
1950	5	0
1952	3	0
1954	4	1
1956	4	0
1958	0	1
1962	6	0
1964	1	1
1966	1	0
1968	2	0
1970	6	1
1972	5	0
1974	1	1
1976	2	0
1977	5	0
1980	1	0

<u>Year of Vote</u>	<u>Ratified</u>	<u>Rejected</u>
1982	3	4
1984	2	0
1986	3	1
1993	0	1
1996	3	0
<i>Totals</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>36</i>

This table counts each issue submitted to a vote of the people as a single proposition, regardless of whether it actually involved a single section (often the case), a whole article (such as the 1900 suffrage amendment and the 1962 court amendment) or a revision of the entire constitution (such as those in 1868 and 1970).

Constitution of North Carolina

(As amended to January 1, 1998)

PREAMBLE

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do, for the more certain security thereof and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

That the great, general, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and government of the United States and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people may be defined and affirmed, we do declare that:

Section 1. *The equality and rights of persons.* We hold it to be self-evident that all persons are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 2. *Sovereignty of the people.* All political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Sec. 3. *Internal government of the State.* The people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering or abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right shall be exercised in pursuance of law and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 4. *Secession prohibited.* This State shall ever remain a member of the American Union; the people thereof are part of the American nation; there is

no right on the part of this State to secede; and all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve this Union or to sever this Nation, shall be resisted with the whole power of the State.

Sec. 5. *Allegiance to the United States.* Every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and government of the United States, and no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof can have any binding force.

Sec. 6. *Separation of powers.* The legislative, executive, and supreme judicial powers of the State government shall be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 7. *Suspending laws.* All power of suspending laws or the execution of laws by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and shall not be exercised.

Sec. 8. *Representation and taxation.* The people of this State shall not be taxed or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty without the consent of themselves or their representatives in the General Assembly, freely given.

Sec. 9. *Frequent elections.* For redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections shall be often held.

Sec. 10. *Free elections.* All elections shall be free.

Sec. 11. *Property qualifications.* As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon or modified by property, no property qualifications shall affect the right to vote or hold office.

Sec. 12. *Right of assembly and petition.* The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the General Assembly for redress of grievances; but secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and shall not be tolerated.

Sec. 13. *Religious liberty.* All persons have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority shall, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Sec. 14. *Freedom of speech and press.* Freedom of speech and of the

press are two of the great bulwarks of liberty and therefore shall never be restrained, but every person shall be held responsible for their abuse.

Sec. 15. *Education.* The people have a right to the privilege of education, and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

Sec. 16. *Ex post facto laws.* Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty, and therefore no ex post facto law shall be enacted. No law taxing retrospectively sales, purchases, or other acts previously done shall be enacted.

Sec. 17. *Slavery and involuntary servitude.* Slavery is forever prohibited. Involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the parties have been adjudged guilty, is forever prohibited.

Sec. 18. *Courts shall be open.* All courts shall be open; every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law; and right and justice shall be administered without favor, denial, or delay.

Sec. 19. *Law of the land; equal protection of the laws.* No person shall be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land. No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws; nor shall any person be subjected to discrimination by the State because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Sec. 20. *General warrants.* General warrants, whereby any officer or other person may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offense is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and shall not be granted.

Sec. 21. *Inquiry into restraints on liberty.* Every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the restraint if unlawful, and that remedy shall not be denied or delayed. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended.

Sec. 22. *Modes of prosecution.* Except in misdemeanor cases initiated in the District Court Division, no person shall be put to answer any criminal charge but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment. But any person, when repre-

sented by counsel, may, under such regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe, waive indictment in noncapital cases.

Sec. 23. *Rights of accused.* In all criminal prosecutions, every person charged with crime has the right to be informed of the accusation and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for defense, and not be compelled to give self-incriminating evidence, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defense, unless found guilty.

Sec. 24. *Right of jury trial in criminal cases.* No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury in open court. The General Assembly may, however, provide for other means of trial for misdemeanors, with the right of appeal for trial de novo.

Sec. 25. *Right of jury trial in civil cases.* In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and shall remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 26. *Jury service.* No person shall be excluded from jury service on account of sex, race, color, religion, or national origin.

Sec. 27. *Bail, fines, and punishments.* Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 28. *Imprisonment for debt.* There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State, except in cases of fraud.

Sec. 29. *Treason against the State.* Treason against the State shall consist only of levying war against it or adhering to its enemies by giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

Sec. 30. *Militia and the right to bear arms.* A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and, as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they shall not be maintained, and the military shall be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power. Nothing herein shall justify the practice of carrying concealed weapons, or prevent the General Assembly from enacting penal statutes against that practice.

Sec. 31. *Quartering of soldiers.* No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 32. *Exclusive emoluments.* No person or set of persons is entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 33. *Hereditary emoluments and honors.* No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors shall be granted or conferred in this State.

Sec. 34. *Perpetuities and monopolies.* Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free state and shall not be allowed.

Sec. 35. *Recurrence to fundamental principles.* A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 36. *Other rights of the people.* The enumeration of rights in this Article shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

Sec. 37. *Rights of victims of crime.*

(1) *Basic rights.* Victims of crime, as prescribed by law, shall be entitled to the following basic rights:

(a) The right as prescribed by law to be informed of and to be present at court proceedings of the accused.

(b) The right to be heard at sentencing of the accused in a manner prescribed by law, and at other times as prescribed by law or deemed appropriate by the court.

(c) The right as prescribed by law to receive restitution.

(d) The right as prescribed by law to be given information about the crime, how the criminal justice system works, the rights of victims, and the availability of services for victims.

(e) The right as prescribed by law to receive information about the conviction or final disposition and sentence of the accused.

(f) The right as prescribed by law to receive notification of escape, release, proposed parole or pardon of the accused, or notice of a reprieve or commutation of the accused's sentence.

(g) The right as prescribed by law to present their views and concerns to the Governor or agency considering any action that could result in the release of the accused, prior to such action becoming effective.

(h) The right as prescribed by law to confer with the prosecution.

(2) *No money damages; other enforcement.* Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating a claim for money damages against the State, a county, a municipality, or any of the agencies, instrumentalities, or employees thereof. The General Assembly may provide for other remedies to ensure adequate enforcement of this section.

(3) *No ground for relief in criminal case.* The failure or inability of any person to provide a right or service provided under this section may not be used by a defendant in a criminal case, an inmate, or any other accused as a ground for relief in any trial, appeal, postconviction litigation, habeas corpus, civil action, or any similar criminal or civil proceeding.

ARTICLE II

LEGISLATIVE

Section 1. *Legislative power.* The legislative power of the State shall be vested in the General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. *Number of Senators.* The Senate shall be composed of 50 Senators, biennially chosen by ballot.

Sec. 3. *Senate districts; apportionment of Senators.* The Senators shall be elected from districts. The General Assembly, at the first regular session convening after the return of every decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, shall revise the senate districts and the apportionment of Senators among those districts, subject to the following requirements:

(1) Each Senator shall represent, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, the number of inhabitants that each Senator represents being

determined for this purpose by dividing the population of the district that he represents by the number of Senators apportioned to that district;

(2) Each senate district shall at all times consist of contiguous territory;

(3) No county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district;

(4) When established, the senate districts and the apportionment of Senators shall remain unaltered until the return of another decennial census of population taken by order of Congress.

Sec. 4. *Number of Representatives.* The House of Representatives shall be composed of 120 Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot.

Sec. 5. *Representative districts; apportionment of Representatives.* The Representatives shall be elected from districts. The General Assembly, at the first regular session convening after the return of every decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, shall revise the representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives among those districts, subject to the following requirements:

(1) Each Representative shall represent, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, the number of inhabitants that each Representative represents being determined for this purpose by dividing the population of the district that he represents by the number of Representatives apportioned to that district;

(2) Each representative district shall at all times consist of contiguous territory;

(3) No county shall be divided in the formation of a representative district;

(4) When established, the representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives shall remain unaltered until the return of another decennial census of population taken by order of Congress.

Sec. 6. *Qualifications for Senator.* Each Senator, at the time of his election, shall be not less than 25 years of age, shall be a qualified voter of the State, and shall have resided in the State as a citizen for two years and in the district for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 7. *Qualifications for Representative.* Each Representative, at the

time of his election, shall be a qualified voter of the State, and shall have resided in the district for which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 8. *Elections.* The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective districts in 1972 and every two years thereafter, at the places and on the day prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. *Term of office.* The term of office of Senators and Representatives shall commence on the first day of January next after their election.

Sec. 10. *Vacancies.* Every vacancy occurring in the membership of the General Assembly by reason of death, resignation, or other cause shall be filled in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. *Sessions.*

(1) *Regular Sessions.* The General Assembly shall meet in regular session in 1973 and every two years thereafter on the day prescribed by law. Neither house shall proceed upon public business unless a majority of all of its members are actually present.

(2) *Extra sessions on legislative call.* The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall convene the General Assembly in extra session by their joint proclamation upon receipt by the President of the Senate of written requests therefor signed by three-fifths of all the members of the Senate and upon receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of written requests therefor signed by three-fifths of all the members of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 12. *Oath of members.* Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

Sec. 13. *President of the Senate.* The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate and shall preside over the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate is equally divided.

Sec. 14. *Other officers of the Senate.*

(1) *President Pro Tempore - succession to presidency.* The Senate shall elect from its membership a President Pro Tempore, who shall become President of the Senate upon failure of the Lieutenant Governor-elect to qualify, or upon succession by the Lieutenant Governor to the office of Governor, or upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of the President of the Senate, and who shall serve until the expiration of his term of office as Senator.

(2) *President Pro Tempore - temporary succession.* During the physical or mental incapacity of the President of the Senate to perform the duties of his office, or during the absence of the President of the Senate, the President Pro Tempore shall preside over the Senate.

(3) *Other officers.* The Senate shall elect its other officers.

Sec. 15. *Officers of the House of Representatives.* The House of Representatives shall elect its Speaker and other officers.

Sec. 16. *Compensation and allowances.* The members and officers of the General Assembly shall receive for their services the compensation and allowances prescribed by law. An increase in the compensation or allowances of members shall become effective at the beginning of the next regular session of the General Assembly following the session at which it was enacted.

Sec. 17. *Journals.* Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

Sec. 18. *Protests.* Any member of either house may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journal.

Sec. 19. *Record votes.* Upon motion made in either house and seconded by one fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the journal.

Sec. 20. *Powers of the General Assembly.* Each house shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members, shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, and shall prepare bills to be enacted into laws. The two houses may jointly adjourn to any future day or other place. Either house may, of its own motion, adjourn for a period not in excess of three days.

Sec. 21. *Style of the acts.* The style of the acts shall be: "The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:".

Sec. 22. *Action on bills.*

(1) *Bills subject to veto by Governor; override of veto.* Except as provided by subsections (2) through (6) of this section, all bills shall be read three times in each house and shall be signed by the presiding officer of each house before being presented to the Governor. If the Governor approves, the Governor shall sign it and it shall become a law; but if not, the Governor shall return it with objections, together with a veto message stating the reasons for such objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections and veto message at large on its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration three-fifths of the members of that house present and voting shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections and veto message, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by three-fifths of the members of that house present and voting, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. In all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively.

(2) *Amendments to Constitution of North Carolina.* Every bill proposing a new or revised Constitution or an amendment or amendments to this Constitution or calling a convention of the people of this State, and containing no other matter, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this State after it shall have been read three times in each house and signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

(3) *Amendments to Constitution of the United States.* Every bill approving an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or applying for a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and containing no other matter, shall be read three times in each house before it becomes law, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

(4) *Joint resolutions.* Every joint resolution shall be read three times in each house before it becomes effective and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

(5) *Other exceptions.* Every bill:

(a) In which the General Assembly makes an appointment or appointments to public office and which contains no other matter;

(b) Revising the senate districts and the apportionment of Senators among those districts and containing no other matter;

(c) Revising the representative districts and the apportionment of Representatives among those districts and containing no other matter; or

(d) Revising the districts for election of members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and the apportionment of Representatives among those districts and containing no other matter,

shall be read three times in each house before it becomes law and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses.

(6) *Local bills.* Every bill that applies in fewer than 15 counties shall be read three times in each house before it becomes law and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both houses. The exemption from veto by the Governor provided in this subsection does not apply if the bill, at the time it is signed by the presiding officers:

(a) Would extend the application of a law signed by the presiding officers during that two year term of the General Assembly so that the law would apply in more than half the counties in the State, or

(b) Would enact a law identical in effect to another law or laws signed by the presiding officers during that two year term of the General Assembly that the result of those laws taken together would be a law applying in more than half the counties in the State.

Notwithstanding any other language in this subsection, the exemption from veto provided by this subsection does not apply to any bill to enact a general law classified by population or other criteria, or to any bill that contains an appropriation from the State treasury.

(7) *Time for action by Governor; reconvening of session.* If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within 10 days after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the General Assembly shall have adjourned:

(a) For more than 30 days jointly as provided under Section 20 of Article II of this Constitution; or

(b) Sine die

in which case it shall become a law unless, within 30 days after such adjournment, it is returned by the Governor with objections and veto message to that house in which it shall have originated. When the General Assembly has adjourned sine die or for more than 30 days jointly as provided under section 20 of Article II of this Constitution, the Governor shall reconvene that session as provided by Section 5(11) of Article III of this Constitution for reconsideration of the bill, and if the Governor does not reconvene the session, the bill shall become law on the fortieth day after such adjournment. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, if the Governor prior to reconvening the session receives written requests dated no earlier than 30 days after such adjournment, signed by a majority of the members of each house that a reconvened session to reconsider vetoed legislation is unnecessary, the Governor shall not reconvene the session for that purpose and any legislation vetoed in accordance with this section after adjournment shall not become law.

(8) *Return of bills after adjournment.* For purposes of return of bills not approved by the Governor, each house shall designate an officer to receive returned bills during its adjournment.

Sec. 23. *Revenue bills.* No law shall be enacted to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State directly or indirectly for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or to allow the counties, cities, or towns to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each house of the General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and shall have been agreed to by each house respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

Sec. 24. *Limitations on local, private, and special legislation.*

(1) *Prohibited subjects.* The General Assembly shall not enact any local, private, or special act or resolution:

(a) Relating to health, sanitation, and the abatement of nuisances;

(b) Changing the names of cities, towns, and townships;

(c) Authorizing the laying out, opening, altering, maintaining, or discontinuing of highways, streets, or alleys;

(d) Relating to ferries or bridges;

(e) Relating to non-navigable streams;

(f) Relating to cemeteries;

(g) Relating to the pay of jurors;

(h) Erecting new townships, or changing township lines, or establishing or changing the lines of school districts;

(i) Remitting fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or refunding moneys legally paid into the public treasury;

(j) Regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing;

(k) Extending the time for the levy or collection of taxes or otherwise relieving any collector of taxes from the due performance of his official duties or his sureties from liability;

(l) Giving effect to informal wills and deeds;

(m) Granting a divorce or securing alimony in any individual case;

(n) Altering the name of any person, or legitimating any person not born in lawful wedlock, or restoring to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of a felony.

(2) *Repeals.* Nor shall the General Assembly enact any such local, private, or special act by the partial repeal of a general law; but the General Assembly may at any time repeal local, private, or special laws enacted by it.

(3) *Prohibited acts void.* Any local, private, or special act or resolution enacted in violation of the provisions of this Section shall be void.

(4) *General laws.* The General Assembly may enact general laws regulating the matters set out in this Section.

ARTICLE III

EXECUTIVE

Section 1. *Executive power.* The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor.

Sec. 2. *Governor and Lieutenant Governor: election, term, and qualifications.*

(1) *Election and term.* The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State in 1972 and every four years thereafter, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall be four years and shall commence on the first day of January next after their election and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

(2) *Qualifications.* No person shall be eligible for election to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor unless, at the time of his election, he shall have attained the age of 30 years and shall have been a citizen of the United States for five years and a resident of this State for two years immediately preceding his election. No person elected to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall be eligible for election to more than two consecutive terms of the same office.

Sec. 3. *Succession to office of Governor.*

(1) *Succession as Governor.* The Lieutenant Governor-elect shall become Governor upon the failure of the Governor-elect to qualify. The Lieutenant Governor shall become Governor upon the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Governor. The further order of succession to the office of Governor shall be prescribed by law. A successor shall serve for the remainder of the term of the Governor whom he succeeds and until a new Governor is elected and qualified.

(2) *Succession as Acting Governor.* During the absence of the Governor from the State, or during the physical or mental incapacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office, the Lieutenant Governor shall be Acting Governor. The further order of succession as Acting Governor shall be prescribed by law.

(3) *Physical incapacity.* The Governor may, by a written statement filed with the Attorney General, declare that he is physically incapable of performing the duties of his office, and may thereafter in the same manner declare that he is physically capable of performing the duties of his office.

(4) *Mental incapacity.* The mental incapacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office shall be determined only by joint resolution adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. Thereafter, the mental capacity of the Governor to perform the duties of his office

shall be determined only by joint resolution adopted by a vote of a majority of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. In all cases, the General Assembly shall give the Governor such notice as it may deem proper and shall allow him an opportunity to be heard before a joint session of the General Assembly before it takes final action. When the General Assembly is not in session, the Council of State, a majority of its members concurring, may convene it in extra session for the purpose of proceeding under this paragraph.

(5) *Impeachment.* Removal of the Governor from office for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

Sec. 4. *Oath of office for Governor.* The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, before any Justice of Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties pertaining to the office of the Governor.

Sec. 5. *Duties of Governor.*

(1) *Residence.* The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this State.

(2) *Information to General Assembly.* The Governor shall from time to time give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

(3) *Budget.* The Governor shall prepare and recommend to the General Assembly a comprehensive budget of the anticipated revenue and proposed expenditures of the State for the ensuing fiscal period. The budget as enacted by the General Assembly shall be administered by the Governor.

The total expenditures of the State for the fiscal period covered by the budget shall not exceed the total of receipts during that fiscal period and the surplus remaining in the State Treasury at the beginning of the period. To insure that the State does not incur a deficit for any fiscal period, the Governor shall continually survey the collection of the revenue and shall effect the necessary economies in State expenditures, after first making adequate provision for the prompt payment of the principal of and interest on bonds and notes of the State according to their terms, whenever he determines that receipts during the fiscal period, when added to any surplus remaining in the State Treasury at the beginning of the period, will not be sufficient to meet budgeted expenditures. This section shall not be construed to impair the power of the State to issue its bonds and

notes within the limitations imposed in Article V of this Constitution, nor to impair the obligation of bonds and notes of the State now outstanding or issued hereafter.

(4) *Execution of laws.* The Governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

(5) *Commander in Chief.* The Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the military forces of the State except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

(6) *Clemency.* The Governor may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses (except in cases of impeachment), upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to regulations prescribed by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. The terms reprieves, commutations, and pardons shall not include paroles.

(7) *Extra sessions.* The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, by and with the advice of the Council of State, convene the General Assembly in extra session by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

(8) *Appointments.* The Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Senators appoint all officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

(9) *Information.* The Governor may at any time require information in writing from the head of any administrative department or agency upon any subject relating to the duties of his office.

(10) *Administrative reorganization.* The General Assembly shall prescribe the functions, powers, and duties of the administrative departments and agencies of the State and may alter them from time to time, but the Governor may make such changes in the allocation of offices and agencies and in the allocation of those functions, powers, and duties as he considers necessary for efficient administration. If those changes affect existing law, they shall be set forth in executive orders, which shall be submitted to the General Assembly not later than the sixtieth calendar day of its session, and shall become effective and shall have the force of law upon adjournment sine die of the session, unless specifically disapproved by resolution of either house of the General Assembly or specifically modified by joint resolution of both houses of the General Assembly.

(11) *Reconvened sessions.* The Governor shall, when required by Section 22 of Article II of this Constitution, reconvene a session of the General Assembly. At such reconvened session, the General Assembly may only consider such bills as were returned by the Governor to that reconvened session for reconsideration. Such reconvened session shall begin on a date set by the Governor, but no later than 40 days after the General Assembly adjourned:

(a) For more than 30 days jointly as provided under Section 20 of Article II of this Constitution; or

(b) Sine die.

If the date of reconvening the session occurs after the expiration of the terms of office of the members of the General Assembly, then the members serving for the reconvened session shall be the members for the succeeding term.

Sec. 6. *Duties of the Lieutenant Governor.* The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate is equally divided. He shall perform such additional duties as the General Assembly or the Governor may assign to him. He shall receive the compensation and allowances prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. *Other elective officers.*

(1) *Officers.* A Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, an Attorney General, a Commissioner of Agriculture, a Commissioner of Labor, and a Commissioner of Insurance shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State in 1972 and every four years thereafter, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall be four years and shall commence on the first day of January next after their election and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

(2) *Duties.* Their respective duties shall be prescribed by law.

(3) *Vacancies.* If the office of any of these officers is vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be duty of the Governor to appoint another to serve until his successor is elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first election for members of the General Assembly that occurs more than 60 days after the vacancy has taken place, and the person chosen shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in this Section. When a vacancy occurs in the office of any of the officers named in this

Section and the term expires on the first day of January succeeding the next election for members of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term of office.

(4) *Interim officers.* Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of any one of these officers for any of the causes stated in the preceding paragraph, the Governor may appoint an interim officer to perform the duties of that office until a person is appointed or elected pursuant to this Section to fill the vacancy and is qualified.

(5) *Acting officers.* During the physical or mental incapacity of any one of these officers to perform the duties of his office, as determined pursuant to this Section, the duties of his office shall be performed by an acting officer who shall be appointed by the Governor.

(6) *Determination of incapacity:* The General Assembly shall by law prescribe with respect to those officers, other than the Governor, whose offices are created by this Article, procedures for determining the physical or mental incapacity of any officer to perform the duties of his office, and for determining whether an officer who has been temporarily incapacitated has sufficiently recovered his physical or mental capacity to perform the duties of his office. Removal of those officers from office for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

(7) *Special Qualifications for Attorney General.* Only persons duly authorized to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for appointment or election as Attorney General.

Sec. 8. *Council of State.* The Council of State shall consist of the officers whose offices are established by this Article.

Sec. 9. *Compensation and allowances.* The officers whose offices are established by this Article shall at stated periods receive the compensation and allowances prescribed by law, which shall not be diminished during the time for which they have been chosen.

Sec. 10. *Seal of State.* There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina". All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina, sealed with "The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina", and signed by the Governor.

Sec. 11. *Administrative departments.* Not later than July 1, 1975, all administrative departments, agencies, and offices of the State and their respective functions, powers, and duties shall be allocated by law among and within not more than 25 principal administrative departments so as to group them as far as practicable according to major purposes. Regulatory, quasi-judicial, and temporary agencies may, but need not, be allocated within a principal department.

ARTICLE IV

JUDICIAL

Section 1. *Judicial power.* The judicial power of the State shall, except as provided in Section 3 of this Article, be vested in a Court for the Trial of Impeachments and in a General Court of Justice. The General Assembly shall have no power to deprive the judicial department of any power or jurisdiction that rightfully pertains to it as a co-ordinate department of the government, nor shall it establish or authorize any courts other than as permitted by this Article.

Sec. 2. *General Court of Justice.* The General Court of Justice shall constitute a unified judicial system for purposes of jurisdiction, operation, and administration, and shall consist of an Appellate Division, a Superior Court Division, and a District Court Division.

Sec. 3. *Judicial powers of administrative agencies.* The General Assembly may vest in administrative agencies established pursuant to law such judicial powers as may be reasonably necessary as an incident to the accomplishment of the purposes for which the agencies were created. Appeals from administrative agencies shall be to the General Court of Justice.

Sec. 4. *Court for the Trial of Impeachments.* The House of Representatives solely shall have the power of impeaching. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall be the Senate. When the Governor or Lieutenant Governor is impeached, the Chief Justice shall preside over the Court. A majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. Judgment upon conviction shall not extend beyond removal from and disqualification to hold office in this State, but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 5. *Appellate division.* The Appellate Division of the General Court of Justice shall consist of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals.

Sec. 6. *Supreme Court.*

(1) *Membership.* The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, but the General Assembly may increase the number of Associate Justices to not more than eight. In the event the Chief Justice is unable, on account of absence or temporary incapacity, to perform any of the duties placed upon him, the senior Associate Justice available may discharge those duties.

(2) *Sessions of the Supreme Court.* The sessions of the Supreme Court shall be held in the City of Raleigh unless otherwise provided by the General Assembly.

Sec. 7. *Court of Appeals.* The structure, organization, and composition of the Court of Appeals shall be determined by the General Assembly. The Court shall have not less than five members, and may be authorized to sit in divisions, or other than en banc. Sessions of the Court shall be held at such times and places as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 8. *Retirement of Justices and Judges.* The General Assembly shall provide by general law for the retirement of Justices and Judges of the General Court of Justice, and may provide for the temporary recall of any retired Justice or Judge to serve on the court or courts of the division from which he was retired. The General Assembly shall also prescribe maximum age limits for service as a Justice or Judge.

Sec. 9. *Superior Courts.*

(1) *Superior Court districts.* The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of Superior Court judicial districts and shall provide for the election of one or more Superior Court Judges for each district. Each regular Superior Court Judge shall reside in the district for which he is elected. The General Assembly may provide by general law for the selection or appointment of special or emergency Superior Court Judges not selected for a particular judicial district.

(2) *Open at all times; sessions for trial of cases.* The Superior Courts shall be open at all times for the transaction of all business except the trial of issues of fact requiring a jury. Regular trial sessions of the Superior Court shall be held at times fixed pursuant to a calendar of courts promulgated by the Supreme Court. At least two sessions for the trial of jury cases shall be held annually in each county.

(3) *Clerks.* A Clerk of Superior Court for each county shall be elected for a term of four years by the qualified voters thereof, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. If the office of the Clerk of Superior Court becomes vacant otherwise than by the expiration of the term, or if the people fail to elect, the senior regular resident Judge of the Superior Court serving the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

Sec. 10. *District Courts.* The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of local court districts and shall prescribe where the District Courts shall sit, but a District Court must sit in at least one place in each county. District Judges shall be elected for each district for a term of four years, in a manner prescribed by law. When more than one District Judge is authorized and elected for a district, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall designate one of the judges as Chief District Judge. Every District Judge shall reside in the district for which he is elected. For each county, the senior regular resident Judge of the Superior Court serving the county shall appoint for a term of two years, from nominations submitted by the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county, one or more Magistrates who shall be officers of the District Court. The number of District Judges and Magistrates shall, from time to time, be determined by the General Assembly. Vacancies in the office of District Judge shall be filled for the unexpired term in a manner prescribed by law. Vacancies in the office of Magistrate shall be filled for the unexpired term in the manner provided for original appointment to the office.

Sec. 11. *Assignment of Judges.* The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, acting in accordance with rules of the Supreme Court, shall make assignments of Judges of the Superior Court and may transfer District Judges from one district to another for temporary or specialized duty. The principle of rotating Superior Court Judges among the various districts of a division is a salutary one and shall be observed. For this purpose the General Assembly may divide the State into a number of judicial divisions. Subject to the general supervision of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, assignment of District Judges within each local court district shall be made by the Chief District Judge.

Sec. 12. *Jurisdiction of the General Court of Justice.*

(1) *Supreme Court.* The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review upon appeal any decision of the courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over "issues of fact" and "questions of fact" shall be the same exercised by it prior to the adoption of this Article, and the Court may issue any remedial writs necessary to give it general supervi-

sion and control over the proceedings of the other courts. The Supreme Court also has jurisdiction to review, when authorized by law, direct appeals from a final order or decision of the North Carolina Utilities Commission.

(2) *Court of Appeals.* The Court of Appeals shall have such appellate jurisdiction as the General Assembly may prescribe.

(3) *Superior Court.* Except as otherwise provided by the General Assembly, the Superior Court shall have original general jurisdiction throughout the State. The Clerks of the Superior Court shall have such jurisdiction and powers as the General Assembly shall prescribe by general law uniformly applicable in every county of the State.

(4) *District Courts; Magistrates.* The General Assembly shall, by general law uniformly applicable in every local court district of the State, prescribe the jurisdiction and powers of the District Courts and Magistrates.

(5) *Waiver.* The General Assembly may by general law provide that the jurisdictional limits may be waived in civil cases.

(6) *Appeals.* The General Assembly shall by general law provide a proper system of appeals. Appeals from Magistrates shall be heard de novo, with the right of trial by jury as defined in this Constitution and the laws of this State.

Sec. 13. *Forms of action; rules of procedure.*

(1) *Forms of Action.* There shall be in this State but one form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action, and in which there shall be a right to have issues of fact tried before a jury. Every action prosecuted by the people of the State as a party against a person charged with a public offense, for the punishment thereof, shall be termed a criminal action.

(2) *Rules of procedure.* The Supreme Court shall have exclusive authority to make rules of procedure and practice for the Appellate Division. The General Assembly may make rules of procedure and practice for the Superior Court and District Court Divisions, and the General Assembly may delegate this authority to the Supreme Court. No rule of procedure or practice shall abridge substantive rights or abrogate or limit the right of trial by jury. If the General Assembly should delegate to the Supreme Court the rule-making power, the General Assembly may, nevertheless, alter, amend, or repeal any rule of procedure or practice adopted by the Supreme Court for the Superior Court or District Court Divisions.

Sec. 14. *Waiver of jury trial.* In all issues of fact joined in any court, the parties in any civil case may waive the right to have the issues determined by a jury, in which case the finding of the judge upon the facts shall have the force and effect of a verdict by a jury.

Sec. 15. *Administration.* The General Assembly shall provide for an administrative office of the courts to carry out the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 16. *Terms of office and election of Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Judges of the Superior Court.* Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals, and regular Judges of the Superior Court shall be elected by the qualified voters and shall hold office for terms of eight years and until their successors are elected and qualified. Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State. Regular Judges of the Superior Court may be elected by the qualified voters of the State or by the voters of their respective districts, as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 17. *Removal of Judges, Magistrates and Clerks.*

(1) *Removal of Judges by the General Assembly.* Any Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice may be removed from office for mental or physical incapacity by joint resolution of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly. Any Justice or Judge against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least 20 days before the day on which either house of the General Assembly shall act thereon. Removal from office by the General Assembly for any other cause shall be by impeachment.

(2) *Additional method of removal of Judges.* The General Assembly shall prescribe a procedure, in addition to impeachment and address set forth in this Section, for the removal of a Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice for mental or physical incapacity interfering with the performance of his duties which is, or is likely to become, permanent, and for the censure and removal of a Justice or Judge of the General Court of Justice for wilful misconduct in office, wilful and persistent failure to perform his duties, habitual intemperance, conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, or conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute.

(3) *Removal of Magistrates.* The General Assembly shall provide by general law for the removal of Magistrates for misconduct or mental or physical incapacity.

(4) *Removal of Clerks.* Any Clerk of the Superior Court may be removed from office for misconduct or mental or physical incapacity by the senior regular resident Superior Court Judge serving the county. Any Clerk against whom proceedings are instituted shall receive written notice of the charges against him at least ten days before the hearing upon the charges. Any Clerk so removed from office shall be entitled to an appeal as provided by law.

Sec. 18. *District Attorney and prosecutorial districts.*

(1) *District Attorneys.* The General Assembly shall, from time to time, divide the State into a convenient number of prosecutorial districts, for each of which a District Attorney shall be chosen for a term of four years by the qualified voters thereof, at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected. Only persons duly authorized to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for election or appointment as a District Attorney. The District Attorney shall advise the officers of justice in his district, be responsible for the prosecution on behalf of the State of all criminal actions in the Superior Courts of his district, perform such duties related to appeals therefrom as the Attorney General may require, and perform such other duties as the General Assembly may prescribe.

(2) *Prosecution in District Court Division.* Criminal actions in the District Court Division shall be prosecuted in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe by general law uniformly applicable in every local court district of the State.

Sec. 19. *Vacancies.* Unless otherwise provided in this Article, all vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this Article shall be filled by appointment of the Governor, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next election for members of the General Assembly that is held more than 60 days after the vacancy occurs, when elections shall be held to fill the offices. When the unexpired term of any of the offices named in this Article of the Constitution in which a vacancy has occurred, and in which it is herein provided that the Governor shall fill the vacancy, expires on the first day of January succeeding the next election for members of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint to fill that vacancy for the unexpired term of the office. If any person elected or appointed to any of these offices shall fail to qualify, the office shall be appointed to, held, and filled as provided in case of vacancies occurring therein. All incumbents of these offices shall hold until their successors are qualified.

Sec. 20. *Revenues and expenses of the judicial department.* The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of a schedule of court fees and costs

which shall be uniform throughout the State within each division of the General Court of Justice. The operating expenses of the judicial department, other than compensation to process servers and other locally paid non-judicial officers, shall be paid from State funds.

Sec. 21. *Fees, salaries, and emoluments.* The General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries, and emoluments of all officers provided for in this Article, but the salaries of Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. In no case shall the compensation of any Judge or Magistrate be dependent upon his decision or upon the collection of costs.

Sec. 22. *Qualification of Justices and Judges.* Only persons duly authorized to practice law in the courts of this State shall be eligible for election or appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Judge of the Superior Court, or Judge of District Court. This section shall not apply to persons elected to or serving in such capacities on or before January 1, 1981.

ARTICLE V

FINANCE

Section 1. *No capitation tax to be levied.* No poll or capitation tax shall be levied by the General Assembly or by any county, city or town, or other taxing unit.

Sec. 2. *State and local taxation.*

(1) *Power of taxation.* The power of taxation shall be exercised in a just and equitable manner, for public purposes only, and shall never be surrendered, suspended, or contracted away.

(2) *Classification.* Only the General Assembly shall have the power to classify property for taxation, which power shall be exercised only on a State-wide basis and shall not be delegated. No class of property shall be taxed except by uniform rule, and every classification shall be made by general law uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government.

(3) *Exemptions.* Property belonging to the State, counties, and municipal corporations shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries and property held for educational, scientific, literary, cultural,

charitable, or religious purposes, and, to a value not exceeding \$300, any personal property. The General Assembly may exempt from taxation not exceeding \$1,000 in value of property held and used as the place of residence of the owner. Every exemption shall be on a State-wide basis and shall be made by general law uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government. No taxing authority other than the General Assembly may grant exemptions, and the General Assembly shall not delegate the powers accorded to it by this subsection.

(4) *Special tax areas.* Subject to the limitations imposed by Section 4, the General Assembly may enact general laws authorizing the governing body of any county, city, or town to define territorial areas and to levy taxes within those areas, in addition to those levied throughout the county, city, or town, in order to finance, provide, or maintain services, facilities, and functions in addition to or to a greater extent than those financed, provided, or maintained for the entire county, city, or town.

(5) *Purposes of property tax.* The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government to levy taxes on property, except for purposes authorized by general law uniformly applicable throughout the State, unless the tax is approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon.

(6) *Income tax.* The rate of income tax on incomes shall not in any case exceed ten per cent, and there shall be allowed personal exemptions and deductions so that only net incomes are taxed.

(7) *Contracts.* The General Assembly may enact laws whereby the State, any county, city or town, and any other public corporation may contract with and appropriate money to any person, association, or corporation for the accomplishment of public purposes only.

Sec. 3. *Limitations upon the increase of State debt.*

(1) *Authorized purposes; two-thirds limitation.* The General Assembly shall have no power to contract debts secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the State, unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the State who vote thereon, except for the following purposes:

- (a) to fund or refund a valid existing debt;
- (b) to supply an unforeseen deficiency in the revenue;

(c) to borrow in anticipation of the collection of taxes due and payable within the current fiscal year to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of such taxes;

(d) to suppress riots or insurrections, or to repel invasions;

(e) to meet emergencies immediately threatening the public health or safety, as conclusively determined in writing by the Governor;

(f) for any other lawful purpose, to the extent of two-thirds of the amount by which the State's outstanding indebtedness shall have been reduced during the next preceding biennium.

(2) *Gift or loan of credit regulated.* The General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person, association, or corporation, except a corporation in which the State has a controlling interest, unless the subject is submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and is approved by a majority of the qualified voters who vote thereon.

(3) *Definitions.* A debt is incurred within the meaning of this Section when the State borrows money. A pledge of the faith and credit within the meaning of this Section is a pledge of the taxing power. A loan of credit within the meaning of this Section occurs when the State exchanges its obligations with or in any way guarantees the debts of an individual, association, or private corporation.

(4) *Certain debts barred.* The General Assembly shall never assume or pay any debt or obligation, express or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States. Neither shall the General Assembly assume or pay any debt or bond incurred or issued by authority of the Convention of 1868, the special session of the General Assembly of 1868, or the General Assemblies of 1868-69 and 1869-70, unless the subject is submitted to the people of the State and is approved by a majority of all the qualified voters at a referendum held for that sole purpose.

(5) *Outstanding debt.* Except as provided in subsection (4), nothing in this Section shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness outstanding or authorized for issue as of July 1, 1973.

Sec. 4. *Limitations upon the increase of local government debt.*

(1) *Regulation of borrowing and debt.* The General Assembly shall enact general laws relating to the borrowing of money secured by a pledge of the faith and credit and the contracting of other debts by counties, cities and towns, special districts, and other units, authorities, and agencies of local government.

(2) *Authorized purposes; two-thirds limitation.* The General Assembly shall have no power to authorize any county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government to contract debts secured by a pledge of its faith and credit unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon, except for the following purposes:

(a) to fund or refund a valid existing debt;

(b) to supply an unforeseen deficiency in the revenue;

(c) to borrow in anticipation of the collection of taxes due and payable within the current fiscal year to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of such taxes;

(d) to suppress riots or insurrections;

(e) to meet emergencies immediately threatening the public health or safety, as conclusively determined in writing by the Governor;

(f) for purposes authorized by general laws uniformly applicable throughout the State, to the extent of two-thirds of the amount by which the unit's outstanding indebtedness shall have been reduced during the next preceding fiscal year.

(3) *Gift or loan of credit regulated.* No county, city or town, special district, or other unit of local government shall give or lend its credit in aid of any person, association, or corporation, except for public purposes as authorized by general law, and unless approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the unit who vote thereon.

(4) *Certain debts barred.* No county, city or town, or other unit of local government shall assume or pay any debt or the interest thereon contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of rebellion or insurrection against the United States.

(5) *Definitions.* A debt is incurred within the meaning of this Section when a county, city or town, special district, or other unit, authority, or agency of

local government borrows money. A pledge of faith and credit within the meaning of this Section is a pledge of the taxing power. A loan of credit within the meaning of this Section occurs when a county, city or town, special district, or other unit, authority, or agency of local government exchanges its obligations with or in any way guarantees the debts of an individual, association, or private corporation.

(6) *Outstanding debt.* Except as provided in subsection (4), nothing in this Section shall be construed to invalidate or impair the obligation of any bond, note, or other evidence of indebtedness outstanding or authorized for issue as of July 1, 1973.

Sec. 5. *Acts levying taxes to state objects.* Every act of the General Assembly levying a tax shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose.

Sec. 6. *Inviolability of sinking funds and retirement funds.*

(1) *Sinking funds.* The General Assembly shall not use or authorize to be used any part of the amount of any sinking fund for any purpose other than the retirement of the bonds for which the sinking fund has been created, except that these funds may be invested as authorized by law.

(2) *Retirement funds.* Neither the General Assembly nor any public officer, employee, or agency shall use or authorize to be used any part of the funds of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System or the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System for any purpose other than retirement system benefits and purposes, administrative expenses, and refunds; except that retirement system funds may be invested as authorized by law, subject to the investment limitation that the funds of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System and the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System shall not be applied, diverted, loaned to, or used by the State, any State agency, State officer, public officer, or public employee.

Sec. 7. *Drawing public money.*

(1) *State treasury.* No money shall be drawn from the State Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of State funds shall be published annually.

(2) *Local treasury.* No money shall be drawn from the treasury of any county, city or town, or other unit of local government except by authority of law.

Sec. 8. *Health care facilities.* Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the State, counties, cities or towns, and other State and local governmental entities to issue revenue bonds to finance or refinance for any such governmental entity or any nonprofit private corporation, regardless of any church or religious relationship, the cost of acquiring, constructing, and financing health care facility projects to be operated to serve and benefit the public; provided, no cost incurred earlier than two years prior to the effective date of this section shall be refinanced. Such bonds shall be payable from the revenues, gross or net, of any such projects and any other health care facilities of any such governmental entity or nonprofit private corporation pledged therefor; shall not be secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit, or deemed to create an indebtedness requiring voter approval of any governmental entity; and may be secured by an agreement which may provide for the conveyance of title of, with or without consideration, any such project or facilities to the governmental entity or nonprofit private corporation. The power of eminent domain shall not be used pursuant hereto for nonprofit private corporations.

Sec. 9[8]¹. *Capital projects for industry.* Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize counties to create authorities to issue revenue bonds to finance, but not to refinance, the cost of capital projects consisting of industrial, manufacturing and pollution control facilities for industry and pollution control facilities for public utilities, and to refund such bonds.

In no event shall such revenue bonds be secured by or payable from any public moneys whatsoever, but such revenue bonds shall be secured by and payable only from revenues or property derived from private parties. All such capital projects and all transactions therefor shall be subject to taxation to the extent such projects and transactions would be subject to taxation if no public body were involved therewith; provided, however, that the General Assembly may provide that the interest on such revenue bonds shall be exempt from income taxes within the State.

The power of eminent domain shall not be exercised to provide any property for any such capital project.

Sec. 10. *Joint ownership of generation and transmission facilities.* In addition to other powers conferred upon them by law, municipalities owning or operating facilities for the generation, transmission or distribution of electric power and energy and joint agencies formed by such municipalities for the purpose of owning or operating facilities for the generation and transmission of elec-

tric power and energy (each, respectively, "a unit of municipal government") may jointly or severally own, operate and maintain works, plants and facilities, within or without the State, for the generation and transmission of electric power and energy, or both, with any person, firm, association or corporation, public or private, engaged in the generation, transmission or distribution of electric power and energy for resale (each, respectively, "a co-owner") within this State or any state contiguous to this State, and may enter into and carry out agreements with respect to such jointly owned facilities. For the purpose of financing its share of the cost of any such jointly owned electric generation or transmission facilities, a unit of municipal government may issue its revenue bonds in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly, payable as to both principal and interest solely from and secured by a lien and charge on all or any part of the revenue derived, or to be derived, by such unit of municipal government from the ownership and operation of its electric facilities; provided, however, that no unit of municipal government shall be liable, either jointly or severally, for any acts, omissions or obligations of any co-owner, nor shall any money or property of any unit of municipal government be credited or otherwise applied to the account of any co-owner or be charged with any debt, lien or mortgage as a result of any debt or obligation of any co-owner.

Sec. 11. *Capital projects for agriculture.* Notwithstanding any other provision of the Constitution the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the creation of an agency to issue revenue bonds to finance the cost of capital projects consisting of agricultural facilities, and to refund such bonds.

In no event shall such revenue bonds be secured by or payable from any public moneys whatsoever, but such revenue bonds shall be secured by and payable only from revenues or property derived from private parties. All such capital projects and all transactions therefor shall be subject to taxation to the extent such projects and transactions would be subject to taxation if no public body were involved therewith; provided, however, that the General Assembly may provide that the interest on such revenue bonds shall be exempt from income taxes within the State.

The power of eminent domain shall not be exercised to provide any property for any such capital project.

Sec. 12[11]². *Higher Education Facilities.* Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to authorize the State or any State entity to issue revenue bonds to finance and re-finance the cost of acquiring, constructing, and financing higher education facilities to be operated to serve and benefit the public for any nonprofit private corpora-

tion, regardless of any church or religious relationship provided no cost incurred earlier than five years prior to the effective date of this section shall be refinanced. Such bonds shall be payable from any revenues or assets of any such nonprofit private corporation pledged therefor, shall not be secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State or such State entity or deemed to create an indebtedness requiring voter approval of the State or such entity, and, where the title to such facilities is vested in the State or any State entity, may be secured by an agreement which may provide for the conveyance of title to, with or without consideration, such facilities to the nonprofit private corporation. The power of eminent domain shall not be used pursuant hereto.

Sec. 13[12]³. *Seaport and airport facilities.*

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution, the General Assembly may enact general laws to grant to the State, counties, municipalities, and other State and local governmental entities all powers useful in connection with the development of new and existing seaports and airports, and to authorize such public bodies:

(a) to acquire, construct, own, own jointly with public and private parties, lease as lessee, mortgage, sell, lease as lessor, or otherwise dispose of lands and facilities and improvements, including undivided interests therein;

(b) to finance and refinance for public and private parties seaport and airport facilities and improvements which relate to, develop or further waterborne or airborne commerce and cargo and passenger traffic, including commercial, industrial, manufacturing, processing, mining, transportation, distribution, storage, marine, aviation and environmental facilities and improvements; and

(c) to secure any such financing or refinancing by all or any portion of their revenues, income or assets or other available monies associated with any of their seaport or airport facilities and with the facilities and improvements to be financed or refinanced, and by foreclosable liens on all or any part of their properties associated with any of their seaport or airport facilities and with the facilities and improvements to be financed or refinanced, but in no event to create a debt secured by a pledge of the faith and credit of the State or any other public body in the State.

ARTICLE VI

SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE

Section 1. *Who may vote.* Every person born in the United States and every person who has been naturalized, 18 years of age, and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people of the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. *Qualifications of voter.*

(1) *Residence period for State elections.* Any person who has resided in the State of North Carolina for one year and in the precinct, ward, or other election district for 30 days next preceding an election, and possesses the other qualifications set out in this Article, shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this State. Removal from one precinct, ward, or other election district to another in this State shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in the precinct, ward, or other election district from which that person has removed until 30 days after the removal.

(2) *Residence period for presidential elections.* The General Assembly may reduce the time of residence for persons voting in presidential elections. A person made eligible by reason of a reduction in time of residence shall possess the other qualifications set out in this Article, shall only be entitled to vote for President and Vice President of the United States or for electors for President and Vice President, and shall not thereby become eligible to hold office in this State.

(3) *Disqualification of felon.* No person adjudged guilty of a felony against this State or the United States, or adjudged guilty of a felony in another state that also would be a felony if it had been committed in this State, shall be permitted to vote unless that person shall be first restored to the rights of citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. *Registration.* Every person offering to vote shall be at the time legally registered as a voter as herein prescribed and in the manner provided by law. The General Assembly shall enact general laws governing the registration of voters.

Sec. 4. *Qualification for registration.* Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language.

Sec. 5. *Elections by people and General Assembly.* All elections by the

people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce. A contested election for any office established by Article III of this Constitution shall be determined by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. *Eligibility to elective office.* Every qualified voter in North Carolina who is 21 years of age, except as in this Constitution disqualified, shall be eligible for election by the people to office.

Sec. 7. *Oath.* Before entering upon the duties of an office, a person elected or appointed to the office shall take and subscribe the following oath:

"I, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as , so help me God."

Sec. 8. *Disqualifications for office.* The following persons shall be disqualified for office:

First, any person who shall deny the being of Almighty God.

Second, with respect to any office that is filled by election by the people, any person who is not qualified to vote in an election for that office.

Third, any person who has been adjudged guilty of treason or any other felony against this State or the United States, or any person who has been adjudged guilty of a felony in another state that also would be a felony if it had been committed in this State, or any person who has been adjudged guilty of corruption or malpractice in any office, or any person who has been removed by impeachment from any office, and who has not been restored to the rights of citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. *Dual office holding.*

(1) *Prohibitions.* It is salutary that the responsibilities of self-government be widely shared among the citizens of the State and that the potential abuse of authority inherent in the holding of multiple offices by an individual be avoided. Therefore, no person who holds any office or place of trust or profit under the United States or any department thereof, or under any other state or government, shall be eligible to hold any office in this State that is filled by election by the peo-

ple. No person shall hold concurrently any two offices in this State that are filled by election of the people. No person shall hold concurrently any two or more appointive offices or places of trust or profit, or any combination of elective and appointive offices or places of trust or profit, except as the General Assembly shall provide by general law.

(2) *Exceptions.* The provisions of this Section shall not prohibit any officer of the military forces of the State or of the United States not on active duty for an extensive period of time, any notary public, or any delegate to a Convention of the People from holding concurrently another office or place of trust or profit under this State or the United States or any department thereof.

Sec. 10. *Continuation in office.* In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers in this State, whether appointed or elected, shall hold their positions until other appointments are made or, if the offices are elective, until their successors are chosen and qualified.

ARTICLE VII

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Section 1. *General Assembly to provide for local government.* The General Assembly shall provide for the organization and government and the fixing of boundaries of counties, cities and towns, and other governmental subdivisions, and, except as otherwise prohibited by this Constitution, may give such powers and duties to counties, cities and towns, and other governmental subdivisions as it may deem advisable.

The General Assembly shall not incorporate as a city or town, nor shall it authorize to be incorporated as a city or town, any territory lying within one mile of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 5,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, or lying within three miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 10,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, or lying within four miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 25,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress, or lying within five miles of the corporate limits of any other city or town having a population of 50,000 or more according to the most recent decennial census of population taken by order of Congress.

Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations, the General Assembly may incorporate a city or town by an act adopted by vote of three-fifths of all the members of each house.

Sec. 2. *Sheriffs.* In each county a Sheriff shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected and shall hold his office for a period of four years, subject to removal for cause as provided by law.

Sec. 3. *Merged or consolidated counties.* Any unit of local government formed by the merger or consolidation of a county or counties and the cities and towns therein shall be deemed both a county and a city for the purposes of this Constitution, and may exercise any authority conferred by law on counties, or on cities and towns, or both, as the General Assembly may provide.

ARTICLE VIII

CORPORATIONS

Section 1. *Corporate charters.* No corporation shall be created, nor shall its charter be extended, altered, or amended by special act, except corporations for charitable, educational, penal, or reformatory purposes that are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State; but the General Assembly shall provide by general laws for the chartering, organization, and powers of all corporations, and for the amending, extending, and forfeiture of all charters, except those above permitted by special act. All such general acts may be altered from time to time or repealed. The General Assembly may at any time by special act repeal the charter of any corporation.

Sec. 2. *Corporations defined.* The term "corporation" as used in this Section shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers and privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. All corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

ARTICLE IX

EDUCATION

Section 1. *Education encouraged.* Religion, morality, and knowledge

being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools, libraries, and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

Sec. 2. *Uniform system of schools.*

(1) *General and uniform system; term.* The General Assembly shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of free public schools, which shall be maintained at least nine months in every year, and wherein equal opportunities shall be provided for all students.

(2) *Local responsibility.* The General Assembly may assign to units of local government such responsibility for the financial support of the free public schools as it may deem appropriate. The governing boards of units of local government with financial responsibility for public education may use local revenues to add to or supplement any public school or post-secondary school program.

Sec. 3. *School attendance.* The General Assembly shall provide that every child of appropriate age and of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools, unless educated by other means.

Sec. 4. *State Board of Education.*

(1) *Board.* The State Board of Education shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor, the Treasurer, and eleven members appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session. The General Assembly shall divide the State into eight educational districts. Of the appointive members of the Board, one shall be appointed from each of the eight educational districts and three shall be appointed from the State at large. Appointments shall be for overlapping terms of eight years. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be made by the Governor for the unexpired terms and shall not be subject to confirmation.

(2) *Superintendent of Public Instruction.* The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be the secretary and chief administrative officer of the State Board of Education.

Sec. 5. *Powers and duties of Board.* The State Board of Education shall supervise and administer the free public school system and the educational funds provided for its support, except the funds mentioned in Section 7 of this Article, and shall make all needed rules and regulations in relation thereto, subject to laws enacted by the General Assembly.

Sec. 6. *State school fund.* The proceeds of all lands that have been or

hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by this State or the United States; all moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to the State for purposes of public education; the net proceeds of all sales of the swamp lands belonging to the State; and all other grants, gifts, and devises that have been or hereafter may be made to the State, and not otherwise appropriated by the State or by the terms of the grant, gift, or devise, shall be paid into the State Treasury and, together with so much of the revenue of the State as may be set apart for that purpose, shall be faithfully appropriated and used exclusively for establishing and maintaining a uniform system of free public schools.

Sec. 7. *County school fund.* All moneys, stocks, bonds, and other property belonging to a county school fund, and the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws of the State, shall belong to and remain in the several counties, and shall be faithfully appropriated and used exclusively for maintaining free public schools.

Sec. 8. *Higher education.* The General Assembly shall maintain a public system of higher education, comprising The University of North Carolina and such other institutions of higher education as the General Assembly may deem wise. The General Assembly shall provide for the selection of trustees of The University of North Carolina and of the other institutions of higher education, in whom shall be vested all the privileges, rights, franchises, and endowments heretofore granted to or conferred upon the trustees of these institutions. The General Assembly may enact laws necessary and expedient for the maintenance and management of The University of North Carolina and the other public institutions of higher education.

Sec. 9. *Benefits of public institutions of higher education.* The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of The University of North Carolina and other public institutions of higher education, as far as practicable, be extended to the people of the State free of expense.

Sec. 10. *Escheats.*

(1) *Escheats prior to July 1, 1971.* All property that prior to July 1, 1971, accrued to the State from escheats, unclaimed dividends, or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons shall be appropriated to the use of The University of North Carolina.

(2) *Escheats after June 30, 1971.* All property that, after June 30, 1971, shall accrue to the State from escheats, unclaimed dividends, or distributive

shares of the estates of deceased persons shall be used to aid worthy and needy students who are residents of this State and are enrolled in public institutions of higher education in this State. The method, amount, and type of distribution shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE X

HOMESTEADS AND EXEMPTIONS

Section 1. *Personal property exemptions.* The personal property of any resident of this State, to a value fixed by the General Assembly but not less than \$500, to be selected by the resident, is exempted from sale under execution or other final process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt.

Sec. 2. *Homestead exemptions.*

(1) *Exemption from sale; exceptions.* Every homestead and the dwellings and buildings used therewith, to a value fixed by the General Assembly but not less than \$1,000, to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in a city or town with the dwellings and buildings used thereon, and to the same value, owned and occupied by a resident of the State, shall be exempt from sale under execution or other final process obtained on any debt. But no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for payment of obligations contracted for its purchase.

(2) *Exemption for benefit of children.* The homestead, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of any debt during the minority of the owner's children, or any of them.

(3) *Exemption for benefit of surviving spouse.* If the owner of a homestead dies, leaving a surviving spouse but no minor children, the homestead shall be exempt from the debts of the owner, and the rents and profits thereof shall inure to the benefit of the surviving spouse until he or she remarries, unless the surviving spouse is the owner of a separate household.

(4) *Conveyance of homestead.* Nothing contained in this Article shall operate to prevent the owner of a homestead from disposing of it by deed, but no deed made by a married owner of a homestead shall be valid without the signature and acknowledgement of his or her spouse.

Sec. 3. *Mechanics' and laborers' liens.* The General Assembly shall pro-

vide by proper legislation for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject-matter of their labor. The provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of this Article shall not be so construed as to prevent a laborer's lien for work done and performed for the person claiming the exemption or a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

Sec. 4. *Property of married women secured to them.* The real and personal property of any female in this State acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which she may, after marriage, become in any manner entitled, shall be and remain the sole and separate estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for any debts, obligations, or engagements of her husband, and may be devised and bequeathed and conveyed by her, subject to such regulations and limitations as the General Assembly may prescribe. Every married woman may exercise powers of attorney conferred upon her by her husband, including the power to execute and acknowledge deeds to property owned by herself and her husband or by her husband.

Sec. 5. *Insurance.* A person may insure his or her own life for the sole use and benefit of his or her spouse or children or both, and upon his or her death the proceeds from the insurance shall be paid to or for the benefit of the spouse or children or both, or to a guardian, free from all claims of the representatives or creditors of the insured or his or her estate. Any insurance policy which insures the life of a person for the sole use and benefit of that person's spouse or children or both shall not be subject to the claims of creditors of the insured during his or her lifetime, whether or not the policy reserves to the insured during his or her lifetime any or all rights provided for by the policy and whether or not the policy proceeds are payable to the estate of the insured in the event the beneficiary or beneficiaries predecease the insured.

ARTICLE XI

PUNISHMENTS, CORRECTIONS, AND CHARITIES

Section 1. *Punishments.* The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State: death, imprisonment, fines, suspension of a jail or prison term with or without conditions, restitution, community service, restraints on liberty, work programs, removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State.

Sec. 2. *Death punishment.* The object of punishments being not only to

satisfy justice, but also to reform the offender and thus prevent crime, murder, arson, burglary, and rape, and these only, may be punishable with death, if the General Assembly shall so enact.

Sec. 3. *Charitable and correctional institutions and agencies.* Such charitable, benevolent, penal, and correctional institutions and agencies as the needs of humanity and the public good may require shall be established and operated by the State under such organization and in such manner as the General Assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 4. *Welfare policy; board of public welfare.* Beneficent provision for the poor, the unfortunate, and the orphan is one of the first duties of a civilized and a Christian state. Therefore the General Assembly shall provide for and define the duties of a board of public welfare.

ARTICLE XII

MILITARY FORCES

Section 1. *Governor is Commander in Chief.* The Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the military forces of the State and may call out those forces to execute the law, suppress riots and insurrections, and repel invasion.

ARTICLE XIII

CONVENTIONS; CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT AND REVISION

Section 1. *Convention of the People.* No Convention of the People of this State shall ever be called unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly, and unless the proposition "Convention or No Convention" is first submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the time and in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly. If a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition are in favor of a Convention, it shall assemble on the day prescribed by the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall, in the act submitting the convention proposition, propose limitations upon the authority of the Convention; and if a majority of the votes cast upon the proposition are in favor of a Convention, those limitations shall become binding upon the Convention. Delegates to the Convention shall be elected by the qualified voters at the time and in the manner prescribed in the act of submission. The Convention shall consist of a number of delegates equal to the membership

of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly that submits the convention proposition and the delegates shall be apportioned as is the House of Representatives. A Convention shall adopt no ordinance not necessary to the purpose for which the Convention has been called.

Sec. 2. *Power to revise or amend Constitution reserved to people.* The people of this State reserve the power to amend this Constitution and to adopt a new or revised Constitution. This power may be exercised by either of the methods set out hereinafter in this Article, but in no other way.

Sec. 3. *Revision or amendment by Convention of the People.* A Convention of the People of this State may be called pursuant to Section 1 of this Article to propose a new or revised Constitution or to propose amendments to this Constitution. Every new or revised Constitution and every constitutional amendment adopted by a Convention shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Convention. If a majority of the votes cast thereon are in favor of ratification of the new or revised Constitution or the constitutional amendment or amendments, it or they shall become effective January first next after ratification by the qualified voters unless a different effective date is prescribed by the Convention.

Sec. 4. *Revision or amendment by legislative initiation.* A proposal of a new or revised Constitution or an amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be initiated by the General Assembly, but only if three-fifths of all the members of each house shall adopt an act submitting the proposal to the qualified voters of the State for their ratification or rejection. The proposal shall be submitted at the time and in the manner prescribed by the General Assembly. If the majority of the votes cast thereon are in favor of the proposed new or revised Constitution or constitutional amendment or amendments, it or they shall become effective January first next after ratification by the voters unless a different effective date is prescribed in the act submitting the proposal or proposals to the qualified voters.

ARTICLE XIV

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 1. *Seat of government.* The permanent seat of government of this State shall be at the City of Raleigh.

Sec. 2. *State boundaries.* The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

Sec. 3. *General laws defined.* Whenever the General Assembly is directed or authorized by this Constitution to enact general laws, or general laws uniformly applicable throughout the State, or general laws uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government, or in every local court district, no special or local act shall be enacted concerning the subject matter directed or authorized to be accomplished by general or uniformly applicable laws, and every amendment or repeal of any law relating to such subject matter shall also be general and uniform in its effect throughout the State. General laws may be enacted for classes defined by population or other criteria. General laws uniformly applicable throughout the State shall be made applicable without classification or exception in every unit of local government of like kind, such as every county, or every city and town, but need not be made applicable in every unit of local government in the State. General laws uniformly applicable in every county, city and town, and other unit of local government, or in every local court district, shall be made applicable without classification or exception in every unit of local government, or in every local court district, as the case may be. The General Assembly may at any time repeal any special, local, or private act.

Sec. 4. *Continuity of laws; protection of officer holders.* The laws of North Carolina not in conflict with this Constitution shall continue in force until lawfully altered. Except as otherwise specifically provided, the adoption of this Constitution shall not have the effect of vacating any office or term of office now filled or held by virtue of any election or appointment made under the prior Constitution of North Carolina and the laws of the State enacted pursuant thereto.

Sec. 5. *Conservation of natural resources.* It shall be the policy of this State to conserve and protect its lands and waters for the benefit of all its citizenry, and to this end it shall be a proper function of the State of North Carolina and its political subdivisions to acquire and preserve park, recreational, and scenic areas, to control and limit the pollution of our air and water, to control excessive noise, and in every other appropriate way to preserve as a part of the common heritage of this State its forests, wetlands, estuaries, beaches, historical sites, openlands, and places of beauty.

To accomplish the aforementioned public purposes, the State and its counties, cities and towns, and other units of local government may acquire by purchase or gift properties or interests in properties which shall, upon their special dedication to and acceptance by resolution adopted by a vote of three-fifths of the members of each house of the General Assembly for those public purposes, constitute part of the "State Nature and Historic Preserve", and which shall not be used for other purposes except as authorized by law enacted by a vote of three-

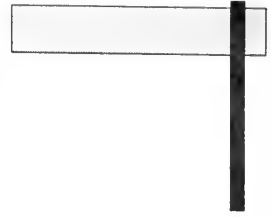
fifths of the members of each house of the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall prescribe by general law the conditions and procedures under which such properties or interests therein shall be dedicated for the aforementioned public purposes.

Notes

1. The General Assembly of 1975, by 1975 N.C. Sess. Laws, ch. 641, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add Art. V, Sec. 8, with respect to financing health care facilities, and the voters in 1976 ratified it (see above). At the same session, the General Assembly, by 1975 N.C. Sess. Laws, ch. 826, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add a section with respect to industrial revenue bonds which it also designated Art. V, Sec. 8 (inadvertently duplicating section number 8), and the voters in 1976 ratified it. The potential problem of duplicative section numbers was addressed by designating the section regarding industrial revenue bonds as Sec. 9 in subsequent printings of the Constitution as issued by the Secretary of State and as published in the General Statutes of North Carolina.

2. The General Assembly of 1983, by 1983 N.C. Sess. Laws, ch. 765, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add Art. V, Sec. 11, with respect to financing agricultural facilities, and the voters in 1984 ratified it (see above). At the 1986 session, the General Assembly by 1985 N.C. Sess. Laws, ch. 814, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add a section with respect to private higher education facility financing which it also designated Art. V, Sec. 11 (inadvertently duplicating section number 11), and the voters in 1986 ratified it. The potential problem of duplicative section numbers was addressed by designating the section regarding private higher education facilities as Sec. 12 in subsequent printings of the Constitution as issued by the Secretary of State and as published in the General Statutes of North Carolina.

3. At its 1986 session, the General Assembly by 1985 N.C. Sess. Laws, ch. 933, submitted to the qualified voters of the State an amendment to add Art. V, Sec. 12, with respect to financing airport and seaport facilities, and the voters in 1986 ratified it, notwithstanding the fact that there was already a Sec. 12, according to the practice in section numbering that had been followed to deal with the duplicative section numbers used by the General Assembly in 1986. The potential problem of duplicative section numbers was address by designating the section regarding airport and seaport facilities financing as Sec. 13 in subsequent printings of the Constitution as issued by the Secretary of State and as published in the General Statutes of North Carolina.



The Council of State and the Executive Branch

Under provisions in the Constitution of North Carolina, the three branches of state government - legislative, executive and judicial - are distinct and separate from each other (Article I, Section 6). This separation of powers has been a fundamental principal of state government's organizational structure since North Carolina's independence.

In the nearly two hundred years since the forming of the State of North Carolina, many changes have occurred in that structure. State and local government in North Carolina have grown from minimal organizations comprising a handful of employees statewide in 1776 to the current multi-billion dollar enterprise that employs thousands of public servants all over the state and provides services for millions of North Carolina's citizens each year.

The increasing number of services and programs that state and local government provide to citizens and businesses throughout the state has brought with it management challenges. In 1970 the state's executive branch included over 200 independent agencies. Recognizing the need to streamline and simplify the executive branch's organization, the General Assembly undertook a major reorganization of state government. The legislators began the reorganization by defining the activities that most appropriately should be entrusted to executive branch agencies.

In an October 27, 1967 speech, Governor Dan K. Moore urged the North Carolina State Bar to take the lead in sponsoring a study to determine need for revising or rewriting the Constitution of North Carolina. The Council of the North Carolina State Bar and the North Carolina Association joined in appointing a steering committee that selected twenty-five persons for a North Carolina State Constitution Commission.

The commission's report, submitted on December 16, 1968, contained a proposed amendment to the state constitution that would reduce the number of executive branch departments to 25 and authorize the governor to reorganize the administrative branch subject to approval by the General Assembly.

The 1969 General Assembly submitted the proposed constitutional amendment to a vote of the people and also authorized the governor to begin a study of consolidation of state agencies and to prepare recommendation for the General Assembly. Governor Robert W. Scott established the State Government

Reorganization Study Commission in October, 1969. Later, in May 1970, the governor appointed a fifty-member citizen Committee on State Government Organization to review the study and make specific recommendations for implementation of the reorganization plan.

Voters approved the constitutional proposal requiring the reduction of the number of administrative departments in the general election on November 3, 1970. The amendment called for the executive branch to be reduced to 25 departments by the end of 1975. The Committee on State Government Reorganization submitted its recommendations to the Governor on February 4, 1971.

The committee recommended implementation of the amendment in two phases. Phase I would group agencies together in a limited number of functional departments. The General Assembly approved the implementation of Phase I in 1971. Phase II began in 1971 and continued into 1973 as agencies began to evaluate agency and department organizations. The results of this analysis were presented to the 1973 General Assembly in the form of legislation that would revise existing statutes to more closely conform with the executive branch's new organizational structure. The legislators began working to make the changes in state law needed to support the reorganization.

With strong support from Governor Scott, the General Assembly ratified the Executive Organization Act of 1971 on July 14, 1971. The act divided the executive branch into rough groupings. The first group was composed of 19 principal offices and departments headed by elected officials. Nine other departments organized along functional lines and headed by appointed administrators formed the second grouping of agencies.

The act implemented Phase I of the reorganization through types of transfers. A Type I transfer meant transferring all or part of an agency -- including its statutory authority, powers and duties -- to a principal department. A Type II transfer meant transferring an existing agency intact to a principal department with the transferring agency retaining its statutory authority and functions, which would now be exercised under the direction and supervision of the principal department's head. Governor Scott created all of the offices and departments called for by the act prior to the mandated deadline of July 1, 1972.

The Executive Reorganization Act of 1971 created the following principal departments and agencies:

- ☐ Office of the Governor
- ☐ Office of the Lieutenant Governor

- ☐ Department of the Secretary of State
- ☐ Department of the State Auditor
- ☐ Department of State Treasurer
- ☐ Department of Public Education (now the Department of Public Instruction)
- ☐ Department of Justice
- ☐ Department of Agriculture
- ☐ Department of Labor
- ☐ Department of Insurance
- ☐ Department of Administration
- ☐ Department of Transportation and Highway Safety (now named the Department of Transportation)
- ☐ Department of Natural and Economic Resources (now the Department of Environment and Natural Resources)
- ☐ Department of Human Resources (now the Department of Health and Human Services)
- ☐ Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control (now the Department of Correction)
- ☐ Department of Commerce
- ☐ Department of Revenue
- ☐ Department of Art, Culture and History (now Department of Cultural Resources)

- ❑ Department of Military and Veterans Affairs (now the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety).

A gubernatorial executive order issued June 26, 1972, created an executive cabinet consisting of the heads of these departments. The newly-formed cabinet's first order of business was to manage the implementation of Phase II of reorganization plan.

Further alterations in the executive branch's structure followed between 1972 and 1977. In 1973, the General Assembly passed the Executive Organizations Act of 1973. The act affected four of the newly created departments -- Cultural Resources, Human Resources, Military and Veterans Affairs and Revenue. The 1973 law vested final administrative and managerial powers for the executive branch in the hands of the governor and gave him powers to appoint a secretary for each of the departments named. The law also defined the powers of the secretaries, yet named specifically designated policy areas and executive powers already vested in various commissions that could not be countermanded by either the governor or a departmental secretary.

The 1973 act changed the name of the Department of Culture and History to the Department of Cultural Resources. Various boards, commissions, councils, and societies providing cultural programs for North Carolina citizens were brought under the umbrella of the Department of Cultural Resources.

The Department of Human Resources and the Department of Revenue were restructured. The 1973 act created a Board of Human Resources in the Department of Human Resources to serve as an advisory board to the secretary on any matter which he or she might refer to it.

The Department of Military and Veterans Affairs was specifically charged with making sure the state's National Guard troops were trained to federal standards. The act also made the department responsible for ensuring military and civil preparedness and assisting veterans and their families and dependents. A new Veterans Affairs Commission was created to assist the secretary with veterans services programs.

The initial reorganization of the state's executive branch was mostly completed by the end of 1975. The governor, however, sought several additional reorganizational changes. The proposals primarily affected four departments -- Commerce, Military and Veterans Affairs, Natural and Economic Resources and Transportation.

The 1977 General Assembly enacted several laws implementing the new proposals. The old Department of Military and Veterans Affairs was replaced by a new Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The Veterans Affairs Commission was transferred to the Department of Administration. The State

Highway Patrol, formerly part of the Department of Transportation's Division of Motor Vehicles, was transferred to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The 1977 act created a Governor's Crime Commission administered by Crime Control and Public Safety.

The Energy Division and the Energy Policy Council were transferred from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs to the Department of Commerce, along with three agencies previously under the Department of Transportation -- the State Ports Authority and two commissions on Navigation and Pilotage.

Other legislative changes further reorganized the Department of Commerce by transferring the Economic Development Division from the Department of Natural and Economic Development as well as by creating a Labor Force Development Council to coordinate the needs of industry with the programs offered in North Carolina's educational institutions. The Economic Development Division transfer encountered some opposition because the existing structure had allowed new prospective industry to deal with only one department regarding environmental regulation and economic development.

Reorganization has become a predictable, on-going feature of state government's executive branch since 1971. Department names changed, missions and mandates altered, some agencies, such as the Office of State Controller, given autonomous status and one new department -- the Department of Community Colleges -- created.

The most sweeping reorganization since 1977 occurred in 1989 and involved major changes to the Departments of Commerce, Human Resources and Natural Resources and Community Development (NRCD). All three were restructured significantly. The Department of Natural Resources and Economic Development became the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources with primary responsibilities in the areas of environmental and natural resources management and public health protection. The Department of Commerce was renamed the Department of Economic and Community Development. This department acquired the community development activities of the old NRCD and added them to the commercial and industrial activity of the old Department of Commerce. The Department of Human Resources lost its Division of Health Services and several sections from other divisions relating to environmental and health management.

The growth in programs at the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources led to legislation approved in the 1996 General Assembly that formally reorganized the department yet again. As of June 1, 1997, all health functions and programs were consolidated in the newly-renamed Department of Health and Human Services, which also comprised the former Department of Human Resources. The Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources was renamed the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

The Council of State

Origin and Composition

North Carolina's Council of State is composed of the elected officials enumerated in Article III of the Constitution of North Carolina. Each of these officials is the executive head of a department of state government. The council advises the governor on certain important administrative matters of state. The council is also charged by statute with other specific duties and responsibilities.

The Council of State had its origin in the Constitution of 1776. Drafted and promulgated by the Fifth Provincial Congress in December, 1776, this document was created without being subsequently submitted to North Carolina voters for popular approval. The constitution -- and its accompanying declaration of rights, set forth the organizational structure of the new state government while, at the same time, limiting its ability to intrude in the private life of many state citizens. The 1776 constitution established the familiar three-way separation of power that still forms the basis of state government in North Carolina. True power of state, however, was concentrated in the legislative branch.

A profound distrust of executive power was evident throughout the Constitution of 1776. It allowed the governor only a one-year term with a limit of only three terms in any six years. The small amount of executive authority granted to the governor was further limited by requiring, in many instances, the concurrence of the Council of State before power could be exercised by the governor.

The Council of State consisted of seven men elected by joint vote of the two houses of the General Assembly. They were elected for a one-year term and could not be members of either the state Senate or the state House of Commons. If a vacancy occurred, it was filled at the next session of the General Assembly. The council was created to "advise the governor in the execution of his office," but was independent of the Governor.

The role of our Council of State today is similar to what it was centuries ago. While no longer a separate and distinct body elected by the General Assembly, the functions of advising the Governor and making decisions which are important to the operation of government have survived.

Constitutional Basis

Article III, Section 7, of the Constitution of North Carolina provides for the election of the following state officers:

- ▶ Secretary of State
- ▶ State Auditor

- ▶ State Treasurer
- ▶ Superintendent of Public Instruction
- ▶ Attorney General
- ▶ Commissioner of Labor
- ▶ Commissioner of Agriculture
- ▶ Commissioner of Insurance

All of these officers, including the governor and lieutenant governor, are elected by the citizens of North Carolina at the same time that votes are cast for president and vice president - November of every other even-numbered year. They are elected to four-year terms, and except for the governor and lieutenant governor, who can be elected to only one additional consecutive term, there is no limit on the number of times each member of the Council of State may be elected. In the event of vacancy on the council due to death, resignation or otherwise, the governor has the authority to appoint someone to serve until a successor is elected at the next general election for members of the General Assembly. Section 8, Article III of the Constitution provides that those elected officials shall constitute the Council of State.

Duties and Responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of the Council of State, as prescribed in the General Statutes of North Carolina, are to:

- ▶ Advise the governor on calling special sessions of the North Carolina General Assembly.
- ▶ Advise the governor and state treasurer on investment of assurance fund.
- ▶ Approve transfers from state property fire insurance fund agencies suffering losses.
- ▶ Approve the purchase of insurance for reinsurance.
- ▶ Control internal improvements and require the chief executive of public works to report on improvements to the council and the General Assembly.
- ▶ Approve the sale, lease and mortgage of corporate property in which the state has an interest.
- ▶ Investigate public works companies.



The North Carolina Council of State

(From left to right)

Michael F. Easley, Attorney General

James E. Long, Commissioner of Insurance

Dr. Michael E. Ward, Superintendent of Public Instruction

Harry E. Payne, Jr., Commissioner of Labor

Elaine F. Marshall, Secretary of State

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor

Dennis Wicker, Lieutenant Governor

Jim Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture

Harlan E. Boyles, State Treasurer

Ralph Campbell, State Auditor

- Approve the governor's determination of competitive positions.
- Allot contingency and emergency funds for many purposes.
- Approve survey of state boundaries.
- Sign bonds in lieu of treasurer.
- Authorize the treasurer on replacing bonds and notes.
- Authorize the treasurer to borrow in emergency and report such to the state legislature.
- Approve the issuance of bonds, set interest rate and approve the manner of sale.
- Request cancellation of highway bonds in sinking funds if necessary.
- Approve borrowing in anticipation of collection of taxes.
- Approve parking lot rules.
- Participate in lease, rental, purchase and sale of real property.
- Approve motor pool rules.
- Approve general service rules and regulations.
- Approve property and space allocations.
- Approve war and civil defense plans.
- Approve banks and securities for state funds.
- Approve all state land transactions.

Meetings

The Council of State meets monthly at a time agreed upon by its members. Currently, the council meets the first Tuesday of each month. Prior to 1985, Council of State meetings were exempted from the State Open Meetings Law by act of the General Assembly. There was, however, so much public uproar over this practice that since 1985 the meetings have been open.

The Office of the Governor

The Office of the Governor is the oldest governmental office in the state. North Carolina's first governor was Ralph Lane, who served as Governor of Sir Walter Raleigh's first colony on Roanoke Island (1585). The first permanent governor was William Drummond, appointed by William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, and one of the Lords Proprietors. Prior to 1729, governors were appointed by the Lords Proprietors and, after 1730, they were appointed by the crown. A governor served at the pleasure of the appointing body, usually until he resigned, although there were several instances where other factors were involved. When a regularly-appointed governor, for whatever reason, could no longer perform his functions as chief executive, either the president of the council, the deputy or lieutenant governor took over until a new governor could be appointed. Following our first state constitution, the governor was elected by the two houses of the General Assembly. He was elected to serve a one-year term and could serve no more than three years in any six.

In 1835, with popular pressure for a more democratic form of government being felt in Raleigh, a constitutional convention voted to amend certain sections of the state constitution. One of the amendments provided for election of the governor by vote of the people every two years. Little was done, however, to increase his authority in areas other than that of appointments.

In 1868, North Carolinians adopted their second constitution. The Constitution of 1868 incorporated many of the amendments that had been added to the original 1776 Constitution, but also included changes resulting from the Civil War and emerging new attitudes towards government. Provisions in this new constitution increased the governor's term of office from two to four years and increased some of his duties and powers as well.

Today, North Carolina is governed by her third constitution. When ratified by the state's voters in 1970, the new state constitution contained few changes dealing with the executive branch in general and the governor in particular. The citizens of North Carolina addressed the issue of gubernatorial succession in 1977 and voted to allow the governor and lieutenant governor to run for a second consecutive term. Following his re-election in 1980, Governor James B. Hunt, Jr. became the first Governor of North Carolina since 1866 to be elected to two consecutive four-year terms and to an unprecedented third term in 1992. Gov. Hunt won re-election again in 1996.

In 1972, the Office of the Governor was created as one of the 19 departments in the executive branch of state government. Under the governor's immediate

jurisdiction are assistants and personnel needed to carry out the functions of chief executive. The Governor of North Carolina is not only the state's chief executive. He or she also directs the state budget and is responsible for all phases of budgeting from the initial preparation to final execution. The governor is commander-in-chief of the state's military forces. He or she also serves as chair of the Council of State, which meets regularly and which may convene in times of emergencies. The governor has the authority to convene a special session of the General Assembly should affairs of the state dictate such a move.

The North Carolina Constitution requires the governor to faithfully execute the laws of the state. He or she has the power to grant pardons and commute prison sentences. The governor may also issue extradition warrants and requests, join interstate compacts and re-organize and consolidate state agencies under his direct control. The governor has final authority over state expenditures and is also responsible for the administration of all funds and loans from the federal government. At the start of each regular session of the General Assembly, the governor delivers the State of the State address to a joint session of the legislature. Chief administrative branches of the Office of the Governor include:

- ❑ ***Executive Assistant:*** The Executive Assistant to the Governor oversees the Office of the Governor. He or she monitors the cabinet's policy development, serves as the governor's link to cabinet members and advises the governor on legislative matters. The executive assistant also represents the governor in matters of state, serving as his or her representative.
- ❑ ***Legal Counsel:*** The Legal Counsel of the Office of the Governor monitors all legal issues relating to the governor and his cabinet. The counsel, who is appointed by the governor, advises the governor when policy developments involve legal issues and investigates the merits of pardon requests, commutations, reprieves, extraditions, rewards and payments of legal fees charged by the state.
- ❑ ***Office of Budget and Management:*** Responsible for the state budget, the state budget officer is appointed by the governor to assist in carrying out fiscal responsibilities. The Office of Budget and Management, under direction of the state budget office, directs preparation of the state budget, advises the governor on policy decisions related to the biennial budget, legislative issues and the management of state government. The state budget officer also serves as a liaison to the state's business community.

- ❑ ***Boards and Commissions Office:*** The Boards and Commissions Office reviews applications and submits recommendations for appointment to the governor for more than 350 statutory and non-statutory boards and commissions controlled by the Office of the Governor. The Boards and Commissions Office researches qualifications and requirements, maintains records and serves as a liaison with associations, agencies and interested individuals and groups.

- ❑ ***Office of State Planning:*** The Office of State Planning compiles and disseminates accurate, comprehensive statistical data to help advance sound public policy analysis, planning and decision-making. The office's Strategic Planning and Analysis Section helps state agencies conduct strategic planning and other processes that review each agency's current operations, define the expected outcomes of those operations, identify trends and factor influencing operations and develop new objectives and strategies to meet changes in demand for the agency's services. The State Data Center is a consortium of state and local agencies that compiles and maintains economic and other data about North Carolina and its component geographic areas. The State Demographics Unit prepares annual population estimates for all North Carolina municipalities. The unit prepares county and state population estimates and projections by age, race and sex. The Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (CGIA) provides geographic information, products and services such as the N.C. Corporate Geographic Database and the N.C. Geographic Information Clearinghouse on a statewide basis to support public decision-making. The Community Resource Information System (CRIS) provides local communities throughout the state with information about state government financial and technical assistance programs and services. The CSIR database currently provides descriptive information on nearly 300 state agency programs. The North Carolina Geodetic Survey Section (NCGS) provides state-of-the-art methods of precise positioning and advanced geodetic techniques to establish and maintain the official survey base of the state. The survey supports mapping, boundary determination, property delineation, infrastructure development, resource evaluation surveys and scientific applications.

- ❑ ***Press Office:*** The press secretary serves as the spokesperson for the Office of the Governor and coordinates communications efforts for the administration, making sure the press and public get information about

their state government. In addition to preparing press releases, speeches and public service announcements, the Press Office also plans public events for the governor.

- ❑ ***Office of Citizen Affairs:*** The Office of Citizen Affairs works to make state government more responsive to the citizens of North Carolina. Its citizen relation representatives respond to complaints and help citizens tackle problems with the help of state agencies. In addition to handling citizen concerns, this office offers information about volunteerism in North Carolina. The office continually promotes volunteer activity within the state and sponsors three regional volunteer recognition ceremonies each year. Among the awards presented at these ceremonies are the Governor's Awards for Bravery and Heroism, the Governor's Awards for Outstanding Volunteer Service, the Order of the Long-Leaf Pine Certificate and the Honorary Tar Heel Certificate. By encouraging citizen involvement, the Office of Citizen Affairs maintains a direct link between the governor and the people of North Carolina. The Office of Citizen Affairs also houses the N.C. State Commission on National and Community Service.
- ❑ ***Legislative Counsel:*** The Legislative Counsel of the Office of the Governor is responsible for establishing and maintaining a working relationship with members of the General Assembly on all legislative matters of importance to the governor. The legislative counsel tracks legislation as it moves through the General Assembly and reports on its progress to the governor.
- ❑ ***Eastern Office:*** Located in New Bern, this office serves as a regional extension of the governor's Raleigh office. The eastern office links local governments, the private sector and citizens of 33 eastern North Carolina counties. The office serves as a resource for citizens, works with public and private groups to assist them, carries out the governor's policies and addresses the needs of citizens in eastern North Carolina. The staff also represents the governor at forums, civic and business events.
- ❑ ***Western Office:*** Established in 1977 by Governor Jim Hunt, the western office serves as a direct link between the governor and western North Carolina residents. The office, located in Asheville, serves 27 western counties, working with local governments and the private sector to

respond to the needs of the region's citizens. This office also works with legislators representing the region to promote programs and funding to boost western North Carolina. The staff of the Western Office represents the governor on councils and boards, as well as at public forums and civic and business events. Day-to-day management and supervision of the use of the governor's western residence is a major responsibility of this office. The residence is available to non-profit, civic, state, local and federal agencies for meetings, retreats and other gatherings.

- ❑ *North Carolina's Washington, D.C., Office:* The North Carolina Washington Office was established by Governor James E. Holshouser, Jr. The staff serves as a liaison between the governor, North Carolina's congressional delegation, federal agencies and the White House. The staff monitors and evaluates the impact of federal legislative initiatives proposed by the administration and advocates for the interests of the state. The Washington office also responds directly to constituent requests for information.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Budget Commission

Christa McAuliffe Fellowship Program Selection Committee

Education Commission of the States

Governor's Council on Minority Executives

Governor's Minority, Female and Disabled-Owned Businesses Contractors
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James B. Hunt, Jr.

Governor

Early Years

Born in Greensboro, N.C. on May 16, 1937, to James B. Hunt Sr. and Elsie (Brame) Hunt.

Educational Background

North Carolina State University, B.S. in Agricultural Education 1959; M.S. in Agricultural Economics 1962; UNC-Chapel Hill, Juris Doctor, 1964.

Professional Background

Governor of North Carolina, 1977-85 and 1993-present (first governor in North Carolina history ever elected to serve two consecutive terms and first governor elected to a third term); Lt. Governor, 1973-77; senior law partner, Poyner & Spruill, 1985-1992; Ford Foundation economic advisor to the Government of Nepal, 1964-66; partner, Kirby, Webb and Hunt, 1966-72.

Political Activities

Governor of North Carolina, 1977-85 and 1993-present; Lt. Governor, 1973-77; Former Chairman of the National Democratic Party Commission on the Presidential Nomination, 1981; Assistant Chairman of the N.C. Democratic Party, 1969; President of North Carolina Young Democrats, 1968; Delegate to the Democratic National Convention, 1968; National College Director for the Democratic National Committee, 1962-63; State Chairman of College Young Voters, 1960; Vice President of N.C. Young Democrats, 1959.

Boards and Commissions

Chair of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards; Vice-Chair of the National Center on Education and the Economy Board; Chair of the National Task Force on Education for Economic Growth; Chair of the Education Commission of the States; Co-chair of the 1993-94 National Governor's Association Education Leadership Team; Member of the Carnegie Corporation Forum on Education and the Economy; Chair of N.C. State Emerging Issues Forum; Chairman of Triangle East; Chair of the National Governor's Association Task Force on Technological Innovation; Member of Wake Forest University Board of Trustees and Barton College Board of Trustees; Member of N.C. Central

University School of Arts and Sciences Advisory Board; Chair of the National Commission on Teaching and America's Future.

Honors and Awards

Child Health Advocate Award presented from the American Academy of Pediatrics, 1994; James B. Conant Award, for service as the public leader in America contributing most significantly to progress in public education, 1984; National 4-H Outstanding Alumnus Award, 1984; Conservation Achievement Award, presented to the outstanding government leader in U.S. by the National Wildlife Federation, 1983; National Religious Heritage Award for national volunteer leadership, 1983; Honor Award from the Soil Conservation Society of America, 1986.

Publications

"Acreage Controls and Poundage Controls: Their Effects on Most Profitable Production Practices for Flue-Aired Tobacco," (Master's Thesis, chosen in 1963 as one of the three best in US and Canada by American Farm Economic Association).

Legislative Initiatives

Since taking office in January, 1993, Gov. Hunt has dedicated his administration on better schools, a better start for children, better jobs and safer neighborhoods throughout North Carolina. His policy initiatives have included:

- ▶ **Cutting taxes and government:** In 1995, Gov. Hunt proposed a \$483 million tax cut - the largest in North Carolina history - targeting working families with children. At the same time, he proposed "downsizing" state government, abolishing 2,000 state jobs, holding down state spending and cutting unnecessary government programs.
- ▶ **Fighting crime:** Gov. Hunt has pushed the General Assembly to build no-frills prisons, toughen sentences, repeal the prison cap, put more prisoners to work and put crime victims first. In 1994, he called a special session on crime during which he pushed for the passage of a 36-point crime-fighting plan that lengthened sentences for violent criminals and launched new prevention efforts. Nearly 13,000 prison beds have been built or authorized since Gov. Hunt took office in 1993. More military-style boot camps and prison work farms have also been built. The Community Work Program, which was launched in 1995, has put some

17,000 prisoners in job training programs or to work maintaining public buildings, cleaning up highways, growing their own food and building new prisons.

- ▶ **Putting children first:** Under Gov. Hunt's leadership, North Carolina has launched Smart Start, the nation's first public-private effort to provide quality day care, health care and family services to every child who needs it. So far, more than 9,000 children have gotten the day care subsidies their families need for their parents to work. Nearly 60,000 children are receiving higher quality child care thanks to better-trained teachers and quality incentives to child care centers. More than 35,000 children have gotten early intervention and preventive health screenings and more than 156,000 children have gotten immunizations so they can get a healthy start in life.

- ▶ **Building better schools:** Gov. Hunt has led efforts to make schools safer, spearheading new laws to keep weapons and violent people off campuses. He formed the N.C. Center for Prevention of School Violence to provide hands-on help for schools. He initiated a drive to get students involved in making classrooms safer and has provided new resources for school resource officers. At Gov. Hunt's urging, the General Assembly has reduced class size in kindergartens and first grades throughout North Carolina.

- ▶ **Reforming welfare:** To break the cycle of welfare dependency and help families get back on the right path, Gov. Hunt has launched "Work First." This program requires North Carolinians to work 30 hours a week - paid or unpaid - within 12 weeks and honor "personal responsibility" contracts in exchange for welfare benefits. In addition, Gov. Hunt is cracking down on deadbeat parents with one of the nation's toughest child support enforcement packages.

- ▶ **Economic development:** Over 250,000 jobs were created in North Carolina during 1993 and 1994, more than in any two-year period in the last decade. In 1993, the National Alliance for Business named North Carolina the "State of the Year," citing Gov. Hunt for his efforts to build a world-class workforce. *Forbes* magazine has identified North Carolina as one of the top boom states in the country. In 1994, Gov. Hunt launched

JobReady, a program designed to prepare high school students for the workforce whether they attend a four-year college, attend a two-year college or go straight to work after graduation. JobReady relies on school-business partnerships to give students first-hand experience in the workplace.

Personal Information

Married, Carolyn Leonard of Mingo, Iowa, Aug. 20, 1958. Children: Rebecca Hunt Hawley, Baxter, Rachel and Elizabeth; five grandchildren. First Presbyterian Church of Wilson; member, elder, and former deacon.

Governors of North Carolina

Governors of "Virginia"¹

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term</u>
Ralph Lane¹	1585-1586
John White²	1587

Proprietary Chief Executives

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term</u>
(Samuel Stephens)³	1622-1664
William Drummond⁴	1665-1667
Samuel Stephens⁵	1667-1670
Peter Carteret⁶	1670-1671
Peter Carteret⁷	1671-1672
John Jenkins⁸	1672-1675
Thomas Eastchurch⁹	1675-1676
[Speaker-Assembly]¹⁰	1676
John Jenkins¹¹	1676-1677
Thomas Eastchurch¹²	1677
Thomas Miller¹³	1677
[Rebel Council]¹⁴	1677-1679
Seth Sothell¹⁵	1678
John Harvey¹⁶	1679
John Jenkins¹⁷	1679-1681
Henry Wilkinson¹⁸	1682
Seth Sothell¹⁹	1682-1689
John Archdale²⁰	1683-1686
John Gibbs²¹	1689-1690
Phillip Ludwell²²	1690-1691
Thomas Jarvis²³	1690-1694
Phillip Ludwell²⁴	1693-1695
Thomas Harvey²⁵	1694-1699
John Archdale²⁶	1695

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term</u>
John Archdale ²⁷	1697
Henderson Walker ²⁸	1699-1703
Robert Daniel ²⁹	1703-1705
Thomas Cary ³⁰	1705-1706
William Glover ³¹	1706-1707
Thomas Cary ³²	1707
William Glover ³³	1707-1708
Thomas Cary ³⁴	1709-1710
Edward Hyde ³⁶	1711-1712
Edward Hyde ³⁷	1712
Thomas Pollock ³⁸	1712-1714
Charles Eden ³⁹	1714-1722
Thomas Pollock ⁴⁰	1722
William Reed ⁴¹	1722-1724
Edward Moseley ⁴²	1724
George Burrington ⁴³	1724-1725
Sir Richard Everard ⁴⁴	1725-1731

*Royal Chief Executives*⁴⁵

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term</u>
George Burrington ⁴⁶	1731-1734
Nathaniel Rice ⁴⁷	1734
Gabriel Johnston ⁴⁸	1734-1752
Nathaniel Rice ⁴⁹	1752-1753
Matthew Rowan ⁵⁰	1753-1754
Arthur Dobbs ⁵¹	1754-1765
James Hasell ⁵²	1763
William Tryon ⁵³	1765
William Tryon ⁵⁴	1765-1771
James Hasell ⁵⁵	1771
Josiah Martin ⁵⁶	1771-1775
James Hasell ⁵⁷	1774

*Elected by the General Assembly*⁵⁸

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Richard Caswell ⁵⁹	Dobbs	1776-1777
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1777-1778
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1778-1779
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1779-1780
Abner Nash ⁶⁰	Craven	1780-1781
Thomas Burke ⁶¹	Orange	1781-1782
Alexander Martin ⁶²	Guilford	1781-1782
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1782-1783
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1783-1784
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1784-1785
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1785-1786
Richard Caswell	Dobbs	1787-1788
Samuel Johnston	Chowan	1788-1789
Samuel Johnston ⁶³	Chowan	1789
Alexander Martin ⁶⁴	Guilford	1789-1790
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1790-1792
Alexander Martin	Guilford	1792
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1792-1793
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1793-1795
Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven	1795
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	1795-1796
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	1796-1797
Samuel Ashe	New Hanover	1797-1798
William R. Davie ⁶⁵	Halifax	1798-1799
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1799-1800
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1800-1801
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1801-1802
John Baptiste Ashe ⁶⁶	Halifax	1802
James Turner ⁶⁷	Warren	1802-1803
James Turner	Warren	1803-1804
James Turner ⁶⁸	Warren	1804-1805
Nathaniel Alexander	Mecklenburg	1805-1806
Nathaniel Alexander	Mecklenburg	1806-1807
Benjamin Williams	Moore	1807-1808
David Stone	Bertie	1808-1809
David Stone	Bertie	1809-1810

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Benjamin Smith	Brunswick	1810-1811
William Hawkins	Warren	1811-1812
William Hawkins	Warren	1812-1813
William Hawkins	Warren	1813-1814
William Miller.....	Warren	1814-1815
William Miller.....	Warren	1815-1816
William Miller.....	Warren	1816-1817
John Branch	Halifax	1817-1818
John Branch	Halifax	1818-1819
John Branch	Halifax	1819-1820
Jesse Franklin.....	Surry	1820-1821
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	1821-1822
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	1822-1823
Gabriel Holmes	Sampson	1823-1824
Hutchings G. Burton.....	Halifax	1824-1825
Hutchings G. Burton.....	Halifax	1825-1826
Hutchings G. Burton.....	Halifax	1826-1827
James Iredell, Jr. ⁶⁹	Chowan.....	1827-1828
John Owen	Bladen	1828-1829
John Owen	Bladen	1829-1830
Montford Stokes ⁷⁰	Wilkes.....	1830-1831
Montford Stokes.....	Wilkes.....	1831-1832
David L. Swain	Buncombe.....	1832-1833
David L. Swain	Buncombe.....	1833-1834
David L. Swain	Buncombe.....	1834-1835
Richard D. Spaight, Jr.	Craven.....	1835-1836

*Popular Election: Two-Year Terms*⁷¹

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Edward B. Dudley.....	New Hanover	1836-1838
Edward B. Dudley.....	New Hanover.....	1838-1841
John M. Morehead	Guilford	1841-1842
John M. Morehead	Guilford	1842-1845
William A. Graham.....	Orange	1845-1847
William A. Graham.....	Orange	1847-1849
Charles Manly.....	Wake	1849-1851
David S. Reid ⁷²	Rockingham.....	1851-1852

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
David S. Reid ⁷³	Rockingham	1852-1854
Warren Winslow ⁷⁴	Cumberland	1854-1855
Thomas Bragg	Northampton	1855-1857
Thomas Bragg	Northampton	1857-1859
John W. Ellis	Rowan	1859-1861
John W. Ellis ⁷⁵	Rowan	1861
Henry T. Clark ⁷⁶	Edgecombe	1861-1862
Zebulon B. Vance	Buncombe	1862-1864
Zebulon B. Vance	Buncombe	1864-1865
William W. Holden ⁷⁷	Wake	1865
Jonathan Worth	Randolph	1865-1866
Jonathan Worth	Randolph	1866-1868

*Popular Election: Four-Year Terms*⁷⁸

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
William W. Holden ⁷⁹	Wake	1868-1870
Tod R. Caldwell ⁸⁰	Burke	1870-1873
Tod R. Caldwell ⁸¹	Burke	1873-1874
Curtis H. Brogden	Wayne	1874-1877
Zebulon B. Vance ⁸²	Buncombe	1877-1879
Thomas J. Jarvis ⁸³	Pitt	1879-1881
Thomas J. Jarvis	Pitt	1881-1885
James L. Robinson ⁸⁴	Macon	1883
Alfred M. Scales	Rockingham	1885-1889
Daniel G. Fowle ⁸⁵	Wake	1889-1891
Thomas M. Holt	Alamance	1891-1893
Elias Carr	Edgecombe	1893-1897
Daniel L. Russell	Brunswick	1897-1901
Charles B. Aycock	Wayne	1901-1905
Robert B. Glenn	Forsyth	1905-1909
William W. Kitchin	Person	1909-1913
Locke Craig	Buncombe	1913-1917
Thomas W. Bickett	Franklin	1917-1921
Cameron Morrison	Mecklenburg	1921-1925
Angus W. McLean	Robeson	1925-1929
Oliver Max Gardner	Cleveland	1929-1933
John C. B. Ehringhaus	Pasquotank	1933-1937

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Clyde R. Hoey.....	Cleveland.....	1937-1941
John Melville Broughton	Wake	1941-1945
Robert Gregg Cherry	Gaston.....	1945-1949
William Kerr Scott	Alamance.....	1949-1953
William B. Umstead ⁸⁶	Durham	1953-1954
Luther H. Hodges.....	Rockingham.....	1954-1957
Luther H. Hodges.....	Rockingham.....	1957-1961
Terry Sanford	Cumberland	1961-1965
Daniel K. Moore	Jackson	1965-1969
Robert W. Scott.....	Alamance.....	1969-1973
James E. Holshouser, Jr. ⁸⁷	Watauga	1973-1977
James B. Hunt, Jr.	Wilson.....	1977-1981
James B. Hunt, Jr. ⁸⁸	Wilson.....	1981-1985
James G. Martin ⁸⁹	Iredell.....	1985-1989
James G. Martin.....	Iredell.....	1989-1993
James B. Hunt, Jr. ⁹⁰	Wilson.....	1993-Present

Notes

Governors of "Virginia"

¹Lane was appointed by Sir Walter Raleigh and left Plymouth, England on April 9, 1585. His expedition reached the New World in July. A colony, however, was not established until August.

²White was appointed by Sir Walter Raleigh and departed from Portsmouth, England on April 26, 1587. The expedition made stops at the Isle of Wight and Plymouth before setting sail for "Virginia" on May 5. They reached the area to be settled on July 22, but Governor White wanted to make some preliminary explorations before allowing the remainder of his party to go ashore. Three days later the colonists left the ships. Food shortages and the absence of other needed supplies forced White to leave for England on August 27, 1587. Delayed in England because of war with Spain, White did not return to North Carolina until 1590. Leaving England on March 20, he arrived in August, but found no evidence of life. On a nearby tree he found the letters "C.R.O." and on another "CROATAN." White never did find his missing colony and the mystery of the "Lost Colony" remains unsolved.

Proprietary Chief Executives

³Stephens was appointed “commander of the southern plantations” by the council in Virginia. The geographical location of the “southern plantations” was the Albemarle Sound region of northeastern North Carolina where “overflow” settlers from Virginia lived. William S. Powell has suggested that Stephens’ “presence in Carolina removed any urgency for a prompt appointment” of a governor for Carolina when Berkeley was instructed to do so by the Lords Proprietors and explains why Drummond was not appointed until 1664.

⁴Drummond was appointed by William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, at the request of Berkeley’s fellow Lords Proprietors in England. He began serving prior to the delivery of his commission by Peter Carteret in February, 1665. Since other commissions issued to Carteret bear the date December, 3, 1664, it is possible that Drummond’s commission was also issued on that date. Records show that he was still governor in December, 1666, and that a successor was not appointed until October, 1667. He supposedly moved to Virginia sometime during 1667.

⁵The Lords Proprietors appointed Stephens to replace Drummond. Stephens began serving prior to the delivery of his commission in April, 1668. He died while still in office sometime before March 7, 1670.

⁶Carteret had been commissioned lieutenant governor by the Lords Proprietors on December 3, 1664, and was chosen president by the North Carolina Council upon the death of Stephens. He was later appointed governor by the Lords Proprietors. He left the colony for England sometime after May 10, 1672.

⁷See footnote 6.

⁸Carteret commissioned Jenkins to act as deputy governor when he left the colony. Carteret’s legal authority to make this appointment rested in commissions issued by the Lords Proprietors in October, 1670, but expired “at the end of four years” according to provisions in the Fundamental Constitutions. Carteret had not returned to the colony when his commission to Jenkins officially expired. Jenkins, however, continued to serve. When the General Assembly met following elections in September, 1675, opposition had formed against Jenkins and he was imprisoned on charges of “several misdemeanors”.

⁹Eastchurch was elected speaker of the assembly and assumed the role of governor following the imprisonment of Jenkins. He seems to have remained in this position until the spring of 1676 when he departed the colony for England.

¹⁰Eastchurch “apparently left someone else as speaker, for the assembly remained in session”. Jenkins, however, was forcibly liberated from prison by friends “at some date before late March, 1676.” He exercised enough control to hold a court and, for a period prior to the departure of Eastchurch for England,

both he and Jenkins exercised control over the province. In October, 1676, Jenkins, backed by an armed force, dissolved the assembly and resumed the role of governor.

¹¹See footnote 10.

¹²The Lords Proprietors commissioned Eastchurch as governor. Upon his return to the colony, he stopped at Nevis in the West Indies and sought the attention of a wealthy lady. Deciding to remain in Nevis for a while, he appointed Thomas Miller deputy governor until his return. Eastchurch never returned to North Carolina, dying in Virginia while on his way back to the colony. Because he had not officially qualified as governor in Albemarle, Eastchurch had no legal authority to appoint Miller. When Miller reached Albemarle, however, he was able to secure his position with little initial trouble. Miller's aggressive attempts to quiet opposition and his general handling of the government soon put him in conflict with the populace. This conflict erupted into the political upheaval known as "Culpepper's Rebellion."

¹³See footnote 12.

¹⁴Tradition is that John Culpepper was elected governor by the assembly members when they rebelled against Miller. There is no documentary evidence to substantiate claims that he held any post other than that of customs collector. Dr. Lindley Butler suggests that it is possible that John Jenkins, the last *de jure* executive of the colony, acted as a *de facto* government and evidence exists that a "rebel" council meeting was held in early 1678 at his home.

¹⁵Sothell was appointed governor in 1678, but was captured "by the Turkes and carried into Argier (sic). . ." and did not take office.

¹⁶Harvey's commission instructed him to act as "President of the Council and execute the authority of the government until the arrival of Mr. Sothell". Other details are not known. He died while still in office.

¹⁷Jenkins was elected president of the council following the death of Harvey and died on December 17, 1681, while still in office.

¹⁸Wilkinson was appointed by the Lords Proprietors but never left England—"he was arrested and imprisoned in London while preparing to sail".

¹⁹Sothell, following his purchase of the "Earl of Clarendon's share of Carolina", became governor under a provision of the Fundamental Constitution which "provided that the eldest proprietor that shall be in Carolina shall be Governor" The date of Sothel's assumption of Governorship is not known. Extant records tell nothing about the government of Albemarle in the year following Jenkins' death. It is possible that Sothell reached the colony and took

office before Jenkins died or soon afterwards. It is also possible that for a time there was an acting governor chosen by the council or that there may have been a period of chaos. Nothing is known except that Sothell arrived in Albemarle at some time prior to March 10, 1682, when he held court at Edward Smithwick's house in Chowan Precinct. Sothell soon ran into trouble with the people of Albemarle and at the meeting of the assembly in 1689, thirteen charges of misconduct and irregularities were brought against him. He was banished from the colony for 12 months and was prohibited from ever again holding public office in Albemarle. On December 5, 1689, the Lords Proprietors officially suspended Sothell as governor because he abused the authority granted him as a proprietor.

²⁰Archdale was in the colony by December, 1683, to collect quitrents and remained in Albemarle until 1686. While Governor Sothell was absent from the county, Archdale served on many occasions as acting governor.

²¹The Fundamental Constitutions provided that the eldest proprietor living in the colony would be governor and that if there were none, then the eldest cacique was to act. "Gibbs, a relative of the Duke of Albemarle, had been made a cacique of Carolina in October, 1682, and had been granted a manor in the southern Carolina colony a few months later. Gibbs came to Albemarle at some date before November, 1689, by which time he was known as 'governor.' His claim to the governorship seems to have been recognized in the colony for a time; an assembly appears to have been held while he was governor." It is probable that Albemarle inhabitants recognized his claim until word arrived of Ludwell's appointment, which was made in December, 1689." Even after Ludwell arrived in Albemarle Gibbs continued to claim his right to the office. In July, 1690, both were advised by the Virginia governor to carry their dispute to the proprietors in England, which was apparently done. On November 8, 1691, the proprietors issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Albemarle reaffirming Sothel's suspension and repudiating the claim of Gibbs. They also suspended the Fundamental Constitutions, which stripped Gibbs of any further legal basis for his actions. (The actions of the Proprietors on November 8, 1691, did in fact suspend the Fundamental Constitutions even though formal announcement of their suspension was not made until May 11, 1693.)

²²The Lords Proprietors commissioned Ludwell as governor on December 5, 1689, following the suspension of Sothell. His dispute with Gibbs led to the issuance of a second commission on November 8, 1691. He served as governor until his appointment as governor of all Carolina.

²³Jarvis acted as deputy governor while Ludwell was in Virginia and England. He was officially appointed deputy governor upon Ludwell's acceptance

of the governorship of Carolina and served until his death in 1694.

²⁴Ludwell served as acting governor, possibly by appointment of Thomas Smith, governor of Carolina. The authority under which he acted is not known. In October, 1694, it is apparent that the Lords Proprietors did not know of his position since surviving documents from that time refer to him as "our late Governor of North Carolina." Ludwell issued a proclamation on November 28, 1693, and land grant records indicate that he acted as chief executive intermittently throughout 1694 and as late as May of 1695. Records show that he was residing in Virginia by April, 1695, and had been elected to represent James City County in the Virginia Assembly.

²⁵Harvey became president of the council upon the death of Jarvis in 1694. He was presiding over the council on July 12, 1694, and signed several survey warrants the same day. He continued serving until his death on July 3, 1699.

²⁶Archdale stopped in North Carolina for a few weeks and acted as chief executive on his way to Charleston to assume office as governor of Carolina. He was in Virginia en route to Charleston on June 11, 12 and 13, 1695, and was in Charleston by August 17, 1695, the date on which he took the oath of office at Charleston.

²⁷Archdale's authority to act as governor rested with his previous commission, which was still valid. The problem of gubernatorial succession at this time is due to the death of Lord Craven and confusion over the tenure of Lord Bath. Since no one other than the Lord Palatine could commission a new governor, there had been no "regular" governor appointed for Carolina.

²⁸Walker, as president of the council, assumed the role of chief executive shortly after the death of Harvey and relinquished it upon the arrival of Robert Daniel sometime between June 20, 1703 and July 29, 1703.

²⁹Daniel was appointed deputy governor of Carolina by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor of Carolina, and was acting in this capacity by July 29, 1703. Conflicts with minority religious groups, primarily the Quakers, led to his suspension in March, 1705.

³⁰Cary was appointed by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor of Carolina, to replace Daniel and arrived in North Carolina on March 21, 1705. Dissenters were pleased initially with the appointment, because Cary was related by marriage to John Archdale, the Quaker proprietor. This initial feeling of goodwill toward Cary soon changed. When he arrived in North Carolina, Cary found Anglicans in most places of power and, therefore, cast his lot with them. Although the law requiring oaths of allegiance was still on the statute books, dissenters had assumed that

Cary would not enforce it. When the General Court met on March 27, however, Cary did just that, the oath act being publicly read and put into execution. At the General Assembly meeting in November, 1705, Quaker members were again required to take oaths. They refused and were subsequently excluded from the legislature. Cary and his Anglican allies then passed a law voiding the election of anyone found guilty of promoting his own candidacy. This loosely-defined bill gave the majority faction in the lower house the power to exclude any undesirable member and was designed to be used against troublesome non-Quakers.

Cary's actions spurred dissenter leaders and some disgruntled Anglicans to send a representative to England to plead for relief. In October, 1706, their chosen spokesman, John Porter, left Albemarle for London. Surviving records make it clear that Porter was not a Quaker and, in fact, may have been an Anglican. Although he did not take the oaths of office with his fellow justices at the October/November, 1705, session of the General Court, he had taken them in March, 1705. In England, Porter received the support of John Archdale, who persuaded the Lords Proprietors to issue orders to Porter suspending Sir Nathaniel Johnson's authority over North Carolina, removing Cary as deputy governor, naming five new councillors and authorizing the council to elect a chief executive.

Returning to Albemarle in October, 1707, Porter found William Glover and the council presiding over the government because Cary had left for a visit to South Carolina. This arrangement appeared satisfactory to Porter, who called the new lords deputies together and nominated Glover as president of the council. Glover was elected, but the vote was illegal since Porter's instructions required that Cary and the former councillors be present for the voting. Porter knew exactly what he was doing, however, and later used the illegality of the election to force Glover out of office.

On November 3, 1707, Glover convened the general assembly at John Hecklfield's house at Little River. Joining him in the upper house as lords deputies were Porter, Foster, Newby, Hawkins and Thomas Cary, recently returned from South Carolina. After requesting that the lower house send its list of members to him, the president proposed dissolution of the assembly without further business. Cary objected, but the following day Glover and the rest of the council dissolved the General Assembly. Although he had been required to convene the assembly in compliance with the biennial act which specified that a legislative session be held every two years, Glover apparently did not want Cary to use the gathering as a forum.

At some point between the close of the assembly in November, 1707, and the summer of 1708, Glover turned on the dissenters. Apparently, he decided to

revive the oath of office and force the Quaker councillors to take it. Seeing the turn of events, Cary moved to join Porter and the dissenters in the hope of regaining the chief executive's office. After receiving assurances of toleration from Cary, Porter moved decisively. Late in the summer of 1708, he called together both Cary's old councillors and the new ones, as he was originally supposed to have done in October, 1707, and announced that Glover's election as president had been illegal. Glover, joined by Thomas Pollock, protested vigorously and armed violence broke out between the two factions. Soon, though, both sides agreed to let the General Assembly determine the validity of their rival claims. Cary and Glover each issued separate writs of election to every precinct which then proceeded to elect two sets of burgesses - one pledged to Cary and one to Glover. Cary men predominated in Bath County and Pasquotank and Perquimans precincts, Glover men controlled Currituck precinct, and Chowan was almost evenly divided. In the critical maneuvering for control of the assembly which met October 11, 1708, Cary forces scored an early, ultimately decisive victory. Edward Moseley, an Anglican vestryman, was chosen speaker of the house. Despite his religious affiliation, he was a Cary supporter. Through Moseley's careful management, Cary delegates were seated from every precinct except Currituck. When news of the Cary victory in the lower house reached Glover, he departed for Virginia. There is evidence that Glover continued to act in the capacity of president of a council during 1709 and 1710. Land grant records indicate several grants throughout each year bear his name and the names of his councillors. The general assembly nullified the test oaths and the council officially elected Cary president.

The Lords Proprietors were slow to intervene to stop the political turmoil in North Carolina. In December, 1708, they appointed Edward Tynte to be governor of Carolina and instructed him to make Edward Hyde deputy governor of North Carolina. Arriving in the colony early in 1711, Hyde had no legal claim on the deputy governorship because Tynte had died before commissioning him. He was, however, warmly received in Albemarle and his position as a distant kinsman of the queen so impressed the council that it elected Hyde to the presidency. He called a general assembly for March, 1711, where he recommended harsh legislation against dissenters and the arrest of Cary and Porter. From his home in Bath, Cary rallied his supporters to resist and the armed conflict known as the Cary Rebellion began.

³¹See footnote 30.

³²See footnote 30.

³³See footnote 30.

³⁴See footnote 30.

³⁵See footnote 30.

³⁶Edward Hyde served first as president of the council and later as governor by commission from the Lords Proprietors. When Cary challenged his authority, armed conflict erupted between the two. Cary's Rebellion ended with the arrest of Cary. He was later released for lack of evidence. Hyde continued as governor until his death on September 8, 1712.

³⁷See footnote 36.

³⁸Pollock, as president of the council, became governor following the death of Hyde and served in that capacity until the arrival of Charles Eden.

³⁹The Lords Proprietors commissioned Eden and he served until his death on March 22, 1722.

⁴⁰Pollock, as president of the council, became chief executive after Eden's death and served until his own death in September, 1722.

⁴¹Reed was elected president of the council to replace Pollock and as such served until the arrival of George Burrington.

⁴²Moseley, as president of the council, was sworn in as acting governor when Burrington left the colony to travel to South Carolina. By November 7, 1724 Burrington had returned to North Carolina.

⁴³Burrington was commissioned governor of North Carolina by the Lords Proprietors and served until he was removed from office. Why he was removed is not officially known.

⁴⁴The Lords Proprietors commissioned Everard following Burrington's removal from office. Burrington, however, continued to create problems for Everard after he had taken office. Everard remained governor during the period of transition when North Carolina became a royal colony.

Royal Chief Executives

⁴⁵In 1729, the Lords Proprietors gave up ownership of North Carolina and with it the right to appoint governors and other officials.

⁴⁶Burrington was the first governor commissioned by the crown, and the only man to be appointed by both the Lords Proprietors and the crown. He qualified before the council in 1731. His political enemies succeeded in securing his removal from office in 1734.

⁴⁷Rice served as chief executive while Burrington was out of the colony.

⁴⁸Johnston was commissioned by the crown and served as governor until his death on July 17, 1752.

⁴⁹Rice, as president of the council, became chief executive following the death of Johnston. Johnston was considerably advanced in age when he assumed office and soon died.

⁵⁰Rowan was elected president following the death of Rice and served as chief executive until the arrival of Dobbs.

⁵¹Dobbs was commissioned by the crown and arrived in North Carolina in late October, 1754. He qualified before the chief justice and three members of the council who had met him in Bath. He continued serving until his death in March, 1765.

⁵²Hassel served as chief executive during the absence of Dobbs from the colony. Dobbs had returned by December 19, 1763.

⁵³Tryon, who had been commissioned lieutenant governor under Dobbs, served as chief executive, first under his commission as lieutenant governor and then under a new commission as governor. He served in this capacity until 1771 when he was appointed governor to New York.

⁵⁴See footnote 53.

⁵⁵James Hasell, president of the council, acted as interim governor until the arrival of Josiah Martin.

⁵⁶Josiah Martin was appointed by the crown and served as the last royal governor of North Carolina. The date of his actual relinquishing of authority has been one of controversy among historians. Some cite the day he left North Carolina soil as July, 1775. Others accept July 4, 1776. Martin considered himself to be governor throughout the Revolution since his commission had not been rescinded.

⁵⁷Hasell, as president of the council, acted as temporary governor during the absence of Martin who had left the colony for New York for reasons of health.

Governors Elected by the General Assembly

⁵⁸The Constitution of 1776 provided that the General Assembly "elect a governor for one year, who shall not be eligible to that office longer than three years, in six successive years."

⁵⁹The Provincial Congress appointed Caswell to act "until [the] next General Assembly." The General Assembly later elected him to one regular term and two additional terms.

⁶⁰The House and Senate Journals for 1780 are missing. Loose papers found

in the North Carolina state archives, however, provided the necessary information. Nash requested that his name be withdrawn from nomination in 1781.

⁶¹On September 12, 1781, Burke and several other state officials and continental officers were captured by the British. Burke was sent to Sullivan's Island near Charleston, South Carolina, and later transferred to James Island. After several attempts, he was able to obtain a parole to return to North Carolina in late January, 1782. General Alexander Leslie, who issued the parole, later changed his mind and wrote General Nathaniel Greene requesting the immediate return of Burke. Feeling that it was more important for him to remain in North Carolina, Burke refused to comply with the request despite urging from several men of importance who questioned the legality, as well as the prudence, of his actions. Subsequent adversity prompted Burke to have his name withdrawn from the list of nominees for governor in 1782. He retired from public life to his home near Hillsborough where he died the following year.

⁶²Martin, as Speaker of the Senate, was qualified as acting governor upon receiving news of Burke's capture. He served in this capacity until Burke returned to North Carolina in late January, 1782.

⁶³On November 26, 1789 Johnston was elected United States Senator after having already qualified as governor. A new election was held on December 5, and Alexander Martin was elected to replace him.

⁶⁴See footnote 63.

⁶⁵Davie served only one term as governor due to his appointment in 1799 by President Adams to a special diplomatic mission to France. Crabtree, *North Carolina Governors*, 57.

⁶⁶Ashe died before he could qualify and Turner was elected to replace him.

⁶⁷See footnote 66.

⁶⁸Turner was elected to the United States Senate on November 21, 1805, to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Montford Stokes.

⁶⁹Iredell resigned on December 1, 1828, following his election to the United States Senate to fill the seat vacated by the resignation of Nathaniel Macon.

⁷⁰Stokes was appointed by President Jackson in 1832 as "chairman of the Federal Indian Commission to supervise the settlement of southern Indians west of the Mississippi."

Popularly-Elected Governors: Two-Year Term

⁷¹The Constitutional Convention of 1835 approved an amendment to the

constitution providing for the popular election of governor. The terms of office for governor was lengthened to two years. He could only serve two terms in a six-year period.

⁷²Manly was defeated for re-election by Reid in 1850.

⁷³On November 24, 1854, the General Assembly elected Reid to complete the unexpired term of Willie P. Mangum in the United States Senate.

⁷⁴Winslow, as Speaker of the House, qualified as governor following the resignation of Reid.

⁷⁵Ellis died on July 7, 1861.

⁷⁶Clark, as Speaker of the Senate, became governor following the death of Ellis.

⁷⁷Major General Daniel E. Sickles, commander of the Second Military District, appointed Holden as provisional governor on May 9, 1865. Worth defeated him in the popular election of 1865.

⁷⁸The North Carolina Constitution of 1868 extended the term of office for governor from two years to four years, but prohibited him from seeking re-election for the following term.

Popularly-Elected Governors: Four-Year Term

⁷⁹The efforts of conservatives in keeping blacks away from the polls during the election of 1870 resulted in a substantial majority of the seats in the General Assembly being won by conservative candidates. On December 9, 1870, a resolution of impeachment against Holden was introduced in the House of Representatives by Frederick N. Strudwick of Orange. In all, eight charges were brought against Governor Holden. The trial lasted from February 21, 1871, to March 23, 1871, and Holden was found guilty on six of the eight charges. He was immediately removed from office.

⁸⁰Caldwell became governor following the removal of Holden from office and was elected governor in the general elections of 1872. He died in office July 11, 1874.

⁸¹See footnote 80.

⁸²Vance was elected governor in 1876. On January 21, 1879, he was elected to the United States Senate by the General Assembly and resigned as governor effective February 5, 1879.

⁸³Jarvis became governor following the resignation of Vance, and was elected governor in the general elections of 1880.

⁸⁴Robinson was sworn in as governor on September 1, 1883 to act while Jarvis was out of the state. He served from September 1 through September 28.

⁸⁵Fowle died April 7, 1891.

⁸⁶Umstead died on November 7, 1954.

⁸⁷Holshouser was the first Republican elected Governor since 1896 when Daniel Russell was elected.

⁸⁸Hunt became the first governor elected to a four-year term who was then elected to another term. A constitutional amendment adopted in 1977 permitted the governor and lieutenant governor to run for re-election.

⁸⁹Martin became only the second Republican elected in this century. He was re-elected in 1988.

⁹⁰Hunt became the first governor to serve two consecutive four-year terms and then, after sitting out two gubernatorial elections, be re-elected for a third term.

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

The origin of this office goes back to 16th century England when the English Crown established the office of the Lord Lieutenant, a county official who represented the king in the management of local affairs.

Although several early American colonial charters referred to a “deputy governor,” the phrase “Lieutenant Governor” was used for the first time in the Massachusetts Charter of 1691. That charter also made it clear that the Lieutenant Governor would become governor in the event of a vacancy. The Office of the Lieutenant Governor in colonial times seems to have been established expressly to cope with the problem of gubernatorial absence.

The concept of the lieutenant governor presiding over the upper house of the state legislature may have had its roots in the colonial practice of making the lieutenant governor the chief member of the governor’s council.

The North Carolina Constitution of 1776 made no provision for a lieutenant governor. The constitutional convention of 1868 chose to create an elective Office of the Lieutenant Governor.

Between 1868 and 1970, the lieutenant governor was a part-time official with very limited authority. He served only when the General Assembly was in session or in the absence of the governor. His primary responsibility was to preside over the N.C. Senate. As the presiding officer, he appointed senators to committees and oversaw legislation as it passed through the Senate. Today, the Office of Lieutenant Governor is a full-time position and the lieutenant governor is no longer limited to one four-year term. Instead, he or she may be elected to one additional, consecutive four-year term.

Unlike any other state official, the lieutenant governor straddles the executive and legislative branches. The office is vested with constitutional and statutory powers in both branches. Under the Constitution the lieutenant governor is first in line to succeed the governor should that office become vacant.

The lieutenant governor is President of the Senate, and, as chief presiding officer, directs the debate of bills on the Senate floor. The lieutenant governor is also a member of the Council of State and serves on the State Board of Education and the North Carolina Capitol Planning Commission. The lieutenant governor also chaired the State Board of Community Colleges for the 1995-97 term.

The lieutenant governor is chairman of the North Carolina Small Business Council, which formulates policy to promote small business growth and economic development across the state. The lieutenant governor chairs the State Health Plan Purchasing Alliance Board, which is helping provide more affordable health

care coverage for North Carolina's working families. He or she chairs the North Carolina Local Government Partnership Council, which helps promote a better relationship between state and local governments.

The Office of the Lieutenant Governor consists of a staff that assists the lieutenant governor in carrying out his duties. Much of the work of the staff involves responding to citizen inquiries and problems, developing policy initiatives and working with other state agencies.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Capitol Planning Commission

North Carolina Small Business Council

State Board of Community Colleges

State Board of Education

State Health Plan Purchasing Alliance Board

North Carolina Local Government Partnership Council

North Carolina Information Resource Management Commission (Chair)

For further information about the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, call:
(919) 733-7350



Dennis Alvin Wicker

Lieutenant Governor

Early Years

Born in Sanford, Lee County, June 14, 1952, to J. Shelton and Clarice (Burns) Wicker.

Educational Background

Lee County Public Schools; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1974, B.A. (Economics); Wake Forest University Law School, 1978.

Professional Background

Attorney (firm of Love and Wicker, P.A., 1979-92).

Political Activities

Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, 1993-present; N.C. House of Representatives, 1980-92 (6 terms).

Organizations

N.C. State and American Bar Associations; Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Board of Education; Chair, N.C. Board of Community Colleges; Chair, Small Business Council; Chair, State Health Plan Purchasing Alliance Board; Chair, North Carolina Local Government Partnership Council; Chair, North Carolina Information Resource Management Commission.

Personal Information

Married, Alisa O'Quinn of Mamers, N.C., November 6, 1982. Children: Quinn Edward, Jackson Dennis (twins) and Harrison Lee. Member, St. Lukes Methodist Church.

Lieutenant Governors ¹

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Tod R. Caldwell ²	Burke	1868-1870
Curtis H. Brogden ³	Wayne	1873-1874
Thomas J. Jarvis ⁴	Pitt	1877-1879
James L. Robinson ⁵	Macon	1881-1885
Charles M. Stedman	New Hanover	1885-1889
Thomas M. Holt ⁶	Alamance	1889-1891
Rufus A. Doughton	Alleghany	1893-1897
Charles A. Reynolds.....	Forsyth	1897-1901
Wilfred D. Turner.....	Iredell	1901-1905
Francis D. Winston.....	Bertie	1905-1909
William C. Newland.....	Caldwell	1909-1913
Elijah L. Daughtridge.....	Edgecombe	1913-1917
Oliver Max Gardner	Cleveland	1917-1921
William B. Cooper	New Hanover	1921-1925
Jacob E. Long.....	Durham	1925-1929
Richard T. Fountain	Edgecombe	1929-1933
Alexander H. Graham	Orange	1933-1937
Wilkins P. Horton	Chatham	1937-1941
Reginald L. Harris	Person	1941-1945
Lynton Y. Ballentine.....	Wake	1945-1949
Hoyt Patrick Taylor	Anson	1949-1953
Luther H. Hodges ⁷	Rockingham	1953-1954
Luther E. Barnhardt	Cabarrus	1957-1961
Harvey Cloyd Philpott ⁸	Davidson.....	1961-1965
Robert W. Scott	Alamance	1965-1969
Hoyt Patrick Taylor, Jr.	Anson	1969-1973
James B. Hunt, Jr.....	Wilson	1973-1977
James C. Green ⁹	Bladen.....	1977-1985
Robert B. Jordan, III	Montgomery	1985-1989
James C. Gardner ¹⁰	Nash	1989-1993
Dennis A. Wicker	Lee	1993-Present

Notes

¹The Office of Lieutenant Governor was created by the North Carolina Constitution of 1868.

²Caldwell became governor following Holden’s impeachment in 1870.

³Brogden became governor following Caldwell’s death.

⁴Jarvis became governor following Vance's resignation.

⁵Robinson resigned from office on October 13, 1884.

⁶Holt became governor following Fowle's death.

⁷Hodges became governor following Umstead's death.

⁸Philpott died on August 18, 1961.

⁹Green was the first lieutenant governor elected to a second term.

¹⁰Gardner was elected in 1988, becoming the first Republican elected lieutenant governor this century.

Department of the Secretary of State

The Department of the Secretary of State is the second-oldest government office in North Carolina. Shortly after the Lords Proprietors were granted their charter in 1663, they appointed the first secretary to maintain the records of the colony. The office continued after the crown purchased North Carolina from the Lords Proprietors in 1728. The Office of Secretary of State even survived the turmoil of the Revolution, finding its way into the North Carolina State Constitution of 1776.

From 1776 until 1835, the Secretary of State was elected by the General Assembly in joint session for a term of one year. The Convention of 1835, in addition to changing the meeting schedule of the General Assembly from annually to biennially, also provided for the election of the Secretary of State by the General Assembly every two years. Beginning in 1868, the Secretary of State was elected by the people of North Carolina.

For decades afterwards, individuals elected to the office were usually re-elected on a regular basis. Only seven men held the office during its first 92 years and only 21 individuals have held the office since its creation in 1776. William Hill, who served as Secretary of State from 1811 until his death in 1857, held the office a total of 46 years. This record of service seemed unbreakable until the election of 1936, when a young politician from Hertford County was elected Secretary of State. Nearly five decades later, on December 22, 1982, Thad Eure broke Hill's record, in the process becoming one of the longest-serving elected officials ever in North Carolina history. Eure, the self-styled "oldest rat in the Democratic barn," retired from office in 1989 after more than 52 years.

Rufus Edmisten, a former North Carolina Attorney General and aide to the U.S. Senate's Watergate investigation committee in the 1970s, succeeded Eure in 1989. Edmisten's tenure, however, was short-lived by the standard Eure set during his time in office. Re-elected in 1992, Edmisten resigned as Secretary of State in March, 1996. Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., appointed the former head of the N.C. Department of Revenue, Janice Faulkner, to serve out the remaining months of Edmisten's term. Faulkner's appointment made her the first woman ever to serve both as Secretary of State and as a member of the Council of State.

Elaine F. Marshall, a Lillington attorney and former state senator, became North Carolina's first female elected Secretary of State in 1996, beating former stock car racer Richard Petty. The win at the polls also earned Marshall a place state history as the first woman elected to the Council of State. As Secretary of State, Marshall holds the highest elective office in the state government's execu-

tive branch ever won by a woman in North Carolina.

The Secretary of State is a constitutional officer elected to a four-year term by the citizens of North Carolina at the same time as other elected executive officials. She heads the Department of the Secretary of State, which was created by the Executive Organization Act of 1971. The Secretary of State is a member of the Council of State and an ex-officio member of the Local Government Commission and Capital Planning Commission.

By statute the secretary receives all ratified bills of the General Assembly, as well as the original journals of the state Senate and state House of Representatives.

The Secretary of State is empowered by law to administer oaths to any public official of whom an oath is required. The secretary is frequently called upon to administer oaths to officers of the Highway Patrol, judges and other elected officials. In an effort to provide leadership in an important, newly-emerging technology that will have wide-ranging impacts on North Carolina's business community, Secretary Marshall chairs the new North Carolina Electronic Commerce Work Group.

The Department of the Secretary of State plays an important role in the state's economy. Many of the department's programs encourage capital investment in North Carolina by providing a stable regulatory environment for business and industry. The department's business-related sub-branches include:

❑ ***Business License Information Office:*** The Business License Information Office (BLIO) helps thousands of new businesses throughout North Carolina each year by providing them with information on required licenses and permits issued by any state agency. BLIO also serves as an information clearing house for many state organizations that focus on assisting new business start-ups. The Business License Information Office, created in 1987 by the General Assembly, helps new businesses navigate the state's regulatory channels. The State of North Carolina issues hundreds of business-related licenses. Since many of them require the business owner to find the correct application or related form among the hundreds in existence, this experience can prove very frustrating to the would-be entrepreneur.

The Business License Information Office's Master Application System provides a one-stop business application procedure for the entrepreneur, eliminating much of the red tape in creating a business. The office also publishes the *North Carolina State Directory of Business Licenses and Permits*. The directory contains up-to-date information on more than 600

state-required licenses and permits. BLIO's services are available to all businesses regardless of size, type or location. The office does not charge for its services. Call BLIO at (800) 228-8443 for assistance.

❑ ***Corporations Division:*** This division regulates the formation, activities and dissolution of every corporation, limited liability company and limited partnership in the state. The Department of the Secretary of State is required by North Carolina law to ensure uniform compliance with statutes governing the formation of business entities. As a result, the division records corporate information required by law as a public record, prevents duplication of corporate names and furnishes corporate information to the public. The division is responsible for maintaining records on approximately 226,775 current corporations, limited partnerships, limited liability partnerships and limited liability companies. The Information Services Group handles more than 1,500 inquiries daily regarding corporate records. The Corporations Division currently processes more than 283,385 corporate documents and annual reports each year.

❑ ***Securities Division:*** The Securities Division of the Department of the Secretary of State regulates the sales of stocks and other financial instruments and the activities of brokers across the state. The Securities Division is responsible for administering North Carolina's securities laws. These "blue sky" laws constitute Chapters 78A, and 78C of the General Statutes. These seek to protect the investing public by requiring a satisfactory investigation of both the people who offer securities and of the securities themselves. The laws provide the division with significant investigatory powers.

The Securities Division addresses investor complaints concerning securities brokers and dealers, investment advisors or commodity dealers. The division is also an information source for investors inquiring about offerings of particular securities or commodities. Although the division cannot represent an investor in a claim for monetary damages, the staff can investigate alleged violations and suspend or revoke a broker's license. The division also has the statutory authority to issue stop orders against securities offerings, issue cease and desist orders, seek court ordered injunctions or refer the results of an investigation to an appropriate district attorney for criminal prosecution. Conviction of willfully violating the state security laws carries the penalty of a Class I felony. Investors

with concerns about or complaints against specific brokers can call the division at (800) 688-4507. The Securities Division is also responsible for the registration of athlete agents, loan brokers and investment advisors. The Department of the Secretary of State, acting as the securities administrator for North Carolina, is a member of the North American Securities Administrators Association (NASAA). Through this organization the division's staff assists in the adoption of nationwide uniform policies on securities. The division works with other state securities agencies, various federal agencies, including the Securities and Exchange Commission, and with various industry groups such as the National Association of Securities Dealers.

- ❑ ***Trademarks Section:*** This section issues trademarks and service marks for businesses in North Carolina and enforces the state's trademark laws against counterfeiters.

- ❑ ***Uniform Commercial Code Division:*** This division serves as the repository for all lien records filed by banks, mortgage companies and other financial institutions throughout the state. Uniform Commercial Code Division Article 9 of the North Carolina General Statutes requires the Department of the Secretary of State to provide a method of notifying interested third parties of security interests in personal property. The division maintains a notice filing system similar to those used by nearly every state in the Union. The UCC Division's records are public record. The division processes more than 10,000 filings monthly. Records on file include a statement showing the name and address of the debtor, the name and address of the secured party and a brief description of the collateral. These documents are indexed by debtor name. A search of the records on a particular debtor will produce a list of all active creditors who have filed statements with this office. Financing statements are generally effective for a five-year period. Within six months prior to their expiration date, the statements may be extended for an additional five years. The Department of the Secretary of State also serves as central filing office for federal tax liens, which are handled in the same manner as UCC filings.

The Department of the Secretary of State also plays a role in the lives of many North Carolina residents through the following programs:

- ❑ ***Authentications Section:*** The Authentications Section helps North

Carolina residents and businesses navigate the requirements of the Hague Convention. The convention governs international protocol for establishing the authenticity of official documents issued in the United States that are intended for use in business or official governmental transactions in other nations. In concrete terms, the Authentications Sections helps thousands of North Carolina residents complete the paperwork for overseas adoptions and shipment of bodies for burial outside the borders of the United States each year. North Carolina businesses conducting transactions overseas also rely on the section's services.

- ❑ ***North Carolina Boxing Commission:*** This commission sanctions and regulates all organized professional boxing matches and "toughman" fights throughout the state.
- ❑ ***Land Records Section:*** The Land Records Section works with local governments to establish standards for the storage of vital land records such as deeds. The Land Records Section has provided expertise free to the many local governments trying to create electronic archives of their land records. The General Assembly created the Land Records Management Section in 1977. The program encourages the creation and improvement of large-scale county maps and the improvement of record-keeping procedures with an emphasis on computerization when feasible. Land Records provides technical assistance in four major areas -- base mapping, cadastral mapping, parcel identifiers and automation of land records -- to local governments wishing to modernize and standardize their local land records. The Land Records Management Division has an advisory committee of 12 members nominated by professional associations and appointed by the Secretary of State.
- ❑ ***Notary Public Section:*** Nearly 150,000 North Carolinians are registered as notaries public through the department's Notary Section. The Department of the Secretary of State has issued commissions to notaries public since 1971. The office of notary public is one of the oldest in history, having existed as far back as the Greek and Roman Empires. There are notaries in every one of the 50 states and in most of the countries around the world. Notaries provide a means for establishing the authenticity of signatures on legal documents such as deeds, automobile titles and other instruments. The Notary Public Section issues commissions to notaries public in every county in North Carolina.

- ❑ ***Publications Division:*** The Publications Division compiles and publishes information useful to the General Assembly, other state agencies and the people of North Carolina. The Publications Division maintains a wide range of reference works, such as the *North Carolina Manual* and the *Directory of State and County Officials*, while also managing an archive that includes state voting records --both primary and general elections -- as well as official copies of gubernatorial executive orders, N.C. House and Senate journals and N.C. Session Laws extending back over a century and an original copy of the N.C. Constitution of 1868.
- ❑ ***Lobbyist Registration:*** This division administers the state's legislative lobbying laws. It is also a repository for official copies of ratified laws.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Committee on Land Records
 Capitol Planning Commission
 Information Technology Commission
 Constitution Publication Committee
 Local Government Commission

For more information about the Department of the Secretary of State, call:
(919) 733-4161

or visit the department's Web site at:
<http://www.secstate.state.nc.us/secstate/>

If you are starting a business in North Carolina, call the Business License Information Office for assistance at:
(800) 228-8443



Elaine F. Marshall

N.C. Secretary of State

Early Years

Born November 18, 1945, in Lineboro, Md., to Donald and Pauline Folk.

Educational Background

Bachelor's of Science in Textiles and Clothing, University of Maryland, 1968; Juris Doctor, Campbell University School of Law, 1981.

Professional Background

Director of Camping, Maryland 4-H Foundation (summers), 1964-1966; Teacher, Lenoir County School System, 1969-1970; Co-Owner, Book and Gift Store, 1969-74; Instructor, Lenoir Community College and Johnston Technical Community College, 1970-1977; Owner and Decorator, The Custom House, Dunn, 1975-1979; Associate, Office of Edgar R. Bain, Lillington, 1981-1984; Partner, Bain & Marshall, Lillington, 1985-1992; Partner, Marshall & Marshall, Lillington, 1993-Present.

Political Activities

North Carolina Secretary of State, 1997-Present; Senator, 15th District, North Carolina Senate, 1993-1994; Chair, Harnett County Democratic Party, 1991-1992; President, Democratic Women of Harnett County, 1983-1987; National Secretary, Young Democrats of America, 1977-1979; National Committee Member, Young Democrats of North Carolina, 1974-1977.

Organizations

Member, N.C. State Bar; Member, N.C. Bar Association; Member, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Member, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; Member, American Bar Association; Member, American Academy of Trial Lawyers; Member, Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity; Member, Dunn Business and Professional Women, 1982-Present; President, Maryland 4-H, 1963; Legal advisor, N.C. Business and Professional Women, 1987-1990; Member, Women's Forum of North Carolina, Inc., 1993-Present; Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership, 1991.

Boards and Commissions

Member, North Carolina Courts Commission, Juvenile Code Study Commission,

Agriculture and Forestry Resources Study Commission and Joint Legislative Highway Oversight Committee, N.C. General Assembly, 1993-1994; Member, Legislative Research Study Commission on Alternative Health Care, 1992; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Justice Academy Foundation, 1994-Present; Co-chair, Family Issues Study Commission and Medicaid Study Commission, N.C. Information Highway Grants Advisory Committee, 1993-1994; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Center for Public Policy Research, 1994-Present; Member, North Carolina Board of Economic Development, 1993-1994; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Rural Economic Development Fund, Inc., 1993-1995; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. 4-H Development Fund, Inc., 1990-Present; Member, Board of Directors, Harnett County United Way, 1987-1996; Founding board member, Harnett County Rape Crisis (now SAFE), 1988-1991; President, Harnett County Bar Association, 1988-1989; Governor, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1988-1992; Legislative chair, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys, 1995; Founding chair, Harnett HelpNet for Children, 1992; Member, State of the Child Conference Planning Committee, 1991-1992.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Citizen of the Year, N.C. Council for Women, 1996; Academic Honorary, Phi Kappa Phi, 1989; Recipient, Richter Moore Public Service Award, N.C. Political Science Association, 1997; Recipient, Gwyneth B. Davis Award, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; Honorary member, Delta Kappa Gamma Society, 1994; Lillington Woman of the Year, 1994; Public Citizen of the Year, N.C. Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers, 1994; Honorary Chair, Harnett HelpNet for Children, 1992-Present; Recipient, North Carolina Friend of Extension Award, 1992; Dunn Business Woman of the Year, 1990; Recipient, Special Support Award, N.C. Extension Homemakers Award, 1989; Harnett County 4-H Alumna of the Year, 1989; Delegate to Brazil, International Farm Young Exchange, 1967; National Scholarship Winner, 4-H Foundation, 1963

Personal Information

Married to Sol Marshall, Esq.; Three step-children, five grandchildren; Member, Divine Street Methodist Church, Dunn.

North Carolina Secretaries of State

Colonial Secretaries

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term</u>
Richard Cobthrop ¹	ca. 1665
Peter Carteret ²	1665-1672
Robert Holden ³	1675-1677
Thomas Miller ⁴	1677-1679
Robert Holden ⁵	1679-1683
Woodrowe ⁶	1683-1685
Francis Hartley ⁷	1685-1692
Daniel Akehurst ⁸	1692-1700
Samuel Swann ⁹	1700-1704
Tobias Knight ¹⁰	1704-1708
George Lumley ¹¹	1704
George Lumley.....	1708
Nevil Low ¹²	1711
Tobias Knight ¹³	1712-1719
John Lovick ¹⁴	1719-1722
John Lovick ¹⁵	1722-1731
Joseph Anderson ¹⁶	1731
Nathaniel Rice ¹⁷	1731-1753
James Murray ¹⁸	1753-1755
Henry McCulloch ¹⁹	1755
Richard Spaight ²⁰	1755-1762
Richard Spaight ²¹	1762
Benjamin Heron ²²	1762-1769
John London ²³	1769-1770
Robert Palmer ²⁴	1770-1771
Thomas Faulkner ²⁵	1772
Samuel Strudwick ²⁶	1772-1775

*Secretaries of State*²⁷

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
James Glasgow ²⁸		1777-1798

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
William White ²⁹		1798-1811
William Hill ³⁰		1811-1857
Rufus H. Page ³¹		1857-1862
John P. H. Russ ³²		1862-1864
Charles R. Thomas ³³		1864-1865
Robert W. Best ³⁴		1865-1868
Henry J. Menninger ³⁵	Wake	1868-1873
William H. Howerton	Rowan	1873-1877
Joseph A. Engelhard ³⁶	New Hanover	1877-1879
William L. Saunders ³⁷	Wake	1879-1891
Octavius Coke ³⁸	Wake	1891-1895
Charles M. Cooke ³⁹	Franklin	1895-1897
Cyrus Thompson	Onslow	1897-1901
John Bryan Grimes ⁴⁰	Pitt	1901-1923
William N. Everett ⁴¹	Richmond	1923-1928
James A. Hartness ⁴²	Richmond	1928-1933
Stacey W. Wade ⁴³	Carteret	1933-1936
Charles G. Powell ⁴⁴	Granville	1936
Thad A. Eure ⁴⁵	Hertford	1936-1989
Rufus L. Edmisten ⁴⁶	Watauga	1989-1996
Janice I. Faulkner ⁴⁷		1996
Elaine F. Marshall ⁴⁸	Harnett	1997-Present

Notes

Colonial Secretaries

¹The Lords Proprietors chose Cobthrop, but he never sailed to Albemarle.

²The Lords Proprietors commissioned Carteret and he arrived in Albemarle on February 23, 1665. He was presumably qualified shortly after his arrival. Following the death of Governor Stephens in early 1670, Carteret was chosen as his successor, but apparently continued serving as secretary. It is possible that he acted in both capacities until his departure for England in 1672.

³Little is known concerning Holden’s appointment or dates of service. He was serving as secretary on July 26, 1675, where he verified a sworn statement and seems to have continued in office until the arrival of Miller in July, 1677. It is possible he was appointed secretary prior to this date since he had been in the colony since 1671.

⁴When Eastchurch appointed Miller to act in his stead until he returned to North Carolina, he apparently appointed him secretary as well as deputy governor. On October 9, 1677, Miller attested to the granting of a power of attorney, however this could have been in the capacity of acting governor rather than as secretary.

⁵The Lords Proprietors appointed Holden. He apparently arrived in Albemarle in July, 1679. The Lords Proprietors issued a warrant appointing him Receiver General of North Carolina in February, 1679, and it is possible that a similar warrant was issued about the same time for secretary. Records indicate Holden was acting as secretary by November 6, 1679. Sometime between March, 1681, and July, 1682, Holden was imprisoned on charges of "gross irregularities in the collection of Customs"—another office which he held. Extant records do not indicate what ultimately happened to him. His name does not appear in council records after 1681 and, in 1682, John Archdale was issued a blank commission to appoint a new receiver-general. It is possible that Holden was released from prison or acquitted of the charges and continued serving as secretary. Some sources indicate he served until 1684. Other references, however, indicate that someone else was acting as secretary in 1684 or earlier.

⁶Little is known about Woodrowe, not even his first name. The only mention of him in extant records is in a letter written by the Lords Proprietors in February, 1684. The letter indicates that he had been serving for some time. It is possible he was appointed as early as 1682.

⁷The Lords Proprietors commissioned Hartley, but no record of when he qualified exists. According to one source he died in January, 1691-92, probably while still secretary.

⁸When Akehurst took office is not known. He was apparently acting as secretary by June 26, 1693, when he acknowledged a land grant. It is possible that he was appointed as early as 1692 and presumably served until his death sometime in late 1699 or early 1700. His will was probated in Virginia in 1700.

⁹Swann may have been appointed to replace Akehurst; When he took office is not known. He was serving by September, 1700, and probably served until Knight took over 1704.

¹⁰Knight was apparently appointed to replace Swann and according to one source was in the office in 1704. The earliest documentary evidence of Knight acting as secretary is his certification of a court proceeding on February 20, 1705. There is no evidence that he served as secretary after 1708. He was, however, again serving in 1712.

¹¹Lumley was appointed by Knight to act as secretary on two occasions, once

in October, 1704, and again in 1708 during Knight's absence due to an illness. It is not known who served between 1708 and 1712 because of the chaotic conditions in the colony's government at the time.

¹²The Lords Proprietors issued two commissions to Low, the first on January 31, 1711, and a second on June 13, 1711. There is no record of Low actually serving as secretary.

¹³The Lords Proprietors commissioned Knight and he subsequently qualified before the governor and council. In 1719 he was called before the council to answer charges of conspiracy with pirates, but was acquitted. He apparently died in late June, 1719, since a successor was appointed on June 30, and his will was probated on July 7, 1719.

¹⁴Lovick was appointed by the governor and council following Knight's death.

¹⁵The Lords Proprietors commissioned Lovick and he qualified before the governor and council. He served until 1731.

¹⁶Governor Burrington named Anderson as "acting" secretary until Rice arrived.

¹⁷Rice was commissioned by the crown and qualified before the governor and council. He served until his death on January 28, 1753.

¹⁸The Council appointed Murray upon the death of Rice. He served until McCulloch's arrival in 1755. Land grant records indicate that he was acting as secretary as late as March 31, 1755.

¹⁹A warrant was issued on June 21, 1754, for McCulloch's appointment as secretary and Governor Dobbs certified his commission on July 1 while both were still in England. McCulloch qualified as a council member on March 25, 1755, but does not appear to have acted as secretary until April. He served until his death later in 1755.

²⁰Governor Dobbs sent a letter to Spaight appointing him "Secretary of the Crown" on October 2, 1755. A commission for Spaight in the Secretary of State's records, however, bears the date October 27, 1755. He qualified before Dobbs on October 30.

²¹Dobbs re-appointed Spaight and he served until his death sometime during July or early August, 1672.

²²Dobbs appointed Heron to replace Spaight. On March 6, 1769, Heron was granted a leave of absence to return to England where he apparently died.

²³London was already a deputy secretary under Heron and acted in this

capacity until news of Heron's death was received. Governor Tryon appointed London secretary upon the death of Heron and he served until he "declined acting any longer..."

²⁴Tryon appointed Palmer to replace London on July 8, 1771. He was granted a leave of absence to return to England for reasons of health.

²⁵The Board of Trade proposed Faulkner to King on March 17. On April 1 the crown ordered the preparation of a commission for Faulkner. He rented his commission to Samuel Strudwick.

²⁶Martin appointed Strudwick after the latter had produced "sufficient evidence that he had rented the Secretary's Office in this Province of Mr. Faulkner..." He apparently continued serving until the Revolution.

Secretaries of State

²⁷The Secretary of State was elected by the General Assembly at its annual (biennial, after 1835) meeting for a term of one year. The Constitutional Convention of 1868 extended the term. The power of electing the Secretary of State remained in the hands of the General Assembly until 1868 when a new constitution was adopted. Since 1868, the Secretary of State has been elected by the people and serves for a four-year term. He or she can run for re-election.

²⁸The provincial congress appointed Glasgow to serve until the next meeting of the General Assembly. He was later elected by the General Assembly to a regular term and continued serving until 1798 when he resigned because of his involvement in a land scandal. The General Assembly received his resignation on November 20.

²⁹White was elected to replace Glasgow and served until his death sometime in late September or early November, 1811.

³⁰Hill died on October 29, 1857.

³¹Page was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council. He was later elected by the General Assembly to a regular term, but he was defeated for re-election in 1862 by Russ.

³²Russ requested that his name be withdrawn at the end of the first round of balloting in 1864.

³³Thomas, elected by the General Assembly, took office on January 3, 1865, and served until the end of the Civil War. Governor William W. Holden appointed Thomas as secretary in the provisional government. Thomas resigned on August 12, 1865.

³⁴Best may have been appointed earlier by Holden following Thomas' resig-

nation since his name appears beneath that of Thomas in the Record Book. The book simply states that Best was appointed in 1865. He was later elected by the General Assembly and served until the new state constitution was put into effect in 1868.

³⁵Menninger was elected in the general election in April, 1868, but declined to run for re-election in 1872.

³⁶Engelhard died February 15, 1879.

³⁷Governor Jarvis appointed Saunders on February 18, 1879, to replace Engelhard. Saunders was elected to a full term in the general elections in 1880 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on April 2, 1891.

³⁸Governor Fowle appointed Coke on April 4, 1891, to replace Saunders. He was elected to a full term in the general elections in 1892 and served until his death on August 30, 1895.

³⁹Governor Carr appointed Cooke on September 3, 1895, to replace Coke. Thomas defeated him in the general elections of 1896.

⁴⁰Grimes died January 16, 1923.

⁴¹Governor Morrison appointed Everette on January 16, 1923, to replace Grimes. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served until his death February 7, 1928.

⁴²Governor McLean appointed Hartness on February 13, 1928, to replace Everett. He was elected in the general elections in 1928, but declined to run for re-election in 1932.

⁴³Wade resigned in November, 1936.

⁴⁴Governor Ehringhaus appointed Powell on November 17, 1936, to replace Wade. Powell resigned just one month after taking office.

⁴⁵Eure had been elected in the general elections of 1936 and was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on December 21, 1936, to replace Powell. On January 7, 1937, he took office for his regular term and subsequent re-elections. He served longer than any other state official in North Carolina history, finally retiring on January 7, 1989.

⁴⁶Edmisten was elected in November, 1988, when Eure declined to run for re-election. He won re-election in 1992. Edmisten resigned in March, 1996.

⁴⁷Governor Hunt appointed Faulkner on April 1, 1996, to serve the remainder of Edmisten's term.

⁴⁸Marshall became North Carolina's first female elected Secretary of State after winning the general election of 1996. She took office in January, 1997.

Office of the State Auditor

The Office of the State Auditor was created by the Constitution of 1868, although an "auditor of public accounts" had existed since 1862 and references to an auditor's duties go back to the colonial constitution of 1669.

Today, the state auditor is a constitutional officer elected by vote of the people every four years. The Office of the State Auditor conducts audits of the financial affairs of all state agencies. The department also has the statutory authority to other special audits, reviews or investigations deemed necessary by the state auditor or requested by the governor or the legislature. The state auditor is responsible for annually auditing and rendering an opinion on the state's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). He or she also issues the Statewide Single Audit Report required by federal law. The department conducts performance audits of state agencies and programs to determine the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of their operations, as well as EDP audits to verify the reliability and controls over computer applications. The department also analyzes the quality reviews of certain non-profit organizations by public accounting firms.

In addition to being state government's accountability "watchdog," the state auditor performs several other statutory duties. He or she is a member of the Council of State, the Capitol Planning Commission, the Local Government Commission and the Information Resource Management Commission.

The Office of the State Auditor is organized into two major divisions: General Administration and Auditing:

- ❑ ***General Administration Division:*** This division, under the general supervision of the state auditor's chief deputy, handles all administrative matters including personnel, budgeting and purchasing, as well as the overall planning and coordination of all departmental activities.
- ❑ ***Auditing Division:*** The Auditing Division conducts financial audits and reviews of state agencies and institutions to determine whether they adhere to generally-accepted accounting principles and standards. The audits identify the specific strengths and weaknesses of each agency's internal control systems. Auditors also test the accuracy of financial reports and whether an agency complies with all applicable laws, regulations and policies.

Office of the State Auditor employees conduct performance audits of selected programs administered by state agencies. These performance

audits determine whether programs are being administered as intended and whether they are accomplishing the desired results in an effective manner. The Auditing Division reviews electronic data processing applications and controls to ensure the reliability and accuracy of computer-generated data. The division monitors the use of state funds provided to certain non-profit organizations and issues an annual report on such activities. The department conducts special investigations of possible embezzlements or misuse of state property. These special investigations normally arise from specific allegations received via the state's Fraud, Waste and Abuse Hotline at (800) 730- TIPS.

The Audit Division's managerial team includes two deputy state auditors and eight audit managers who are charged with auditing the major functions in state government. Audit supervisors are based in Raleigh and in branch offices throughout the state: Asheville, Morganton, Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Fayetteville, Greenville, Elizabeth City and Wilmington.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Council, NCACTS

Capital Planning Commission

Council of State

Education Facilities Finance Agency

Information Resource Management Commission

Local Government Commission

N.C. Local Government Partnership Commission

For further information on the Office of the State Auditor, call:

(919) 733-3217

Fax: (919)-733-8443

To report specific incidents of fraud, waste or abuse in state government, call the department's Hotline at:

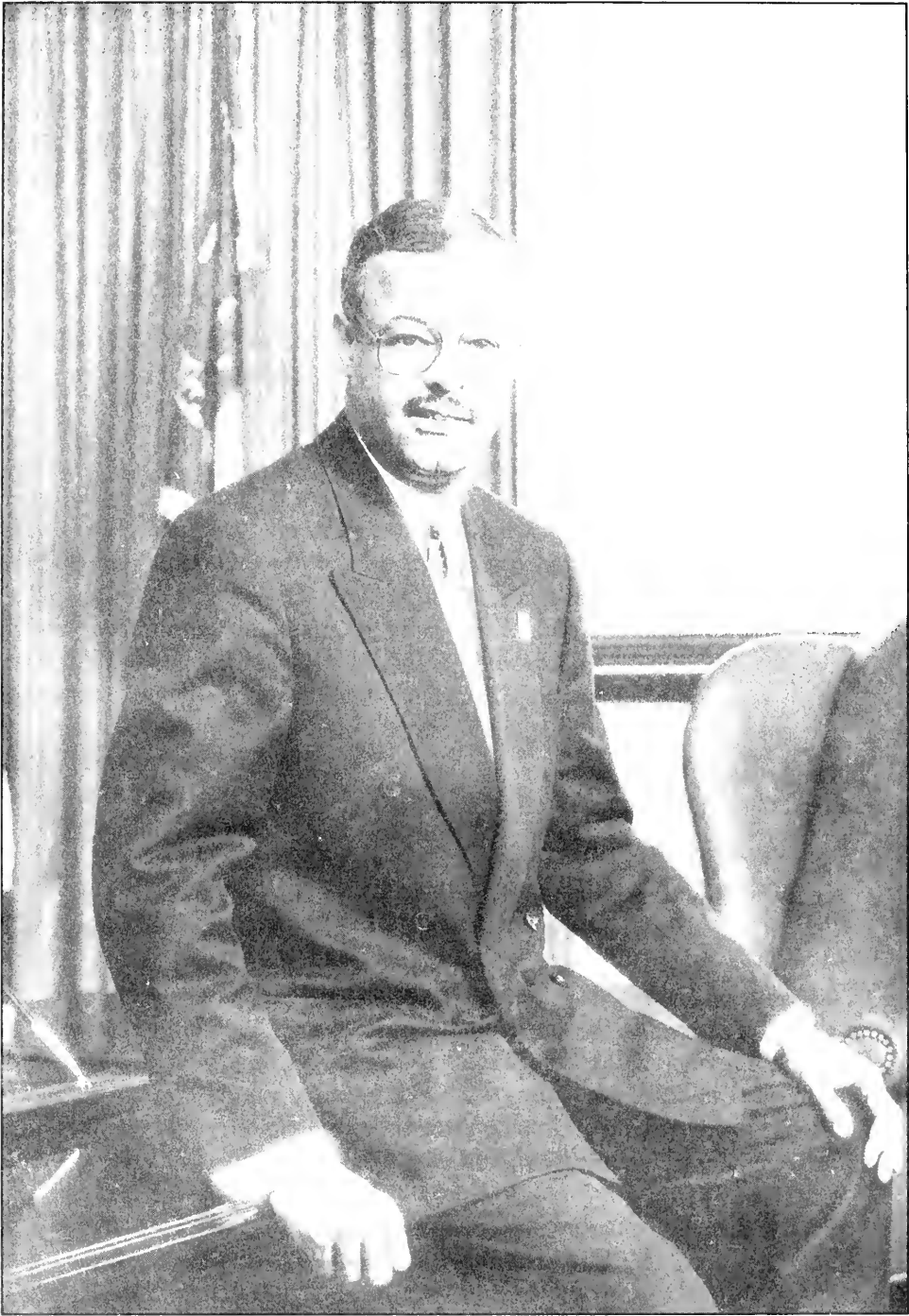
(919) 733-3276 or (800)-730-8477

E-mail information about fraud, waste or abuse in state government to:

hotline @ aud.osa.state.nc.us

You can visit the department's Web site at:

<http://www.osa.state.nc.us/>



Ralph Campbell Jr.

State Auditor

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, N.C., December 7, 1946, to the late Ralph Campbell, Sr., and June Kay Campbell.

Educational Background

Graduate, J. W. Ligon High School, Raleigh, 1964; B.S. Degree in Business Administration with Accounting Concentration, St Augustine's College, Raleigh, 1968; Certified Fraud Examiner, 1995.

Professional Background

State Auditor, 1992-Present; Administrative Officer, N.C. Department of Insurance, 1990-92; Plan Auditor, State Health Benefits Office, 1986-90; Field Auditor, N.C. Department of Revenue, 1977-86.

Political Activities

State Auditor, 1992-Present; Raleigh City Council, 1985-1992; Mayor Pro-Tem, Raleigh City Council, 1989-91.

Organizations

Raleigh-Wake Citizens Association; State Employees Association of North Carolina; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; Wake County Mental Health Association; Raleigh Martin Luther King, Jr., Holiday Committee; American Council of Young Political Leaders; Widow's Son Lodge No. 4, Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of N.C., Kabala Temple No. 177; National Forum for Black Public Administrators; National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers; National State Auditors Association; Vice-Chair, Southeastern Inter-Governmental Audit Forum; Flemming Fellow, Center for Policy Alternatives; Local Government Partnership Council; Association of Fraud Examiners.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Council of State 1993-Present; Capital Planning Commission, 1993-Present; Local Government Commission, 1993-Present; Information Resource Management Commission, 1993-Present; N.C. Educational Facilities Finance Agency Board, 1993-Present; Chair, Fraud Committee, Electronic Benefits

Transfer Council, National Automated Clearinghouse Association, 1997-Present; Shaw Divinity School Board of Trustees, 1988-89; Shelley School Child Development Center, Advisory Board, 1986-89; N.C. Black Elected Municipal Officials, Treasurer, 1989-92; Triangle J. Council of Governments, World Class Region, Co-Chair Dependent Care Task Force; Co-Chair, Raleigh United Negro College Fund, 1986-89 and 1994-95; N.C. Black Leadership Caucus, Treasurer, 1989-93; National League of Cities, Human Development Steering Committee, 1989-92; Wake County Education Foundation, Board Member, 1989-91; Wake United Way, Board Member, 1990-91; Oconeechee Council, Boy Scouts of America Board Member, 1991-93; (Raleigh City Council) Intergovernmental Committee, 1985-87, Chair 1989-91; Real Estate Committee, 1985-92, Chair, 1987-92; Downtown Committee, 1985-92; Law and Finance Committee, 1985-89, Chair, 1985-89; Police Affairs Committee, 1985-92; Public School Administrators Task Force, 1994-95.

Military Service

Served U.S. Army Reserve, 1971-77.

Honors and Awards

Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Omega Man of the Year, 1984; State of North Carolina Order of the Long-Leaf Pine, 1985; St. Augustine's College, Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, 1990; Shaw Divinity School, Honorary Doctor of Christian Letters, 1991; Presidential Citation, National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, 1994; Inspector General's Integrity Award, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995; Secretary's Award for Distinguished Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1996.

Personal Information

Married to Mary Savage Campbell. Member, St. Ambrose Episcopal Church, Raleigh, N.C.

State Auditors

Auditors of Public Accounts

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Qualified</u>
Samuel F. Phillips ¹	Orange.....	1862-1864
Richard H. Battle ²	Wake.....	1864-1865

State Auditors

Henderson Adams ³		1868-1873
John Reilly.....	Cumberland.....	1873-1877
Samuel L. Love.....	Haywood.....	1877-1881
William P. Roberts.....	Gates.....	1881-1889
George W. Sandlin.....	Lenoir.....	1889-1893
Robert M. Furman.....	Buncombe.....	1893-1897
Hal W. Ayer.....	Wake.....	1897-1901
Benjamin F. Dixon ⁴	Cleveland.....	1901-1910
Benjamin F. Dixon, Jr. ⁵	Wake.....	1910-1911
William P. Wood ⁶	Randolph.....	1911-1921
Baxter Durham.....	Wake.....	1921-1937
George Ross Pou ⁷	Johnston.....	1937-1947
Henry L. Bridges ⁸	Guilford.....	1947-1981
Edward Renfrow ⁹	Johnston.....	1981-1993
Ralph Campbell, Jr. ¹⁰	Wake.....	1993- Present

Notes

Auditors of Public Accounts

¹Phillips resigned effective July 10, 1864.

²Governor Vance, with the advice and consent of the Council of State, appointed Battle to replace Phillips. The General Assembly later elected Battle to a regular term, and he served until the office was abolished in 1865.

State Auditors

³Adams was elected in the general elections of April, 1868.

⁴Dixon died September 26, 1910.

⁵Governor Kitchen appointed Benjamin F. Dixon, Jr., on September 30, 1910, to replace his father, Benjamin F. Dixon, Sr.

⁶Wood was elected in the general elections of 1910 to complete the senior Dixon's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1912.

⁷Pou died February 9, 1947.

⁸Bridges was appointed by Governor Cherry on February 15, 1947, to replace Pou. He was elected in the general election in 1948 and served until his retirement in 1981.

⁹Renfrow was elected in 1980.

¹⁰Ralph Campbell, Jr., was elected in 1992.

Department of State Treasurer

North Carolina's Treasurer's Court was established in 1669. The court was responsible for managing the colony's public monies. The office of treasurer was formally created in 1715. The lower house of the colonial assembly appointed treasurers. Between 1740 and 1779 there was one treasurer each for Northern and Southern North Carolina. The assembly added four additional treasurers in 1779, each serving a defined geographical area called a district. In 1782 another district with its own treasurer was created. The multiple-treasurer arrangement continued until 1784, when the General Assembly eliminated multiple treasurers and assigned the duties of the office to a single individual elected by joint vote of the two houses of the legislature for a two-year term. This executive structure continued until a new state constitution was ratified in 1868. The Constitution of 1868 provided for a treasurer elected by the people for a four-year term. This arrangement was untouched by the new constitution of 1970.

Many of the Department of State Treasurer's current duties and functions originated in the constitution of 1868. The constitution formalized the more important fiscal duties of the Department of State Treasurer. The department's functions had varied from administration to administration prior to 1868. The department has only garnered steady public notice since the middle of the 20th Century. Prior to then, the state had very limited financial resources. The entire state budget in 1901 -- \$450,000 -- would currently fund one public high school in North Carolina for about a month.

Only twelve men have occupied the office of state treasurer since 1868. Benjamin R. Lacy of Wake County held office the longest of any post-war treasurer. Lacy served from 1901 to 1928. Edwin Gill of Scotland County, who served from 1953 until 1977, had the second-longest tenure in office of all post-war treasurers. The all-time record for tenure in office by a treasurer, however, still belongs to John Haywood. Haywood served the state for 40 years, from 1787 to 1827.

North Carolina's state treasurers have long enjoyed a nationwide reputation for fiscal integrity and financial responsibility. Edwin Gill, in particular, did much to earn that widespread public trust by establishing and maintaining high professional standards for the department during his administration. As a result, North Carolina received the coveted Triple-A credit rating for the first time in the early 1960s. The rating, which North Carolina has carefully maintained ever since, saves state taxpayers roughly \$125 million each year through lower interest rates on the state's long-term debts.

Gill himself appreciated what his administration had achieved, saying publicly that “in North Carolina, we have made a habit of good government.” A former member of the General Assembly, Gill served as personal secretary to Gov. O. Max Gardner in the early 1930s. He provided crucial leadership in designing and implementing policies designed to help North Carolina recover from the Great Depression.

Harlan Boyles, current North Carolina State Treasurer, served for 16 years as Gill’s deputy treasurer. Boyles, who was re-elected to his sixth four-year term in 1996, has continued to follow the same high standards of fiscal integrity that have characterized North Carolina’s public finance system for the past half-century. Under Boyles’ leadership, the state’s trust funds have grown from slightly under \$2 billion to more than \$35 billion. Earnings from the trust funds currently total \$2.6 billion per year, exceeding the amount of revenue the state generates from its share of the retail sales tax.

As the state’s banker and custodian of public monies, the Department of State Treasurer has become one of the most important agencies in the executive branch. The state treasurer has more constitutional and legislatively-assigned duties than any other public official in the state other than the governor. The treasurer is a member of the Council of State, presiding officer of the Local Government Commission and chair of the Tax Review Board, the State Banking Commission, the Teachers and State Employees Retirement System Board of Trustees and the North Carolina Educational Facilities Finance Agency. He is also a member of the State Board of Community Colleges, the State Board of Education and the Global TransPark Authority.

Despite its tremendous administrative responsibilities and wide-ranging duties, the Department of State Treasurer is one of the smallest agencies in the executive branch. The department currently employs 240 people and has an annual budget of \$17.6 million. It is divided into three operating divisions and one support division. Those divisions are:

- ❑ ***Retirement Systems Division:*** The Retirement Systems Division administers the four statutory retirement and eight fringe benefit plans that cover the state’s public employees. Administration of the several retirement systems and benefit plans requires a high level of fiduciary responsibility for the employees’ trust funds entailing the prudent and efficient use of employee and taxpayer contributions.

These retirement systems and benefit plans help the state recruit and retain competent employees for a career in public service. They provide replacement income for employee retirement or disability and death ben-

efits for an employee's survivors. More than 475,000 active and retired public employees and their dependents rely on these retirement and fringe benefit plans for a substantial portion of their long-term financial stability. The division administers the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System; the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System; the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System; and the Legislative Retirement System

Two boards of trustees govern these systems. The state treasurer is ex-officio chairman of each board. The board of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System is composed of 14 actively-working employees, retirees and public members. The Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System Board, while legally separate, is composed of the same 14 members plus three additional members representing local governments.

The Board of Trustees of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System is the governing board of the Consolidated Judicial and Legislative Retirement Systems in addition to all other programs administered by the division, except for the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers Pension Fund,. That fund is governed by a separate board of trustees, which is composed of six members, with the state treasurer serving as ex-officio chairman.

All retirement systems are joint contributory-defined benefit plans with contributions made by both employees and employers. Each active member contributes six percent (6%) of his compensation for creditable service by monthly payroll deduction. The only exception to this member contribution rate is the Legislative Retirement System to which each active member contributes seven percent (7%) of his compensation. Employers make monthly contributions based on a percentage rate of the members' compensation for the month. Employer contribution rates are actuarially calculated.

The Retirement Systems Division also administers the Public Employees Social Security Agency; the Disability Income Plan; the Legislative Retirement Fund; the National Guard Pension Plan; the Teachers and State Employees Benefit Trust; the Supplemental Retirement Income Plan; the Registers of Deeds' Supplemental Pension Fund; the Contributory Death Benefit for Retired Members; the Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund.

The department's consistent use of conservative actuarial assumptions and an approved actuarial cost method over the years since the establish-

ment of the retirement systems and benefit plans have resulted in retirement systems which can be labeled as “actuarially sound.”

The division’s administrative expenses are paid by receipts from the systems based on the ratio of members in each system to the total number of members of all systems. Receipt support from other programs pays for their cost of administration based on a cost-center analysis, except for the Firemen’s and Rescue Squad Workers’ Pension Fund, which is funded by direct appropriation of the General Assembly.

- ❑ ***Investment and Banking Division:*** The Investment and Banking Division carries out two of the Department of State Treasurer’s primary functions. First, it serves as the state’s banker by receiving and disbursing all state monies. Second, it serves as the state’s chief investment officer by administering the State Funds Cash Management and Trust Funds Investment Programs.

The General Assembly of North Carolina has provided a centralized system for managing the flow of monies collected and disbursed by all state departments, agencies, institutions and universities. That system is centralized in this division. The Department of State Treasurer provides each state agency the same services that a commercial bank would normally provide. This system assures that the state itself is the prime beneficiary of the flow of funds through the commercial banking system in the course of conducting state business.

The division administers the state’s Cash Management and Trust Funds Investment Program. State law requires the Department of State Treasurer to “establish, maintain, administer, manage and operate” investment programs for all state funds on deposit. The department has full fiduciary responsibility for these investment programs. State law requires that the programs be structured so investments can be readily converted to cash when needed. The state’s constitution forbids the use of assets in retirement system funds for any purpose other than providing retirement benefits, administrative expenses and refunds.

- ❑ ***State and Local Government Finance Division:*** The State and Local Government Finance Division provides the state treasurer with staff assistance in a variety of areas. It provides staff support to the Local Government Commission, the North Carolina Solid Waste Management Capital Projects Financing Agency and the North Carolina Educational Facilities Finance Agency.

The division provides two major types of services -- debt management and fiscal management -- to state and local governments. The deputy treasurer who leads the State and Local Government Finance Division also serves as secretary of the Local Government Commission. The Local Government Commission approves the issuance of the indebtedness of all units of local government and assists these units in the area of fiscal management. The commission's nine members include the State Treasurer, the Secretary of State, the State Auditor, the Secretary of Revenue, as well as three members appointed by the governor, one by the lieutenant governor and one by the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives. The State Treasurer serves as chairman and selects the secretary of the commission, who heads the administrative staff.

The State Treasurer is responsible for the issuance and service of all state debts secured by a pledge of the taxing power of the state. After approval of a bond issue, the division assists in determining the cash needs and most appropriate time for scheduling bond sales after consultation with other state agencies. It plans for repayment of the debt and prepares, with the advice and cooperation of bond counsel and the assistance of other state agencies, the official statement describing the bond issue and other required disclosures about the state. The division also participates in the actual sale and delivery of the bonds.

Division staff maintain state bond records and a register of bonds and initiate debt service payments as they become due. In addition, the division is responsible for the authorization and issuance of revenue bonds for the North Carolina Medical Care Commission; the North Carolina Housing Finance Agency; the North Carolina Municipal Power Agency Number 1; the North Carolina Eastern Municipal Power Agency; the North Carolina Educational Facilities Finance Agency; the North Carolina Solid Waste Management Capital Projects Financing Agency; and the North Carolina Industrial and Pollution Control Financing Authority.

Division staff provide technical assistance in financial matters within the Department of State Treasurer and to other state agencies.

The State and Local Government Finance Division provides technical assistance on financial matters to local governments and public authorities across North Carolina through the Local Government Commission. The division's staff makes recommendations to the commission on the approval, sale and delivery of all North Carolina local government bonds and notes. The Local Government Commission must approve any proposed issue before local governments can incur that debt. The commis-

sion examines the necessity for the issue, the size of the issue, the local government's debt management policy, the local taxes that will be needed to service the debt and the ability of the unit to repay. After the commission grants approval of the debt issue, the local government and its bond counsel work with State and Local Government Finance Division staff to gather and assemble information for an official statement that is mailed to a large group of investment bankers nationwide. The general obligation bonds are awarded through the competitive bid process on the basis of lowest total net interest cost to the local government. After the sale, the staff delivers and validates the definitive bonds and ensures that the monies are promptly transferred from the buying brokers to the government unit.

A second key divisional function is monitoring certain fiscal and accounting standards prescribed for local governments by the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act. The division furnishes on-site assistance to local governments concerning existing financial and accounting systems as well as new systems. Division staff strive to ensure that local governments follow generally-accepted accounting principles, systems and practices. The division staff counsels local units in treasury and cash management budget preparation, as well as investment policies and procedures. The division also provides educational programs for local governments in the form of seminars and classes. Division staff examine and analyze annual audited financial statements and other required reports from local governments. Information from these reports is compiled and provided to local government officials and outside organizations to enhance the management of public funds. The Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act requires each unit of local government to have its accounts audited annually by a certified public accountant or by an accountant certified by the commission as qualified to audit local government accounts. The department provides continued assistance to the independent auditors through individual assistance and continuing professional education.

- ❑ ***Administrative Services Division:*** The Administrative Services Division provides administrative, technical and specialized support to the department's top administrators and to the three operating divisions. The division manages the department's supply and mail operations, personnel, forms management, printing, generalized training and accounting. The division administers the Escheat and Abandoned Property program. The

program recovers abandoned and unclaimed property, such as abandoned banking accounts, uncashed checks and the contents of safety deposit boxes, whose owners cannot be located. Division staff attempt to return unclaimed property to its legal owners. The department invests these escheat monies in high quality securities and uses the interest to provide educational aid to needy and worth students attending state-supported institutions of higher learning.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees of the N.C. Local Governmental Employees Retirement System

Board of Trustees Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System

Local Government Commission

N.C. Educational Facilities Finance Agency Board of Directors

N.C. Solid Waste Management Capital Projects Financing

For more information about the Department of State Treasurer, call:
(919) 733-3951

or visit the department's Web site at:
<http://www.treasurer.state.nc.us/Treasurer/>



Harlan Edward Boyles

State Treasurer

Early Years

Born in Vale, Lincoln County, May 6, 1929, to Curtis E. and Kate Schronce Boyles.

Education

North Brook Schools, Lincoln County, 1935-45; Crossnore School, Avery County, 1945-47; University of Georgia, 1947-48; B.S., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1948-51.

Professional Background

Certified Public Accountant.

Political Activities

State Treasurer, 1977-Present (elected 1976; re-elected, 1980, 1984, 1988, 1992 and 1996); Member, Democratic Party.

Organizations

Municipal Finance Officers Association; N.C. Association of Certified Public Accountants (past president, Triangle Chapter); National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers (Past President, Treasurer and Executive Director); Rotary Club of Raleigh (Director, Past President); Raleigh Chamber of Commerce (past director); Raleigh Salvation Army Advisory Board.

Boards and Commissions

Council of State; State Board of Education; Capitol Planning Commission; State Computer Commission; Board of Directors, N.C. Art Society; John Motley Morehead Memorial Commission; State Board of Community Colleges; Chairman, Local Government Commission; Tax Review Board; State Banking Commission; Board of Trustees, Teachers and State Employees Retirement Systems; Local Governmental Employees Retirement System; Former Member, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.

Personal Information

Married, Frances (Frankie) Wilder of Johnston County, May 17, 1952. Children: Phyllis Godwin, Lynn Boyles Butler, and Harlan Edward Boyles, Jr. Member, Westminster Presbyterian Church; Deacon, Elder, Treasurer and Clerk.

State Treasurers

*Colonial Treasurers*¹

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term</u>
Edward Moseley ²	1715-1735
William Smith ³	1735
William Downing ⁴	1735-1739
Edward Moseley ⁵	1735-1749
William Smith ⁶	1739-1740
John Hodgson ⁷	1740-1748
Thomas Barker ⁸	1748-1752
Eleazer Allen ⁹	1749-1750
John Starkey ¹⁰	1750-1765
John Haywood ¹¹	1752-1754
Thomas Barker ¹²	1754-1764
Joseph Montford ¹³	1764-1775
Samuel Swann ¹⁴	1765-1766
John Ashe ¹⁵	1766-1773
Richard Caswell ¹⁶	1773-1775
Samuel Johnston ¹⁷	1775
Richard Caswell ¹⁸	1775

State Treasurers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Samuel Johnston ¹⁹	Chowan	1775-1777
Richard Caswell ²⁰	Dobbs	1775-1776
John Ashe ²¹	New Hanover	1777-1779
William Skinner ²²	Perquimans	1777-1784
Green Hill	Franklin	1779-1784
Richard Cogdell	Craven	1779-1782
William Cathey	Rowan	1779-1781
John Ashe	New Hanover	1779-1781
Matthew Jones	Chatham	1779-1782
Timothy Bloodworth	Surry	1780-1784
Robert Lanier	New Hanover	1780-1783

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Memucan Hunt ²³	Granville	1782-1784
John Brown	Wilkes	1782-1784
Benjamin Exum	Dobbs	1782-1784
Joseph Cain	New Hanover	1783-1784
William Locke	Rowan	1784
Memucan Hunt	Granville	1784-1787
John Haywood ²⁴	Edgecombe	1787-1827
William Robards	Granville	1827-1830
William S. Mhoon	Bertie	1831-1835
Samuel F. Patterson ²⁵	Wilkes	1835-1837
Daniel W. Courts ²⁶	Surry	1837-1839
Charles L. Hinton	Wake	1839-1843
John H. Wheeler	Lincoln	1843-1845
Charles L. Hinton	Wake	1845-1851
Daniel W. Courts	Surry	1851-1862
Jonathan Worth ²⁷	Randolph	1862-1865
William Sloan ²⁸	Anson	1865-1866
Kemp P. Battle ²⁹	Wake	1866-1868
David A. Jenkins ³⁰	Gaston	1868-1876
John M. Worth ³¹	Randolph	1876-1885
Donald W. Bain ³²	Wake	1885-1892
Samuel McD. Tate ³³	Burke	1892-1895
William H. Worth	Guilford	1895-1901
Benjamin R. Lacy ³⁴	Wake	1901-1929
Nathan O'Berry ³⁵	Wayne	1929-1932
John P. Stedman ³⁶	Wake	1932
Charles M. Johnson ³⁷	Pender	1933-1949
Brandon P. Hodges ³⁸	Buncombe	1949-1953
Edwin M. Gill ³⁹	Scotland	1953-1977
Harlan E. Boyles ⁴⁰	Wake	1977-Present

Notes

Colonial Treasurers

¹The lower house of the colonial assembly reserved the right to appoint colonial treasurers. This policy, combined with the extensive control the assembly

already exercised over the colony's financial affairs, proved to be a constant source of friction between the governor and the lower house.

Treasurers were usually appointed in conjunction with money bills during the early years of the office. Later, however, they were appointed via bills passed specifically for the purpose of appointing treasurers. The assembly apparently first appointed treasurers during the Tuscarora War of 1711, when several commissioners were appointed to issue paper currency. This practice continued until 1731, when George Burrington, North Carolina's first royal governor, questioned the assembly's right to appoint treasurers and instead tried to appoint his own treasurer. The lower house resisted this infringement upon its traditional rights and Burrington sought support from royal authorities in England. Crown officials, anxious about upsetting the lower house, hesitated to support Burrington and successive colonial governors on the issue.

By 1729 the complexity of the colony's finances had become so great that the assembly created the office of precinct treasurer. The assembly submitted a list of two or three nominees to the governor for a final decision. The practice of "filling the offices of precinct treasurer seems to have fallen into disuse" by 1735 when there apparently were only two treasurers for the entire province -- one for the northern district and one for the southern. This division continued for the remainder of the colonial period.

²Moseley, one of the commissioners selected to issue paper currency in 1711, was apparently appointed public treasurer in 1715. He seems to have served continuously until 1735, when the assembly divided the office of treasurer into two positions: a treasurer appointed for the northern district and another appointed for the southern. The assembly named Moseley treasurer of the southern district and he continued in that capacity until his death in 1749.

³Governor Burrington and the council appointed Smith, but there is no evidence that he ever served. This may have been due to the response of the lower house to Smith's appointment.

⁴The legislature appointed Downing treasurer for the northern district and he served until his death in 1739.

⁵See footnote 2.

⁶The governor and council appointed Smith on November 21, 1739, to act as temporary treasurer following Downing's death.

⁷The assembly appointed Hodgson in August, 1740, to replace Downing. He served until 1748.

⁸The assembly appointed Barker in April, 1748. He served until he resigned in 1752.

⁹The general assembly appointed Allen in November, 1749, to replace Moseley. He served until his death in 1750.

¹⁰Starkey was appointed in July, 1750, to replace Eleazer Allen. He served as one of the colony's two district treasurers until his death in 1765.

¹¹Haywood was appointed to replace Barker and served until he apparently resigned in 1754.

¹²Barker was appointed in 1754 to replace Haywood and served until he apparently resigned in 1764.

¹³Montford was appointed in February, 1764, to replace Barker and served until 1775.

¹⁴Governor Tryon appointed Swann in 1765 to act as a temporary replacement for the deceased Starkey.

¹⁵Ashe was appointed in November 1766 to replace Starkey. He served until he was replaced by Caswell in 1773.

¹⁶Caswell was appointed in 1773 to replace Ashe. He served until the collapse of the royalist government in 1775. "An Act for appointing Public Treasurers, and directing their duty in office," Chapter V, Laws of North Carolina, Clark, State Records, XXIII, 904-906.

¹⁷Johnston and Caswell were appointed treasurers of the northern and southern districts respectively on September 8, 1775, by the provincial congress. Caswell served until his election as governor in 1776. Johnston served until 1777 when ill health forced him to decline re-election.

¹⁸See footnote 17.

State Treasurer

¹⁹See footnote 17.

²⁰See footnote 17.

²¹Ashe was elected to replace Caswell.

²²Governor Caswell, with the advice and consent of the council, appointed Skinner to replace Johnston. The legislature elected Skinner to a regular term. He served continuously until the district system was abandoned in 1784.

²³Hunt was the first sole treasurer elected by the General Assembly. In 1786 charges of misconduct were brought against him by a "Secret Committee of the General Assembly." A joint session of the House and Senate heard the allegations against Hunt on December 28. Two days later he was defeated for re-election by John Haywood.

²⁴Haywood died on November 18, 1827, while still in office, having served for thirty years as state treasurer.

²⁵Patterson was elected in 1834 to replace Mhoon. He was re-elected in 1835, but failed to give bond within the prescribed fifteen-day time period. His failure to act in a timely manner voided his election. Governor Spaight, with the advice and consent of the council, then appointed Patterson to the office of treasurer. He declined to run for re-election in 1836.

²⁶Court's resignation was presented to the council on April 15, 1839.

²⁷Worth served until the end of the war. When the provisional government took over, Governor Holden appointed him treasurer. Worth resigned on November 15, 1865.

²⁸Governor Holden appointed Sloan to replace Worth. He served until the new government took over.

²⁹Battle was elected by the new General Assembly and began serving on January 1, 1866. He continued in office until the new constitution went into effect in 1868.

³⁰Jenkins was elected in the general elections of April, 1868, and served following re-election in 1872 until his resignation on November 6, 1876.

³¹Governor Brogden appointed Worth on November 10, 1876. He had already been elected in the general elections in 1876.

³²Bain died November 16, 1892.

³³Governor Holt appointed Tate on November 19, 1892, to replace Bain. Worth defeated him in a special election in 1894.

³⁴Lacy died February 21, 1929.

³⁵Governor Gardner appointed O'Berry on February 23, 1929, to replace Lacy. O'Berry served until his death on January 6, 1932.

³⁶Governor Gardner appointed Stedman on January 7, 1932, to replace O'Berry. He resigned effective November 21, 1932.

³⁷Governor Gardner appointed Johnson on November 7, 1932, to take office November 11. Johnson, however, failed to qualify at that time. He had already been elected in the general elections in 1932.

³⁸Hodges resigned in June, 1953.

³⁹Governor Umstead appointed Gill on June 29, 1953, to replace Hodges. He was elected in the general elections of 1954 to complete Hodges' unexpired term. Gill was elected to a full term in 1956 and served until his retirement in 1977.

⁴⁰Boyles was elected in November, 1976, when Gill declined to run for re-election. He is still serving following subsequent re-elections, most recently 1996.

Department of Public Instruction

The Department of Public Instruction, under the leadership of the State Board of Education, establishes and administers overall policy for North Carolina's public schools. The N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose office was established in the state constitution, manages the department and administers the policies established by the board. The state board adopts rules and regulations for the states public schools that are consistent with other laws enacted by the General Assembly. Members of the board include the lieutenant governor, the state treasurer and eleven gubernatorial appointees, who are subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session. The Superintendent of Public Instruction serves as secretary to the board.

The North Carolina Department of Public Instruction was formed in December, 1852, although the current title and specific delineation of responsibilities were first set forth in the Constitution of 1868. The head of the department originally went by the title "superintendent of common schools," but that office was abolished in 1865. Today the superintendent of public instruction is elected by vote of the people to a four-year term. He or she is a member of the Council of State.

The Department of Public Instruction's primary mission is to ensure that a "general and uniform system of free public schools shall be provided throughout the State, wherein equal opportunities shall be provided for all students..." The department allocates to local education agencies state funds appropriated by the General Assembly and federal public education funds to local public school systems across the state. Department staff monitor the expenditure of that money, draft rules and regulations, collect statistical data of both general and specific nature on schools, expenditures and student progress. The department provides local public school systems with consultant services on fiscal and curriculum issues.

The Department of Public Instruction is organized under the state superintendent into three program areas, each headed by an associate state superintendent and each reporting directly to a deputy state superintendent. In addition to the three primary program areas, the Communications and Information Division and the Office of Education Reform report directly to the State Superintendent. The N.C. Board of Education has several staff members, including a legislative director. The three primary program areas are:

❑ ***Instructional and Accountability Services:*** This area encompasses the

Office of Charter Schools, the Division of Accountability Services, the Division of Exceptional Children, the Division of Instructional Services and the Division of School Improvement.

- ❑ ***Information and Technology Services:*** This area includes the Administrative Applications Division, the Instructional Technologies Division and the Networking Technologies Division.
- ❑ ***Financial and Personnel Services:*** This area includes the Division of Financial Services, the Division of Human Resources Management, the Division of School Business and the Division of School Support.

Boards and Commissions

Basic Education Program Advisory Committee: Contact Dr. Henry Johnson, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1506.

Board of Governors for Governor's Schools East and West: Contact Nancy Doherty, Division of Exceptional Children, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1994.

Commission on School Technology: Contact Elsie Brumback, Instructional Technology Services, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1530.

Council on Educational Services for Exceptional Children: Contact Mary Watson, Monitor, Due Process and Parents' Rights, Exceptional Children Services, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1587.

N.C. Advisory Committee for Services to Children with Deaf-Blindness: Contact Chris Jones, Deaf-Blind, Multihandicapped and Severely/Profoundly Handicapped Programs, Division of Exceptional Children, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1998.

N.C. Migrant Education Parent Advisory Council: Contact Emmett Kimbrough, Migrant Education, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1356.

N.C. Professional Teaching Standards Commission: Contact Peggy Hopkins, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1163.

North Carolina School Improvement Panel: Contact Judy White, Director, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1309.

North Carolina Standards Board for Public School Administration: Contact Linda Stevens, Executive Director, Room 324, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-2050.

North Carolina Textbook Commission: Contact Ann Fowler, Consultant, Department of Public Instruction, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1893.

Personnel Administration Commission for Public School Employees, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1095.

Professional Practices Commission: Contact Gloria Bowman, Division of Human Resources Management, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1146.

Professional Review Committee: Contact Harry Wilson, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1310.

Sports Medicine Advisory Commission: Contact Kymm Ballard, Division of Instructional Services, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1823.

State Advisory Council on Indian Education: Contact Priscilla Maynor, Consultant, Division of Exceptional Children, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1587.

State Evaluation Committee: Contact Donna Simmons, Division of Human Resource Management, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1147.

State School Food Distribution Advisory Council: Contact Gary W. Gay, Food Distribution Division, N.C. Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 659, Butner, N.C. 27509-0659; Phone, (919) 575-4490; Fax, (919) 575-4143.

State Selection Committee for Teacher of the Year: Contact Jean Blackmon-Brauer, Division of Human Resources Management, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1149.

Task Force on Vocational and Technical Education: Contact June Atkinson, Division of Vocational and Technical Education, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1626.

Title I Committee of Practitioners: Contact Bill McGrady, Compensatory Education, Division of Human Resource Management, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1356.

Vocational Education Program Area Advisory Committees: Workforce Development Education, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601-2825. Contact persons are:

- ▶ Agricultural Education: K.C. Beavers, Consultant, DPI, (919) 715-1703 and Marshall Stewart, Consultant, N.C. State University, (919) 515-1681.
- ▶ Business Education: Ken Smith, Section Chief, (919) 715-1661.
- ▶ Family and Consumer Sciences Education: Phyllis West, Consultant, (919) 715-1779.
- ▶ Health Occupations Education: Nancy Raynor, Section Chief, (919) 715-1765.
- ▶ Marketing Education: Ken Smith, Section Chief, (919) 715-1661.
- ▶ Technology Education: Deborah Shumate, Consultant, (919) 715-1715.
- ▶ Trade and Industrial Education: Bob Dickerson, Consultant, (919) 715-1708.

Workforce Development Committee of Practitioners: Contact Don Brannon, Workforce Education Development, Division of Human Resource Management, Education Building, 301 N. Wilmington St., Raleigh, NC 27601-2825; Phone, (919) 715-1647.

For more information on the N.C. Department of Public Instruction, call:
(919) 715-1000

Or visit the department's Web site, the DPI InfoWeb, at:
<http://www.dpi.state.nc.us>



Mike Ward

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Early Years

Born in Louisburg, Franklin County, November 17, 1953, to Max Edward Ward and Evelyn Strickland Ward.

Educational Background

Graduate, Wake Forest-Rolesville Senior High, 1972; B.S., Vocational/Technical Education, North Carolina State University, 1977; M. Ed., Occupational Education, N.C. State University, 1981; Ed. D., Educational Administration, N.C. State University, 1993.

Professional Background

Executive Director, N.C. Standards Board for Public School Administration; Local School Superintendent; Assistant Superintendent; Principal; Assistant Principal; Coordinator of Industrial/Cooperative Training.

Political Activities

N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1996-Present; Member, Democratic Party.

Organizations

Member, National Council of Chief State School Officers; Member, Governor's Executive Cabinet; Chair, Wake Electric Coop WE Care Board of Directors, 1995-Present; Committee Chair, Governor's North Carolina 2000 Commission, 1992-1993; Chair, Southeastern United States Volunteers-in-Mission Annual Convocation, 1986; Author, Six chapters on the preparation and training of international volunteer work teams, *Handbook for United Methodist Volunteers-in-Mission*, T.L. Curtis, ed., 1985; Member, North Carolina State University Alumni Board of Directors, 1994-Present; Member, Granville County Habitat for Humanity Advisory Board, 1991-Present; Member, Granville County Chamber of Commerce Local Government Committee, 1989-Present; Track and Field Official, Capital Area 2-A Conference and N.C. High School Athletic Association's Eastern Region, 1985-Present; Construction Volunteer, North Carolina Volunteers-in-Mission Work Teams, 1975-1995.

Boards and Commissions

Member, National Council of Chief State School Officers; Member, Governor's Committee; Vice-Chair, North Carolina Education Standards and Accountability Commission, 1993-Present.

Honors and Awards

Paul Harris Fellowship, Oxford Rotary Club, 1994; N.C. Superintendent of the Year, American Association of School Administrators, 1994; North Carolina District 10 Administrator of the Year, N.C. Association of Educational Office Personnel, 1994; Superintendent's Award, Excellence in Communications, N.C. Schools Public Relations Association, 1992; Service Above Self Award, Rotary International District 7710, 1992.

Personal Information

Married, the Rev. Hope Morgan, January 2, 1977; Children: Jason, born April 5, 1979, and Brooke, born March 8, 1982; Member and Youth Counselor, Soapstone United Methodist Church, Raleigh, N.C.

Superintendents of Public Instruction

Superintendent of Common Schools

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Calvin H. Wiley ¹	Guilford	1852-1865

Superintendents of Public Instruction

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Samuel S. Ashley ²	New Hanover	1868-1871
Alexander McIver ³	Guilford	1871-1875
James C. Reid ⁴		1873
Kemp P. Battle ⁵	Wake	1873
Stephen D. Pool ⁶	Craven	1875-1876
John Pool ⁷	Pasquotank	1876-1877
John C. Scarborough	Johnston	1877-1885
Sidney M. Finger	Catawba	1885-1893
John C. Scarborough	Hertford	1893-1897
Charles H. Mebane	Catawba	1897-1901
Thomas F. Toon ⁸	Robeson	1901-1902
James Y. Joyner ⁹	Guilford	1902-1919
Eugene C. Brooks ¹⁰	Durham	1919-1923
Arch T. Allen ¹¹	Alexander	1923-1934
Clyde A. Erwin ¹²	Rutherford	1934-1952
Charles F. Carroll ¹³	Duplin	1952-1969
Andrew Craig Phillips ¹⁴	Guilford	1969-1989
Bob R. Etheridge ¹⁵	Harnett	1989-1996
Michael Edward Ward ¹⁶	Wake	1996-Present

Notes

¹Wiley served until the office was abolished in 1865.

²Ashley was elected in the general elections of April, 1868, and resigned effective October 1, 1871.

³Governor Caldwell appointed McIver on September 21, 1871, to replace Ashley. He took office October 1, 1871.

⁴Governor Caldwell apparently appointed Reid in late 1872 or early 1873,

but no record exists that he ever qualified or took the oath of office.

⁵Governor Caldwell appointed Battle on January 14, 1873 to replace Reid. Battle took the oath of office on January 15. Alexander McIver, who was still serving under a previous appointment, challenged Battle's right to hold office. The North Carolina Supreme Court heard the case at its January, 1873, term. The court decided in favor of McIver. Justice Reade, who wrote and delivered the majority opinion, stated that since McIver had been duly appointed and qualified, and that since the officer-elect could not qualify, McIver was entitled to remain in office until the next election in August, 1874.

⁶Pool resigned effective June 30, 1876.

⁷Governor Brodgen appointed John Pool on June 30, 1876, to replace Stephen D. Pool. He took office July 1.

⁸Toon was elected in the general elections of 1900 and served until his death on February 19, 1902.

⁹Governor Aycock appointed Joyner on February 24, 1902, to replace Toon. He was elected in a special election in 1902 to complete Toon's unexpired term. He was re-elected to a full term in 1904 and served following subsequent re-elections until his resignation effective January 1, 1919.

¹⁰Governor Bickett appointed Brooks on December 21, 1918, to replace Joyner. He took office January 1, 1919, and was elected in the general elections of 1920. Brooks served until his resignation on June 11, 1923.

¹¹Governor Morrison appointed Allen on June 11, 1923, to replace Brooks. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on October 20, 1934.

¹²Governor Ehringhaus appointed Erwin on October 23, 1934, to replace Allen. He was elected in the general elections of 1936 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on July 19, 1952.

¹³Governor Scott appointed Carroll on August 20, 1952, to replace Erwin. He was elected in the general elections of 1952 and served following subsequent re-elections until 1969, when he retired from office.

¹⁴Phillips was elected in 1968 and served following subsequent re-elections until his retirement in 1989.

¹⁵Etheridge was elected in November, 1988. He was re-elected in 1992 and declined to run for re-election in 1996.

¹⁶Ward was elected in November, 1996.

Office of the Attorney General

The Attorney General of North Carolina heads both the Department of Justice and the Office of the Attorney General. The attorney general, having originated during colonial times, is one of the oldest continuous offices in North Carolina state government. North Carolina's first constitution, written in 1776, made the attorney general part of the executive branch framework. When the General Assembly began reorganizing the executive branch in the early 1970s, it created the Department of Justice as one of the major departments in the Council of State.

The 1971 state constitution deleted all references to the Department of Justice and the State Bureau of Investigation. Instead, it simply requires an attorney general whose duties "shall be prescribed by law." [Article III, Section 7(2)] North Carolina's attorney general is elected every four years by vote of the people. The 1971 constitution elevated the attorney general to full, voting membership in the Council of State. Until then, the attorney general had served only as legal advisor to the council.

The historical roots of North Carolina's current Office of the Attorney General lie buried deep in English common law. As far back as the Middle Ages, the English crown conducted its legal business through attorneys, sergeants and solicitors. At that time, the crown did not act through a single attorney at all. Instead, the king appointed numerous legal representatives and granted each authority to appear only in particular courts, on particular matters or in the courts of particular geographical areas. The total number of attorneys representing the crown gradually decreased over time as individual attorneys were assigned broader duties.

By the latter part of the fifteenth century, the title Attorney General was used to designate William Husee as a legal counsel for the crown. It may have been as late as 1530, however, before a single attorney held the title of Attorney General. Attorneys general throughout the sixteenth century still shared the role of legal representative to the crown with other legal agents. It was not until the seventeenth century that the office assumed its modern form and the attorney general became, at least in practice, the crown's preeminent legal counsel.

Although the early attorneys and other legal representatives of the crown occupied much the same position as comparable legal representatives of individuals, their professional development soon diverged from that of private counsel because of the peculiar role of the crown in legal proceedings. The king held "prerogative" and, in theory, was always present in his courts. Since the monarch could not literally appear in every court in the kingdom personally, the attorney general and his predecessors evolved as a legal-administrative mechanism to protect the crown's interests. Consequently, the king's counsel enjoyed superior status to that of attorneys for individuals. Unlike an attorney representing a private party, the attorney general or king's attorney was not an officer of the courts and,

therefore, was not subject to the usual disciplinary authority the courts held over individual attorneys. As a representative of the crown, the attorney general was subject only to the control of the crown.

The office of Attorney General was transported intact from England to the American colonies. Here, attorneys general of the colonies served as representatives of the attorney general of England. Not surprisingly, these colonial attorneys general possessed the common law powers of the attorney general in England. During the early colonial period, North Carolina and South Carolina comprised a single colony and shared an attorney general. By 1767, North Carolina had its own attorney general, who was selected from among the lawyers practicing in North Carolina. North Carolina's attorney general exercised the same power and authority that attorneys general and solicitors general possessed in England. By the time the American Revolution brought independence to the former colonies, the office of attorney general was firmly established in the American states.

After the Revolution, the newly-formed states continued to appoint or elect attorneys general with virtually the same powers and duties as their English and colonial predecessors. The most striking change to the office was that the people, not a hereditary monarch, held sovereignty over the laws and courts. The office of Attorney General has, in one form or another, continued into the modern era in almost all American states. Attorneys general still exercise many of the same duties and powers delegated to their colonial predecessors. In 1985, North Carolina's General Assembly re-affirmed the common law powers of the Office of the Attorney General.

The attorney general's administrative powers and duties are specified in the General Statutes of North Carolina. The attorney general is responsible for representing the State of North Carolina in all actions in the Appellate Court Division the state is either interested in or a part to. When requested by the governor or either house of the General Assembly, the Office of the Attorney General represents the state before any other court or tribunal in any case or matter -- civil or criminal -- in which the State may be a party or interested. The attorney general, when requested by the governor, secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, Utilities Commission, Banking Commission, insurance commissioner or superintendent of public instruction prosecutes or defends all suits related to matters concerning their departments. The Office of the Attorney General represents all state institutions whenever requested to do so by the official head of that institution.

The attorney general consults with and advises judges, district attorneys, magistrates and municipal and county attorneys upon request. The attorney general also renders legal opinions, either formally or informally, upon all questions of law submitted by the General Assembly, the governor or any other state officer.

The Office of the Attorney General, in the public interest, may intervene in proceedings before any courts, regulatory officers, agencies or bodies -- either

state or federal -- on behalf of the consuming public of the state. The Office of the Attorney General has the authority to originate proceedings before these same courts, officers, agencies or bodies on behalf of the state, its agencies or its citizens in any and all matters of public interest. The Office of the Attorney General administers the operations of the North Carolina Department of Justice.

The Department of Justice is divided into two main program areas -- Legal Services and Law Enforcement. The Legal Services Area is organized into the following divisions:

- ❑ ***Criminal Division:*** This division incorporates all sections of the department that deal with criminal matters. Its staff advises and represents state agencies such as Department of Correction and the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The Criminal Division is broken down into several sections in order to provide specialized support.

The Special Prosecutions Section prosecutes, or assists in the prosecution of, criminal cases upon request of district attorneys and upon the approval of the attorney general. It also serves as legal advisor to the State Bureau of Investigation.

The Correction Section provides legal counsel to the Department of Corrections on matters involving prison regulations, personnel and statutory interpretations.

The Crime Control Section provides legal counsel to the N.C. State Highway Highway Patrol and the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The section also serves as legal advisor to victim and justice services.

The Federal Habeas Section represents North Carolina in appeals of criminal convictions to the federal courts.

The Appellate Section supervises and prepares criminal briefs in all appeals to which the state is a party.
- ❑ ***Civil Division:*** Consisting of seven sections, this division handles civil claims and litigation principally arising from state construction contracts, real property acquisitions, highway right-of-way condemnation and the enforcement of laws governing labor matters, insurance, motor vehicles and state taxation. The section also assists in environmental enforcement matters and provides representation to certain state agencies in workers compensation and tort claims cases.

The Property Control Section represents the Department of Administration, the North Carolina Ports Authority, the Railway Commission, the N.C. Museum of Art, the N.C. Building Commission and other agencies. Its staff advises state agencies on real property, public building construction law and public procurement.

The Revenue Section represents the N.C. Department of Revenue. Its duties include instituting legal actions to collect taxes from individual and corporate taxpayers. Section attorneys also defend ad valorem tax valuations of public service companies before the Property Tax Commission and handle all responsibilities of the Attorney General under G.S. 36A-53 regarding the protection of charitable trusts. The section defends the Department of Revenue in state and federal litigation by taxpayers seeking tax refunds.

The Labor Section acts as legal advisor to the N.C. Department of Labor and handles cases arising from enforcement of occupational safety and health matters and labor laws governing child labor, minimum wage, overtime and unpaid wages.

The Insurance Section advises the N.C. Department of Insurance and the State Health Plan. Section attorneys litigate cases arising from enforcement of the state's insurance laws.

The Motor Vehicles Section furnishes legal assistance to the Division of Motor Vehicles. Among other things, it represents the division in appeals to superior court involving the suspension or revocation of drivers' licenses, appeals of tax assessments for overweight vehicles and insurance case appeals potentially resulting in the loss of vehicle plates.

The Highway Section acts as legal advisor to the Secretary of Transportation and the State Board of Transportation and provides legal representation to the N.C. Department of Transportation in such matters as condemnation litigation, bids for highway construction and contracts.

The Western Office handles condemnation cases for the Department of Transportation, tort claims and workers' compensation cases, license revocation or suspension cases for the Division of Motor Vehicles, environmental enforcement cases for the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, as well as certain administrative hearings for state agencies located in western North Carolina.

❑ ***Administrative Division:*** The Administrative Division includes six separate legal sections, each of which is responsible for particular clients or areas of the law.

The Mental Health/Medical Facilities Section represents various divisions of the N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, the University of North Carolina's hospitals and the Office of the State Controller.

The Health and Public Assistance Section represents the Department of Health and Human Services' Divisions of Social Services and Medical Assistance, as well as all the department's health-related programs.

The Tort Claims Section represents the state in tort and workers compensation claims. It also handles collection actions for the University of

North Carolina and the North Carolina Community College System.

The Services to State Agencies Section provides legal services to the Department of State Treasurer, the Division of Retirement Systems, the Office of State Personnel, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Department of Agriculture, the General Statutes Commission, the Wildlife Resources Commission and numerous licensing boards.

The Elections Section represents the State Board of Elections and advises numerous state and local officials on legal matters related to elections.

The Real Estate Commission Section represents the North Carolina Real Estate Commission and handles cases involving licensed real estate brokers.

- ❑ ***Special Litigation Division:*** The Special Litigation Division consists of the Special Litigation Unit and the Education Section. The Special Litigation Unit represents the state and its officials and employees in complex or controversial civil litigation. The Education Section represents the State Board of Education, the Department of Public Instruction, the State Board of Community Colleges, the Department of Community Colleges and the Education Assistance Authority. It also handles litigation for the University of North Carolina system and consults with local school boards and local school officials.

- ❑ ***Citizens' Rights Division:*** The Citizens' Rights Division consists of the Consumer Protection Section and the Citizens' Rights Section. The Citizens' Rights Section is actively involved in many current and developing legal issues that affect the lives of North Carolina citizens. Victims' rights issues, child abuse, elder abuse, hate crimes reporting, domestic violence and family matters, the "Safe Neighborhoods Initiative", community policing, open government issues and environmental concerns have all been targeted by this section. The section also administers a number of special projects and programs, including the Sunshine Office, the Child Victim Assistance Project (CVAP), the Elder Abuse Task Force, mediation and the *Child Sexual Assault Guidelines*. Section staff perform appellate work, issue legal opinions and letters and provide technical assistance to citizens in response to complaints and inquiries.

The Consumer Protection Section represents the interests of North Carolina consumers in maintaining a free, fair and competitive marketplace and protecting the natural environment. The section protects the public against price fixing, price gouging, restraint of trade and other anti-competitive practices. It also protects the public from fraud, deception and other unfair trade practices. The section assists thousands of North

Carolínians each year with consumer complaints. The Consumer Protection Section also represents consumers in utility matters before the North Carolina Utilities Commission and the state courts.

- ***Environmental Division:*** The Environmental Division provides legal representation to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), the state's primary environmental regulatory agency, and its component divisions. The division also provides legal representation to citizen commissions operating in the environmental area. The division advises the Department of Administration in its environmental duties, particularly with regard to outer continental shelf development for oil and gas and administration of the state's Environmental Policy Act. Representation includes all aspects of civil and administrative litigation, legal advice and representation during commission meetings. The division prepares enforcement documents for issuance by DENR and provides legal services in contested cases, civil injunctive actions, penalty collection actions and judicial reviews.

The Environmental Division has three operating sections: the Water and Land Section, the Groundwater and Solid Waste Section and the Air and Natural Resources Section. Each section is a major participant in the development of the state's environmental programs, particularly in those areas where the state administers major federal programs such as water quality and air quality as permitted under the Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act, underground storage tanks programs, EPA Superfund and RCRA in the hazardous and solid waste areas and safe drinking water regulation.

Law Enforcement Area

The Law Enforcement Area of the N.C. Department of Justice includes:

- ***State Bureau of Investigation:*** The State Bureau of Investigation provides effective administration of the state's criminal laws, works to prevent crime wherever possible and ensure the swift apprehension of criminals. The bureau assists local law enforcement in identifying criminals, provides expert scientific analysis of evidence and investigates and prepares evidence to be used in court. The State Bureau of Investigation lends its assistance whenever requested by the attorney general, the governor, sheriffs, police chiefs, district attorneys or judges.

The State Bureau of Investigation has three major areas of operation: Field Investigations, the Crime Laboratory and the Division of Criminal Information. The bureau operates one of the most advanced crime laboratories in the nation. The Division of Criminal Information maintains

and operates a statewide database that helps law enforcement agencies across the state in the performance of their duties. Data stored in the SBI system includes motor vehicle registrations, driver's licenses, wanted and missing persons alerts, stolen property notifications, outstanding arrest warrants, stolen vehicle reports, firearms registration, drug-trafficking intelligence and parole and probation histories. The division pioneered the use of computers in state law enforcement and continues to provide a state-of-the-art computer filing system, information retrieval and communications network to qualified law enforcement agencies throughout North Carolina.



Division of Training and Standards: The Division of Training and Standards includes the N.C. Justice Academy, the Criminal Justice Standards Division, the Sheriffs' Standards Division, the Law Enforcement Liaison Section and the Information Systems Section. The Division of Training and Standards' primary goal is to ensure and advance the competence and integrity of the criminal justice profession in North Carolina.

The Justice Academy, located in Salemburg, N.C., and a council to guide its development were created in 1973 by an act of the General Assembly. The academy develops and conducts training courses primarily for local criminal justice agencies, as well as providing the resources and facilities for training personnel from various state criminal justice agencies. The N.C. Department of Correction, for example, has provided basic officer training at the Salemburg campus since 1974.

In 1974, the Board of Trustees of the Southwood College and the Sampson County Board of Commissioners donated the 95-acre Southwood campus to the state for use as a site for the new academy. Salemburg has hosted an educational facility on the campus since 1875, starting with the establishment of Salem Academy, followed by Pinelands School for Girls, Edwards Military Academy, and Southwood College, a private two-year, post-secondary institution.

With the establishment of the N.C. Criminal Justice Education and Training and Standards Commission in 1979, the academy's oversight council was eliminated and its role in support of commission-mandated curriculum grew rapidly. The academy now develops and maintains mandated certification curriculums in basic law enforcement training, basic jailer training, criminal justice instructor training, radar enforcement and many advanced instructor areas.

Academy staff train thousands of criminal justice personnel both at the Salemburg campus and throughout the state. Numerous state and local

agencies make use of the campus itself, its learning resource center and its professional staff for basic and in-service training. The academy supports every aspect of the state's criminal justice system by providing programs and working with other agencies to upgrade the system's practices and personnel.

- ❑ ***Sheriffs' Standards Division:*** Established by act of the General Assembly in 1983, the Sheriffs' Standards Division administers the programs of the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission. The commission establishes minimum employment, training and retention standards for sheriff's deputies and jailers throughout the state. It also enforces those standards statewide. The division certifies sheriff's deputies and jailers, as well as administering accreditation procedures for schools and certifying instructors who teach in commission-mandated training programs. The division administers the Sheriffs' Supplemental Pension Fund, which has paid benefits to more than 65 retired sheriffs' since the fund's creation in 1985.
- ❑ ***The Criminal Justice Standards Division:*** Established by act of the General Assembly in 1971, the Criminal Justice Standards Division administers the programs of the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission. The commission was formed in 1979 when the General Assembly consolidated the original Criminal Justice Standards Council and the Justice Academy Council into a single, more powerful commission. Its responsibilities include establishing and enforcing minimum employment, training and retention standards for law enforcement officers, correction officers, youth correction officers, local detention officers, radar operators and criminal justice instructors and schools.

The division administers seven criminal justice officer certification programs encompassing some 27,000 certified officers as well as eight other specialty certification programs, including the Radar Operator Certification Program. Programs of the Company and Railroad Police Act, which the General Assembly completely revised in 1992, are also administered by the Criminal Justice Standards Division.
- ❑ ***Law Enforcement Liaison Section:*** This small section of attorneys provides legal advice to the majority of local law enforcement agencies that do not have legal advisors. Section attorneys also represent the Sheriffs' and Criminal Justice Commissions, other boards and commissions and respond to frequent citizen inquiries about law enforcement practices and procedures.

Boards and Commissions

General Statutes Commission

N.C. Alarm Systems Licensing Board

N.C. Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards

N.C. Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission

Private Protective Services Board

For more information about the Office of the Attorney General and the N.C.
Department of Justice, call:

(919) 716-6400

or visit the department's Web site at:

<http://www.jus.state.nc.us/Justice/>



Michael F. Easley

Attorney General

Early Years

Born in Rocky Mount, Nash County, March 23, 1950, to Henry Alexander and Huldah Marie Easley.

Educational Background

Rocky Mount Senior High School, 1968; Bachelor of Arts in Political Science with Honors, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1972; Graduate Cum Laude, School of Law, North Carolina Central University, 1976.

Professional Background

Managing Editor of the Law Journal, 1975-76; Assistant District Attorney, 13th Judicial District, 1976; District Attorney, 13th Judicial District, 1982-1992.

Political Activities

Attorney General, 1993-Present.

Organizations

Past President of the N.C. Conference of District Attorneys; Past President and Legislative Chairman of the N.C. District Attorneys Association; N.C. State Bar Association; United States Bar Association; National District Attorneys Association Faculty, Member, 1988; Lecturer, N.C. District Attorneys Association, 1978-Present; Lecturer, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, CLE; Lecturer, N.C. State Bar CLE; Member, Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Federal/State Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee; N.C. Criminal Justice Education & Training Standards Commission; Board of Visitors, N.C.C.U Law School.

Honors and Awards

Service Award, 1984; Outstanding Young Men of America, 1983; U.S. Department of Justice Drug Enforcement Administration Certificate of Appreciation, 1987.

Publications

North Carolina Collection, "United States-Jordanian Political Relations," 1972; NCCU Law Journal, "U.S. v. Dzialak - A Void in Judicial Logic," 1974; NCCU Law Journal, "Specific Performance for the Seller of Real Estate, A North

Carolina Remedy?," 1975; "The Final Argument: Your Last Clear Chance," 1985; The True Bill, "The Drug Trafficking Grand Jury: A Practical Imperative", 1986.

Personal Information

Married, Mary Pipines Easley. Children: Michael Jr. Member, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Southport.

Attorneys General of North Carolina

Colonial

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term</u>
George Durant ¹	1677-1681
William Wilkison ²	1694
John Porter, Jr. ³	1694-1695
Henderson Walker	1695
Thomas Abington ⁴	1696
Richard Plater ⁵	1696-1703
Christopher Gale ⁶	1704-1705
Thomas Snoden ⁷	1705-1708
Christopher Gale ⁸	1708-1710
Edward Bonwicke ⁹	1711-1714
Daniel Richardson ¹⁰	1714-1724
John Worley ¹¹	1716
James Stanaway ¹²	ca. 1720
John Montgomery ¹³	1723
William Little ¹⁴	1724
Thomas Boyd ¹⁵	1724-1725
William Little	1725-1731
John Connor ¹⁶	1731
John Montgomery ¹⁷	1731-1741
John Hodgson ¹⁸	1734
Joseph Anderson ¹⁹	1741-1742
John Montgomery	1742-1743
Joseph Anderson ²⁰	1743-1747
Thomas Child ²¹	1747-1752
George Nicholas ²²	1752-1756
Charles Elliot ²³	1756
Robert Jones, Jr. ²⁴	1756-1759
Thomas Child ²⁵	1759-1761
Robert Jones, Jr. ²⁶	1761-1766
Marmaduke Jones ²⁷	1766-1767
Thomas McGuire ²⁸	1767-1776

State

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Waightstill Avery ²⁹	Burke	1777-1779
James Iredell ³⁰	Chowan	1779-1782
Alfred Moore ³¹	Brunswick	1782-1791
John Haywood, Jr. ³²	Halifax	1792-1795
Blake Baker ³³	Edgecombe	1795-1803
Henry Seawell ³⁴	Wake	1803-1808
Oliver Fitts ³⁵	Warren	1808-1810
William Miller ³⁶	Warren	1810
Hutching G. Burton ³⁷	Warren	1810-1816
William P. Drew ³⁸	Halifax	1816-1824
James F. Taylor ³⁹	Wake	1825-1828
Robert H. Jones ⁴⁰	Warren	1828
Romulus M. Saunders ⁴¹	Caswell	1828-1834
John R. J. Daniel	Halifax	1835-1841
Hugh McQueen ⁴²	Chatham	1841-1842
Spier Whitaker	Halifax	1842-1846
Edward Stanley ⁴³	Beaufort	1846-1848
Bartholomew F. Moore ⁴⁴	Halifax	1848-1851
William Eaton, Jr. ⁴⁵	Warren	1851-1852
Matthew W. Ransom ⁴⁶	Northampton	1853-1855
Joseph B. Batchelor ⁴⁷	Warren	1855-1856
William H. Bailey ⁴⁸	Mecklenburg	1857
William A. Jenkins ⁴⁹	Warren	1857-1862
Sion H. Rogers ⁵⁰	Wake	1863-1868
William M. Coleman ⁵¹		1868-1869
Lewis P. Olds ⁵²	Wake	1869-1870
William M. Shipp ⁵³	Lincoln	1870-1873
Tazewell L. Hargrove	Granville	1873-1877
Thomas S. Kenan	Wilson	1877-1885
Theodore F. Davidson	Buncombe	1885-1893
Frank I. Osborne	Mecklenburg	1893-1897
Zebulon V. Walser ⁵⁴	Davidson	1897-1900
Robert D. Douglas ⁵⁵	Guilford	1900-1901
Robert D. Gilmer	Haywood	1901-1909
Thomas W. Bicket ⁵⁶	Franklin	1909-1917
James S. Manning	Wake	1917-1925

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Dennis G. Brummitt ⁵⁷	Granville	1925-1935
Aaron A. F. Seawell ⁵⁸	Lee	1935-1938
Harry McMullan ⁵⁹	Beaufort	1938-1955
William B. Rodman, Jr. ⁶⁰	Beaufort	1955-1956
George B. Patton ⁶¹	Macon	1956-1958
Malcolm B. Seawell ⁶²	Robeson	1958-1960
Wade Bruton ⁶³	Montgomery	1960-1969
Robert Morgan ⁶⁴	Harnett	1969-1974
James H. Carson, Jr. ⁶⁵	Mecklenburg	1974-1975
Rufus L. Edmisten ⁶⁶	Wake	1975-1985
Lacy H. Thornburg ⁶⁷	Jackson	1985-1993
Michael F. Easley ⁶⁸	Brunswick	1993-Present

Notes
Colonial

¹Durant was probably appointed by Jenkins, possibly as early as 1673 or 1674. (He was serving by 1676.) When conflict between Eastchurch and Jenkins broke out, Durant went to England to plead Jenkin’s case, not very successfully since Eastchurch was commissioned. Durant did not return to the colony until December, 1677, but apparently once again served as attorney general. He was still serving in November, 1679, and probably continued serving until 1681 or later.

²Little is known of Wilkinson’s service as attorney general except that he was suspended from office in 1694 by Governor Harvey for unspecified “Misdemeanors.”

³Porter was appointed by Harvey to replace Wilkinson and qualified before the court. He probably served until Walker took office in 1695.

⁴Abington served as attorney general for two indictments during the February, 1696, court.

⁵Plater was appointed by Governor Harvey and qualified before the court. He was still serving in October, 1703.

⁶When Gale was appointed is not known. The first record of his service is at the General Court for July, 1704, and he was still serving in October, 1705.

⁷Snoden began serving during the fall term of the General Court for 1705 and was still serving in 1708.

⁸Gale was again acting as attorney general by October, 1708. There are no court records available for 1709 and 1710 and the records for the First Court in

1711 indicate that Bonwicke was attorney general.

⁹Bonwicke was serving by March, 1711, and records from the Receiver General's office indicate that he was still serving in June, 1714. By that October, however, he was no longer in office.

¹⁰Richardson was apparently appointed by Governor Eden sometime during the summer of 1714. He qualified before the General Court on October 26, 1714 and served until 1724 when he was replaced by Little.

¹¹Worley's name appears in Hawks' list of attorneys general with the date, August 2, 1716, following it. Since there are no records which indicate that he served, it is assumed that this is an appointment date. Hawks, *History of North Carolina*, II, 140.

¹²Instructions issued to Governor Burrington by the Lords Proprietors indicate that James Stanaway was appointed attorney general; however, there is no evidence to indicate that he served.

¹³Montgomery is reported to have been appointed attorney general in 1723. No evidence, however, could be found to indicate that he served at this time.

¹⁴Little was appointed by Governor Burrington to replace Richardson and qualified before the Council. His resignation was announced at a council meeting on November 7, 1724.

¹⁵Boyd was appointed by Governor Burrington to replace Little and qualified before the council. He served until Little took over in 1725.

¹⁶Connor was appointed by Governor Burrington and qualified before the council. He served only until Montgomery arrived.

¹⁷Montgomery was appointed by the crown and qualified before the council. He was suspended by Burrington on September 29, 1734, but was either restored to office by Johnston or never left, since he was considered the attorney general in November. He continued serving until 1741 when he was appointed acting chief justice.

¹⁸Hodgson was appointed by Burrington following the suspension of Montgomery and apparently qualified before the council. He served only until Governor Johnston took office in November, 1734.

¹⁹Anderson was appointed acting attorney general by Governor Johnston when Montgomery became chief justice. He served until Montgomery returned to service in 1742.

²⁰Anderson was appointed permanent attorney general by Governor Johnston when Montgomery was commissioned chief justice. He qualified before the council and continued serving until Child took office in 1747.

²¹Child was appointed by the crown and qualified on May 16, 1747. He

served until he returned to England in 1752.

²²Nicholas was apparently appointed to serve when Child left North Carolina to go to England. He was reported ill in October, 1755. There is no evidence that anyone else was appointed until 1756.

²³Elliot was appointed by Governor Dobbs to replace Nicholas and apparently qualified before Dobbs. He only served a few months before he died.

²⁴Jones was appointed by Governor Dobbs to replace Elliott and presumably qualified before him. He served until Child took over in 1761. *Commission to Robert Jones, Jr.*, October 4, 1756, *Commissions*, 1754-1767.

²⁵Child was commissioned by the crown and apparently qualified before Governor Dobbs. He served until he resigned in 1761.

²⁶Jones was appointed by the crown and apparently qualified before Governor Dobbs. He served until his death on October 2, 1766.

²⁷Jones was appointed by Governor Tryon to replace Jones and served until McQuire took office in 1767.

²⁸The crown commissioned McQuire to replace Jones and he qualified before the council. He presumably served until the Revolution.

State

²⁹Avery resigned on May 8, 1779.

³⁰Iredell was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Thomas McQuire, who had declined to serve. He was later elected by the General Assembly.

³¹Moore's resignation was presented to the council on April 9, 1791, but no one was immediately appointed to fill the vacancy.

³²Haywood was elected to replace Moore and resigned following his election as judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity on January 28, 1795.

³³Baker was elected to replace Haywood and resigned on November 25, 1803.

³⁴Seawell was elected to replace Baker and resigned on November 30, 1808.

³⁵Fitts was elected to replace Seawell and resigned on July 6, 1810.

³⁶Miller was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Fitts.

³⁷Burton resigned November 21, 1816.

³⁸Drew was elected to replace Burton and resigned in November, 1824.

³⁹Taylor was elected to replace Drew and died in late June, or early July, 1828.

⁴⁰Jones was appointed by governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Taylor.

⁴¹Saunders was elected to replace Taylor. On December 16, 1834 a resolution was passed in the House of Commons declaring that the office of Attorney General was vacant because Saunders held a commission from the federal government, which was in violation of Chapter 6 of the Laws of 1790. (The law prohibited dual office holding by a public official except in special cases.) Saunders wrote to Alexander Williams, Speaker of the House, the following day requesting that he be given "permission to be heard at the bar of the House upon the subject of the Resolution." The request was granted. Despite testimony by Saunders on his own behalf, the House voted 68-60 to uphold the resolution. On December 31, 1834, Saunders sent in his resignation.

⁴²McQueen's resignation was received by the House of Commons on November 25, 1842.

⁴³Stanley resigned on May 8, 1848.

⁴⁴Moore was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Stanley. He was later elected by the General Assembly to a regular term and resigned in May, or June, 1851.

⁴⁵Eaton was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Moore.

⁴⁶Ransom was elected by the General Assembly to replace Moore and resigned on May 2, 1855.

⁴⁷Batchelor was appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to replace Ransom. He resigned November 26, 1856. *Council Minutes*, May 25, 1855, *Council Journal*, 1855-1889; *Batchelor to Bragg*, November 26, 1856, Bragg Letter Book, 1855-1857, 600.

⁴⁸Bailey was elected by the General Assembly to fill the unexpired term of Batchelor. Commission dated January 5, 1857, Commission Book, 1841-1877.

⁴⁹Jenkins was elected to replace Ransom. The office, however, was declared vacant on December 8, 1862 because Jenkins had accepted a commission in the Confederate Army.

⁵⁰Rogers was elected to replace Jenkins and served until the Constitution of 1868 went into effect. Commission dated January 6, 1866, Commission Book, 1841-1877.

⁵¹Coleman was elected in the general elections in April, 1868 and served until his resignation on May 29, 1869.

⁵²Olds was appointed by Governor Holden on June 1, 1869 to replace Coleman. At the State Republican Party Convention in 1870, he was defeated for

nomination by Samuel F. Phillips.

⁵³Shipp was elected in the general elections in 1870 to complete Coleman's unexpired term, but was defeated for re-election in 1872.

⁵⁴Walser was elected in the general elections in 1896. He resigned effective November 24, 1900, following his defeat for re-election by Gilmer.

⁵⁵Douglas was appointed by Governor Russell on November 24, 1900 to complete Walser's term.

⁵⁶Bickett was elected in the general elections in 1908 and served following re-election in 1912 until 1916, when he was elected governor of North Carolina.

⁵⁷Brummitt was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on February 5, 1935.

⁵⁸Seawell was appointed by Governor Ehringhaus on January 16, 1935, to replace Brummitt. He was elected in the general elections in 1936 and served until April, 1938, when he was appointed to the State Supreme Court.

⁵⁹McMullan was appointed by Governor Hoey on April 30, 1938, to replace Seawell. He was elected in the general elections in 1938 to complete Seawell's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1940 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on June 24, 1955.

⁶⁰Rodman was appointed by Governor Hodges on June 1, 1955, to replace McMullan and served until he resigned in August, 1956, when he was appointed to the Supreme Court.

⁶¹Patton was appointed by Governor Hodges on August 21, 1956, to replace Rodman. He was elected in the general elections in 1956 and served until his resignation effective April 15, 1958.

⁶²Seawell was appointed by Governor Hodges on April 15, 1958, to replace Patton. He was elected in the general elections in 1958 to complete Patton's unexpired term and served until his resignation effective February 29, 1960.

⁶³Bruton was appointed by Governor Hodges on February 27, 1960 (to take office March 1) to replace Seawell. He was elected in the general elections in 1960.

⁶⁴Morgan resigned August 26, 1974, to run for United States Senator.

⁶⁵Carson was appointed by Governor Holshouser on August 26 to replace Morgan.

⁶⁶Edmisten defeated Carson in a 1974 special election to complete Morgan's term. He was elected to a full term in 1976 and served following subsequent re-elections until 1985.

⁶⁷Thornburg was elected in the general elections in 1984.

⁶⁸Easley was elected in the general elections of 1992 and re-elected in the 1996 elections.

Department of Agriculture

The Civil War devastated North Carolina's economy. Agriculture, the mainstay of the state's slightly more than one million people, was severely stricken. Crop quality tended to be poor and market prices low. A system of farm tenancy developed leading to smaller farms and decreased efficiency.

In an effort to fight these and other problems, farmers joined such organizations as the Patrons of Husbandry (the Grange) and the Farmers' Alliance. These populist groups gave farmers a united political voice, but were unable to solve many of the problems plaguing the state's agricultural economy. The solution for the majority of farmers was to establish a state government agriculture department. As early as 1860, Governor John E. Ellis had urged the General Assembly to set up a Board of Agriculture. Their attention instead riveted to the oncoming war, legislators ignored the request.

The foundation for establishment of an agriculture department was laid in 1868 when North Carolinians approved a new state constitution. The constitution provided: "There shall be established in the Office of the Secretary of State a Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture, and Immigration under such regulations as the General Assembly may provide." The new agency did not provide for the real needs of agriculture, however, and failed to win the favor of farmers who still wanted an independent department.

Farmers' pleas did not fall on deaf ears. In 1875 at a constitutional convention, delegates approved a petition calling upon the General Assembly to "establish a Department of Agriculture, Immigration, and Statistics under such regulations as may best promote the agricultural interests of the State and shall enact laws for the adequate protection and encouragement of sheep husbandry." In March, 1877, a bill establishing such a department was introduced in the General Assembly and passed. The original law established a Board of Agriculture to supervise the North Carolina Department of Agriculture's (NCDA) activities. One of the board's first tasks was to select a commissioner to act as the department's administrative head.

Colonel Leonidas LaFayette Polk of Anson County, a Civil War hero who had also been instrumental in the department's establishment, was named the first Commissioner of Agriculture. For a \$2,000 a year salary, Polk was charged to carry out the following:

- ▶ Find a means of improving sheep husbandry and curb high mortality rates caused by dogs.
- ▶ Seek the causes of diseases among domestic animals, quarantine sick stock, and regulate transportation of all animals.

- Seek to check insect ravages.
- Foster new crops suited to various soils of the state.
- Collect statistics on fences in North Carolina with the object of altering the system in use.
- Work with the United States Fish Commission in the protection and propagation of fish.
- Send a report to the General Assembly each session.
- Seek cooperation of other states on such matters as obstruction of fish in interstate waters.
- Make rules regulating the sale of feeds and fertilizers.

In addition, the department was to establish a chemical laboratory at the University of North Carolina for testing fertilizers and to work with the U.S. Geological Survey in studying and analyzing natural resources.

The NCDA's first official home was the second story of the Briggs Building on Fayetteville Street in downtown Raleigh. Other department employees were located at the Agricultural Experiment Station in Chapel Hill and in other Raleigh office buildings.

The Board of Agriculture decided to bring all the divisions of the department together in 1881 and bought the National Hotel for \$13,000. The hotel was on Edenton Street, the present site of the Agriculture Building. The building was later enlarged and remained the NCDA's home until 1923, when the Edenton and Halifax streets parts of the building were demolished and the present neo-classic building erected. A five-story annex was added to the main building in 1954 to provide new quarters for the Natural History Museum and space for laboratories and offices.

Through the decades, the NCDA has expanded its services and responsibilities to meet agriculture's needs. The department now has 1,500 employees and 17 divisions. It enforces rules and regulations that protect people, farming and the environment.

The position of Commissioner of Agriculture became an elected office in 1899. Samuel L. Patterson of Caldwell County, who had served earlier by board appointment, became the first elected commissioner. The current commissioner, James A. Graham of Cleveland (Rowan County), has served since 1964.

During its first 130 years of service, the N.C. Department of Agriculture has

continued to add new services and improve and expand existing ones. The state Board of Agriculture is still the policy-making body of the department. It has 10 members, with the Commissioner of Agriculture serving as ex-officio chair.

Agriculture is now North Carolina's No. 1 industry, generating more than \$5 billion in revenues annually. One out of every five jobs in North Carolina is agriculturally-related. Twenty-eight percent of the gross state product comes from agriculture.

North Carolina is the third most agriculturally diverse state in the nation and ranks first in the production of sweet potatoes, tobacco and turkeys. It ranks second nationwide in hogs, cucumbers for pickles, trout, poultry and egg products; fourth in commercial broilers, peanuts, blueberries, and rye; sixth in burley tobacco; seventh in apples and greenhouse and nursery sales; eighth in strawberries, peaches and watermelons; ninth in eggs; and tenth in cotton. Following are the various divisions of the N.C. Department of Agriculture and the services they offer:

❑ ***Agricultural Statistics Division:*** Even though the N.C. Department of Agriculture's original title included "statistics," the intent was mainly to collect statistics relating to farm fences. Commissioner Polk did try sending forms to farmers asking them to list their taxable assets and their crop production. Most forms, though, were never returned and the few that came in were, for the most part, incomplete.

By 1887, it was apparent to Commissioner John Robinson that a statistical service was needed. In that year's Biennial Report he wrote: "The means of acquiring statistical information are very inadequate. Such information is one of the necessities of the times. There are frequent calls upon this office for such statistics, the applicants thinking that we had the information for distribution, and they were warranted in expecting to find correct information in regard to agricultural products in this office."

In 1916, Frank Parker, a representative of the Federal Crop Reporting Service, began statistical work in cooperation with the NCDA. Three years later, he moved his office to the Agriculture Building and became the first director of the Agricultural Statistics Division. The Farm Census began on a voluntary basis in 1918. It became state law in 1921. The Agricultural Statistics Division maintains county, state and federal crop and livestock statistics and rankings. It also assesses weather-related agricultural losses, such as those sustained through drought and floods.

❑ ***Agronomic Services Division:*** The North Carolina Department of Agriculture demonstrated an interest in soils from its earliest years. Much of the soil work was conducted by the Office of the State Chemist. This office worked with the U.S. Bureau of Soils in surveying the soils of each

county and collecting samples for analysis. In addition to chemical analysis, the office set up plot tests on each important soil type in the state. These plots demonstrated the benefits of various types of fertilizers and crop rotation.

It was 1938, however, before the General Assembly established a Soil Testing Division in the department. The division was set up to accept soil samples from growers and homeowners statewide for analysis and to furnish them with information on fertilizer needs. Seventy thousand tests were made on approximately 6,500 soil samples the first year.

The division now analyzes more than 250,000 samples a year for nutrients and nematodes. In 1993, nearly 3.2 million determinations were made from soil, plant, waste, solution and nematode samples. Soil management recommendations are made to improve crop production efficiency while also protecting the environment. Regional agronomists help growers solve field problems and carry out recommendations in the most effective way. The General Assembly appropriated \$7.5 million in 1992 to build a new agronomic laboratory in Raleigh for soil and waste testing. The 33,000 square-foot facility opened in May, 1994.

❑ ***Food and Drug Protection Division*** : Under the first elected commissioner, Samuel L. Patterson, the department took on more regulatory duties. One of these was administration of the Pure Food Law, which the General Assembly passed in 1899. The law was intended to prevent adulteration and mislabeling of food and drink for both humans and animals. A statewide study in 1900 revealed that 50 percent of canned vegetables were adulterated with harmful preservatives. With the enforcement of the Pure Food Law, however, the percentage of adulteration dropped to 17 percent in four years.

Cattle and stock feeds were also inspected and found to be of a low grade. A few even contained poisonous substances. The department's first statewide analysis showed a large amount of worthless material used in stock feeds as filler.

In the 1940s pesticides began to appear in large numbers and in broader effectiveness. Various weed and grass killers, defoliating chemicals, chemicals to control the premature falling of fruits, and new and more powerful insect and rodent controlling chemicals added to the agricultural insecticides and fungicides already on the market in North Carolina. It was obvious these products needed special attention to assure reasonable effectiveness, safety and product quality. The General Assembly responded by passing the Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1947. Under this law, the NCDA was charged with the registration of all pesticide brands to prevent mislabeling and adulteration. Examinations were

made of pesticide labels to ensure that the percentage of each active ingredient and total inert matter were indicated and that other label statements were acceptable. In 1953, the department began licensing contractors and pilots for aerial application of pesticides.

The Pesticide Law, passed in 1971, gave the NCDA authority to license pesticide applicators, dealers and consultants. It also allowed the Food and Drug Protection Division to collect samples and conduct inspections at all levels of pesticide production, sales and use. The 1971 law also provided for a seven-member Pesticide Board which acts as a policy-making body.

The Food and Drug Protection Division assures consumers that foods, feeds, drugs, cosmetics, pesticides and automotive antifreezes are safe, wholesome and labeled properly. During 1992, the division collected and tested 45,000 samples of commodities subject to the N.C. Food and Drug Law. Two hundred thousand analyzes were performed on those samples.

- ***Food Distribution Division:*** In 1944, the department began a cooperative effort with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to receive and distribute surplus agricultural commodities. Such commodities as evaporated milk, potatoes, beets, eggs and grapefruit juice were sent to public schools for supplementing meals. Not only did schools benefit from serving low cost meals, but the program helped hold agricultural prices at or above levels acceptable to producers.

Food Distribution provides 14 cents per plate in value in USDA commodities to 700,000 school children each day. It received, stored and distributed \$29.5 million worth of USDA commodities in 1994 to eligible recipients. Food is allocated to schools, needy families, soup kitchens, food banks, the elderly and charitable institutions.

In May, 1992, the division moved its administrative offices from the Agriculture Building in Raleigh to Butner. The new offices are larger and will save in operational cost. The division has warehouses in Butner and Salisbury for storage and distribution.

- ***Marketing Division:*** Initially called the Division of Cooperative Marketing when it was established in 1913, the Marketing Division's early work involved compiling lists of farm product dealers and finding markets for North Carolina sweet potatoes, butter and apples. A market news service was launched for cotton and cottonseed. Several years later the division began helping local farmers organize into cooperative marketing organizations. A popular project initiated in the early 1900s was publication of the *Farmer's Market Bulletin*, later called *Market News*. The publication had articles on marketing conditions of certain crops as well as agricultural items for sale.

The Marketing Division continues to promote the sale of North Carolina products domestically and abroad. Staff work to develop and expand markets, report farm market prices on major commodities and determine and certify official grades of farm products produced for sale throughout the state. The division organizes special livestock sales, such as the Junior Livestock Show at the N.C. State Fair. It provides marketing advice and assistance, and arranges buyer-seller contacts, such as the "Flavors of Carolina" food product shows. The "Goodness Grows in North Carolina" marketing program, which identifies Tar Heel products to consumers, has met with wide success and support.

Other division responsibilities include operation of regional farmers markets in Asheville, Charlotte and Raleigh. A fourth market opened in Greensboro in 1995. The division has a regional fruit and vegetable marketing office in Elizabeth City. The division also administers the N.C. Egg Law and the Farm Products Marketing and Branding Law.

- ❑ ***Museums:*** As a result of legislation in 1851, the governor appointed a state geologist to retain samples of North Carolina minerals. This collection, known as the Cabinet of Minerals, was housed on the third floor of the N.C. Capitol prior to the Civil War. It formed the nucleus of the N.C. Museum of Natural Sciences.

After the responsibility for the museum was transferred to the NCDA, the legislature expanded the museum's role to include the illustration of North Carolina's natural history and resources such as agriculture. The N.C. Museum of Natural Sciences in Raleigh, founded in 1879, maintains collections and disseminates knowledge concerning plants, animals, minerals, fossils and ecology. In 1995, the North Carolina General Assembly transferred operations of the museum to the N.C. Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources.

The NCDA still maintains the N.C. Maritime Museum in Beaufort, which it has operated since 1975. The museum sponsors dolphin watches, conducts salt marsh hikes, builds old-replicas of historic wooden boats and features a collection of specimens and displays.

- ❑ ***Plant Industry Division:*** Among the original duties given to the department were "investigations relative to the ravages of insects." Up until the late 1880s, however, department reports declared a "remarkable exemption of the crops of the State" from insect pests. The situation changed considerably around 1900 when pests such as the San Jose Scale, which attacked the state's fruit orchards, began to move in. The San Jose Scale was called the "worst enemy of the deciduous fruits."

The NCDA responded to the crisis by hiring an entomologist to work in

conjunction with the already-existing Commission for the Control of Crop Pests. An inspection program was launched, including nursery inspections. Nurseries found to have no pest problems were certified as pest-free. Another task of the entomologist's office was the establishment of an insect collection. The collection documented specimens of every type of insect found in the state and served as a useful tool in identifying pests for the public.

In 1916, the NCDA established a honey and bee program. The legislature authorized the division to investigate bee diseases and ways to improve the industry.

The Plant Industry Division's duties and responsibilities have expanded to include the total area of plant protection. Programs dealing with insects, weeds and diseases have become more sophisticated and incorporate such tools as integrated pest management and biological pest control.

Staff examine fertilizer and seed for accurate labeling and product quality. Tall fescue is tested for tall fescue endophyte infection. The division administers plant pest laws, regulations that mandate programs to deal with pests such as the gypsy moth, sweet potato weevil and witchweed. The NCDA inspects all plants shipped within the state and performs some inspections for interstate shipment under a cooperative arrangement with the federal government. It also administers the Plant Conservation Program, inspects plant nurseries and honey bees and oversees permitting of field releases of genetically-engineered organisms.

The Boll Weevil Eradication Program has proven to be one of the division's most successful programs. The boll weevil had decimated the state's cotton crop prior to program implementation in the early 1980s. Cotton acreage had plummeted to 45,000 acres statewide in 1978. The eradication program centered on trapping the pest in cotton fields. North Carolina was declared weevil-free in March, 1987. Harvested acreage reached a high of 486,000 acres in 1994 as cotton prices and demand increased.



Public Affairs Division: The need for communication between the NCDA and the public it served was evident from the department's beginning. In 1877, Commissioner Polk started a weekly farm paper called *The Farmer and Mechanic*. This paper eventually became independent and was replaced by *The Bulletin of the N.C. Department of Agriculture*. The *Bulletin's* initial purpose was to inform farmers of fertilizer analysis so they could judge their money value. Soon, though, *The Bulletin* expanded into all areas of agricultural production. It became necessary to hire a bulletin superintendent.

In 1914, an information office was established to coordinate a news service for the NCDA and the N.C. State Agricultural & Engineering College (N.C. State University). This arrangement ended in 1925 when the Agricultural Extension Service, which had been a joint program of the department and college, was moved entirely to the college. The division then began publishing the *Agricultural Review*, a semi-monthly paper. *The Review* is now published once a month and has more than 70,000 subscribers.

Public Affairs has become the public relations liaison between the public, the media and the department. The division manages public relations for the N.C. State Fair and coordinates enshrinement ceremonies for the N.C. Agricultural Hall of Fame. Division personnel also write speeches and news releases.

❑ **Research Stations:** Created in 1877 by the same act that created the NCDA, the Experiment Station in Chapel Hill was the first such center devoted agricultural research in the South and only the second in the entire nation. It was directed to conduct experiments on plant nutrition and growth, ascertain which fertilizers were best suited to specific crops and conduct needed investigations on other agricultural topics.

The initial movement to establish field testing stations began in 1885 when the General Assembly directed the Board of Agriculture to secure prices on lands and machinery. The board obtained 35 acres on the north side of Hillsborough Street in Raleigh, and the job of clearing land, laying out test plots and constructing buildings began. The station was transferred from the NCDA to the newly created N.C. College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts (later N.C. State University) in 1889. The federal Hatch Act, which had provided \$15,000 to each state for agricultural research, had specified that the money be directed to the land grant college. In establishing the A&M College, the General Assembly had provided that the college would receive all land-grant benefits.

While the NCDA maintained its associations with the station, it shifted its own efforts to establishing test farms in various locations statewide. The purpose was to experiment with different crop-fertilizer-soil combinations to find the most suitable for certain areas. The first two research stations were in Edgecombe and Robeson counties.

Today, 15 stations are conducting research on farming practices, livestock, poultry and crops. The stations are in Whiteville, Clayton, Castle Hayne, Clinton, Kinston, Fletcher, Waynesville, Oxford, Lewiston, Salisbury, Jackson Springs, Plymouth, Rocky Mount, Laurel Springs and Reidsville. The N.C. Department of Agriculture and N.C. State University operate the stations cooperatively. The NCDA owns nine sta-

tions and provides administrative support. NCSU owns the other six and provides scientists for various research projects.

Three state farms are also being run jointly. The farms, located in Butner, Kinston and Goldsboro, are used for research, teaching and demonstration purposes. The Center for Environmental Farming Systems at Cherry Farm in Goldsboro was dedicated in February, 1994. Organic, no-till optimized yields and sustainable agriculture methods will be studied at the 2,300-acre farm.



Standards Division: The first laws relating to petroleum products were passed in 1903, at which time heating oil — kerosene — was being used primarily for lighting. Some of this product contained such large amounts of sulphur that it was found to be a health hazard. It also caused various fabrics and other materials to deteriorate.

By 1917, the department was also given responsibility to enforce the gasoline law. This law applied to gasoline and other liquids used for heating or power purposes. When the program began, many companies were trying to sell low grades of gasoline for the same price as higher grades. The Standards Division today has one of the country's best gasoline and oil inspection programs. Motor fuels are tested for compliance with quality specifications and gasoline pumps are tested for octane levels and accuracy. Liquid petroleum gas and anhydrous ammonia installations are checked for compliance with safety codes.

The Standards Division is responsible for testing commercial weighing and measuring devices, such as scales, to ensure accuracy. Bar code scanners, such as those employed in retail stores, are also checked. The division is also responsible for providing precision mass, volume, temperature and length standard calibrations.



North Carolina State Fair: The State Agricultural Society sponsored the first State Fair, which was held in November, 1853, about 10 blocks east of the Capitol. In 1873, the fair was moved to a 53-acre lot on Hillsboro Road near the present Raleigh Little Theatre. The society spent about \$50,000 to develop the grounds. In all, the Agricultural Society sponsored the fair for 73 years, with interruptions during the Civil War and Reconstruction. Among the fair's most famous guests during the era were Theodore Roosevelt in 1905 and William Jennings Bryan in 1907.

The State Agricultural Society asked the city and state for help in 1924. A State Fair Board was appointed and in a few years the fair was moved to its present site on the west side of Raleigh. In 1930, the State Fair was placed under the NCDA's administration. For a few years the department leased out the operation commercially, but in 1937, Commissioner Kerr

Scott decided that the NCDA should manage the fair directly. Dr. J. S. Dorton was chosen as manager and the fair first began to show profits. The State Fair has become North Carolina's biggest event, attracting about 700,000 people to the 10-day extravaganza each October. Feature attractions include livestock and horse shows, crafts, carnival food, free concerts, thrilling rides, contests and much more. The James E. Strates Shows' midway has been a regular feature at the fair since 1948. The fairgrounds operate year-round. The 344-acre site has eight different buildings and 50 permanent employees. A variety of events -- including the Dixie Deer Classic, Southern Farm Show and Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus -- are held in the buildings.

- ❑ ***Structural Pest Control Division:*** Public concern for the unethical practices of some exterminators led to the General Assembly's enactment of the N.C. Structural Pest Control Law in 1955. The law was intended to protect consumers, the environment and the good name of the structural pest control industry. The law created a policy-making board, the N.C. Structural Pest Control Commission, and gave the NCDA responsibility for inspecting extermination work.

In 1967, the law was revised, abolishing the commission and creating a Structural Pest Control Division in the NCDA. The division, which oversees applicator licensing and compliance, was given the responsibility of administering the law under the Commissioner of Agriculture. A Structural Pest Control Committee was established to make necessary rules and regulations and to hold hearings related to law violations.

- ❑ ***Veterinary Division:*** Even though the original act establishing the NCDA called for animal health protection, it was 1898 before a state veterinarian was appointed. Chosen for the position was Dr. Cooper Curtice of Columbia Veterinary College. Dr. Curtice launched an investigation of the cattle tick and was able to show that the parasite was a carrier of Texas fever. Not only was this the first step toward eradication of the fever; it was also the first time anyone had proven that parasites are capable of transmitting disease in mammals. Curtice's work set the pattern for similar investigations into human diseases.

Another threat to livestock at the time the veterinary program began was hog cholera, which had first been reported in the state in 1859. By 1877, it was killing one out of every nine hogs each year. Containing and eradicating the disease took many years of effort by the Veterinary Division's staff.

In the early days, the state veterinarian was not only concerned with animal protection, but also with livestock promotion. The idea was that more

livestock would improve soil fertility and better livestock would increase profit. Eventually this responsibility was given to the NCDA's Marketing Division.

In 1925, the department was charged with supervising slaughtering and meat-packing establishments in North Carolina. This service was not compulsory at that time, but it did enable any establishment that chose to use it to sell anywhere within the state without further inspection by a city or town.

The Veterinary Division is authorized to inspect livestock markets to see that animals have received proper tests and vaccinations and to insure that sick animals are not offered for sale. Nine animal disease diagnostic laboratories have been set up across the state to serve farmers, practicing veterinarians, animal health personnel and pet owners. Meat and poultry facility inspections have become compulsory. The division has been instrumental in combating various livestock diseases, including pseudorabies in swine, equine infectious anemia in horses and tuberculosis in cattle.



Other Divisions: Other divisions of the NCDA coordinate the department's administration, fiscal management and personnel functions. The Administration Division includes offices of the Commissioner of Agriculture, deputy and assistant commissioners and a small farms and agriculture policy advisory. Also included are the divisions of Public Affairs and Aquaculture and Natural Resources.

The Aquaculture and Natural Resources Division was established in January, 1990. It provides assistance in matters of aquaculture, environmental regulation and natural resource management. The aquaculture industry involves the commercial production of rainbow trout, crawfish, hybrid striped bass, catfish and clams.

Fiscal Management is responsible for the NCDA's business affairs, including preparation and management of operating and capital improvement budgets, accounting, purchasing, auditing, property management and collections of assessment reviews for commodity associations. It also manages the N.C. Rural Rehabilitation Corp., which was transferred to the NCDA in 1971. The Personnel Division is responsible for providing support to the NCDA's divisions in the areas of personnel administration including recruitment, interviewing and placement, personnel records management, policy development and more.

Agriculture-Related Boards and Commissions

Aquaculture Advisory Board

Board of Crop Seed Improvement
N.C. Public Livestock Market Advisory Board
Pesticide Advisory Committee
N.C. Grape Growers Council
Northeastern N.C. Farmers Market Advisory Board
Southeastern N.C. Farmers Market Commission
Southeastern N.C. Farmers Market Advisory Board
Grading Service Advisory Committee
Tobacco Research Commission

For further information about the N.C. Department of Agriculture, call:
(919) 733-7125

or visit the department's Web site at:
<http://www.agr.state.nc.us/>



James Allen Graham

Commissioner of Agriculture

Early Years

Born in Cleveland, Rowan County, April 7, 1921, to James Turner and Laura Blanche (Allen) Graham.

Educational Background

Cleveland High School, 1938; B.S. in Agriculture Education, N.C. State College, 1942.

Professional Background

Farmer (owner and operator of commercial livestock farm in Rowan County); Former Manager, Dixie Classic Livestock Show and Fair; head, Beef Cattle and Sheep Department, N.C. State Fair, 1946-1952; Teacher, Vocational Agriculture, Iredell County, 1942-1945; Superintendent, Upper Mountain Research Station, 1946-1952; Manager, Raleigh Farmers Market, 1957-1964.

Political Activities

Commissioner of Agriculture, 1964-Present (appointed commissioner on July 29, 1964, by Governor Terry Sanford to fill term of the late L. Y. Ballentine); elected, 1964; re-elected 1968, 1972, 1976, 1980, 1984, 1988 and 1992; Democratic Party.

Organizations

Member, Phi Kappa Phi Honorary Fraternity; N.C. Grange; Farm Bureau, N.C. Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers; N.C. Cattlemen's Association; National Association of Producer Market Managers (Board of Directors; Past President); N.C. Soil Conservation Society; N.C. Branch, United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association (Board of Directors, secretary, 1959-1964); N.C. Sheep Breeders Association (Board of Directors, 1949-1953); National Association of State Departments of Agriculture (President, 1979; Board of Directors, 1969-70; 1976-1981); President, Southern Association of State Departments of Agriculture, 1969; 32nd degree Mason; President, Raleigh Kiwanis Club, 1965; WOW (Board of Directors; Executive Committee); Raleigh Chamber of Commerce (Board of Directors); President, Northwest Association, N.C. State Alumni Association (Vice President, Wake County Association); President, Jefferson Rotary Club, 1951-1952; Executive Secretary, Hereford Cattle Breeders Association, 1948-1956 (first full-time Secretary 1954-1956).

Boards and Commissions

Council of State Member; Robert Lee Doughton Memorial Commission; Board of Trustees, N.C. State A & T College (1956-1960, 1962-1969); N.C. Board of Farm Organizations and Agriculture Agencies; Director, Agricultural Foundations (NCSU); Zoological Garden Study Commission; Governor's Council on Occupational Health; Governor's Council for Economic Development; State Committee on Natural Resources; State Emergency Resources Management Planning Committee; Governor's State-City Cooperative Committee; FCX Advisory Committee; Presidential Board of Advisors, Campbell University; Governor's Advisory Committee on Forestry, Seafood and Agriculture.

Honors and Awards

State 4-H Alumni Award, 1965; National 4-H Alumni Award, 1974; N.C. Yam Commission Distinguished Service Award; N.C. Citizens Association Distinguished Service Award; Man of the Year in N.C. Agriculture, 1969; National Future Farmers of America Distinguished Service Award, 1972; N.C. Dairy Products Association Distinguished Service Award, 1981; N.C. Turkey Federation Association Leadership Award, 1982; N.C. Apple Growers Association, Life Membership for Outstanding Service, 1982; N.C. Cooperative Council Outstanding Service to Rural People Award, 1983; N.C. Pork Producers Association Special Service Award, 1983; N.C. Poultry Federation, Distinguished Service Award, 1983; Honorary member: N.C. Vocational Agricultural Teachers Association; N.C. Farm Writers Association; State Future Farmers of America: Permanent Class President, Class of '42, NCSU; N.C. Quarterhorse Association, Hall of Fame; Martin Litwack Award, NCSU College of Veterinary Medicine; N.C. Pest Control Association Award; N.C. Food Dealers Association; Division TEACCH, UNC School of Medicine; N.C. School Food Service Association, 1990.

Personal Information

Married, Helen Ida Kirk, October 30, 1942; Children: Alice Kirk Graham Underhill and Laura Constance Graham Brooks; seven grandchildren. Member, First Baptist Church of Raleigh; Deacon, 1960-1964, 1969-Present.

Commissioners of Agriculture¹

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Leonidas L. Polk ²	Anson	1877-1880
Montford McGhee ³	Caswell	1880-1887
John Robinson ⁴	Anson	1887-1895
Samuel L. Patterson ⁵	Caldwell	1895-1897
James M. Newborne ⁶	Lenoir	1897
John R. Smith ⁷	Wayne	1897-1899
Samuel L. Patterson ⁸	Caldwell	1899-1908
William A. Graham ⁹	Lincoln	1908-1923
William A. Graham, Jr. ¹⁰	Lincoln	1923-1937
William Kerr Scott ¹¹	Alamance	1937-1948
David S. Coltrane ¹²	Wake	1948-1949
Lynton Y. Ballentine ¹³	Wake	1949-1964
James A. Graham ¹⁴	Rowan	1964-Present

Notes

¹The Department of Agriculture was created by the General Assembly of 1876-77. In the bill creating the department, provisions were made for a Board of Agriculture whose members were to be appointed by the governor. The board's membership was then to elect a Commissioner of Agriculture, who would serve as head of the department. This arrangement continued until 1900, when the commissioner was elected by the General Assembly. In the General Assembly of 1899, a bill was passed which provided for the electing of the Commissioner of Agriculture in the general elections.

²Polk was chosen by the Board of Agriculture on April 2, 1877, and served until his apparent resignation in 1880.

³McGhee was apparently chosen by the Board of Agriculture to replace Polk and served until 1887.

⁴Robinson was elected by the Board of Agriculture on April 22, 1887, and served following subsequent re-elections by the board until 1895.

⁵Patterson was elected by the Board of Agriculture on June 13, 1895.

⁶Mewborne was elected by the Board on March 23, 1897, (to take office June 15, 1897) and served until his resignation effective January 1, 1898.

⁷Smith was elected by the board on December 14, 1897 (to take office January 1, 1899) to complete the term of Mewborne.

⁸Patterson was elected by the General Assembly on March 6, 1899. He was elected in the general elections in 1900 and served following re-election in 1904 until his death on September 14, 1908.

⁹Graham was appointed by Governor Glenn on September 16, 1908, to replace Patterson. He was elected in the general elections in 1908 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on December 24, 1923.

¹⁰William A. Graham, Jr. was appointed by Governor Morrison on December 26, 1923, to replace his father. He was elected in the general elections in 1924.

¹¹Scott was elected in the general elections in 1936 and served following subsequent re-elections until his resignation in February, 1948.

¹²Coltrane was appointed by Governor Cherry on February 14, 1948, to replace Scott. He was elected in the general elections in 1948 to complete Scott's unexpired term.

¹³Ballentine was elected in the general elections in 1948 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on July 19, 1964.

¹⁴Graham was appointed by Governor Sanford on July 30, 1964 to replace Ballentine. He was elected in general elections in 1964 and is still serving following subsequent re-elections.

Department of Labor

The Constitution of North Carolina provides for the election by the people every four years of a Commissioner of Labor whose term of office runs concurrently with that of the governor. The commissioner is the administrative head of the Department of Labor and also serves as a member of the Council of State.

The original "Bureau of Labor Statistics," the historical precursor of the present N.C. Department of Labor, was created by the General Assembly of 1887, with provision for appointment by the governor of a "Commissioner of Labor Statistics" for a two-year term. In 1899 another act was passed providing that the commissioner, beginning with the general election of 1900, be elected by the people for a four-year term.

For three decades, the department over which this newly-elected commissioner presided remained a very small agency of state government with limited duties and personnel. In 1925, the department employed a total of 15 people. In a general reorganization of the state's labor administration functions in 1931, the General Assembly laid the broad groundwork for the Department of Labor's subsequent, gradual development into an agency administering laws and programs affecting a majority of North Carolina citizens.

Today, the North Carolina Department of Labor is charged by statute with promoting the "health, safety and general well-being" of the state's more than three million working people. The many laws and programs under its jurisdiction affect virtually every person in the state in one way or another. The General Statutes provide the commissioner with broad regulatory and enforcement powers with which to carry out the department's duties and responsibilities to the people.

The department's principal regulatory, enforcement and promotional programs are carried out by 14 bureaus, each headed by a bureau chief. These include the Apprenticeship and Training Bureau; the Boiler Safety Bureau; the Elevator and Amusement Device Bureau; the Employment Mediation Bureau; the Labor Standards Bureau; the Mine and Quarry Bureau; the Occupational Safety and Health Division (OSH), which contains five different bureaus; the Private Personnel Service Bureau; the Training Initiatives Bureau; and the Workforce Training and Development Bureau. Support services are handled by the Budget and Management, Human Resources and Communications divisions, along with the Information Resources and Publications bureaus, the departmental library and the legal affairs office.

Five statutory boards assist the commissioner with policy development and program planning. These are the Apprenticeship Council; the N.C. Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules; the Mine Safety and Health Advisory Council; the State Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health; and the Private

Personnel Service Advisory Council. The Industry Advisory Board and the Agricultural Safety and Health Council also advise the commissioner.

The Occupational Safety and Health Review Board is a separate unit independent of the Department of Labor. The board hears appeals of citations and penalties imposed by the OSH Division. Its members are appointed by the governor. The Department of Labor's major bureaus and their regulatory functions include:

- ❑ ***Apprenticeship and Training Bureau:*** The Apprenticeship and Training Bureau promotes and monitors a broad range of apprenticeship programs designed to train journeyman-level craftworkers to meet the demands of industries for high-skilled workers.

In 1996 almost 7,000 citizens were enrolled in these private industry-supported programs, which are authorized under a 1939 state law enacted "to relate the supply of skilled workers to employment demands." Apprenticeship programs are established with private employers or under the sponsorship of joint labor-management committees.

This bureau encourages high school graduates to pursue apprenticeship training as a means of acquiring steady, fulfilling employment that offers excellent wages and career-development potential. Apprentices begin at a fixed percentage of journeyman pay and receive planned wage increases as they learn new skills. Apprenticeships combine structured on-the-job training with related technical training furnished by the individual employer or at a local community college or technical institute.

The bureau administers the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937 in North Carolina. This federal law established uniform standards for quality training under approved apprenticeship agreements. The bureau establishes standards, approves apprenticeship programs which meet established criteria, serves as a records depository and issues completion certificates to citizens who complete apprenticeship training.

- ❑ ***Boiler Safety:*** The Boiler Safety Bureau enforces North Carolina's Uniform Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act. This 1976 law expanded coverage of earlier statutes that had existed since 1935. The bureau regulates the construction, installation, repair, alteration, inspection, use and operation of vessels subject to the law. The bureau conducts periodic inspections of vessels under its jurisdiction and monitors inspection reports by certified insurance company inspectors. The bureau maintains records concerning the ownership, location and condition of boilers and pressure vessels being operated and issues operating certificates to boiler owners and operators whose equipment is found to be in compliance with the act. More than 83,000 boilers and pressure vessels are currently on record with the division.

- ❑ ***Elevators and Amusement Devices:*** The Elevator and Amusement Devices Bureau is responsible for the proper installation and safe operation of all elevators, escalators, workman's hoists, dumbwaiters, moving walks, aerial passenger tramways, amusement rides, incline railways and lifting devices for persons with disabilities that operate in public establishments (except federal buildings) and private places of employment. Nearly 22,201 inspections are conducted annually by this bureau, which first undertook its periodic safety code inspection program in 1938. It now operates under a law passed by the General Assembly in 1986. Any company or persons wanting to erect any equipment under this bureau's jurisdiction (except amusement rides) must submit blueprints and applications for approval before any installation is begun. Any company or person wanting to operate amusement devices is required to submit a location notice in writing to the bureau's Raleigh office at least five (5) days prior to the intended date of operation. Once notified through the permit application or location notice process, the bureau will issue an installation permit which must be posted on the job site. All new installations, as well as all alterations to existing equipment, are inspected. In addition, bureau personnel conduct regular, periodic inspections of all such operating equipment in the state and inspect amusement rides before they operate at each location. Employers, institutions such as churches and private individuals who desire technical assistance in selecting and installing safe lifting devices for persons with disabilities can obtain information from the bureau. The bureau also offers architects and builders a service that reviews plans for code compliance on proposed installations of elevators and related equipment.
- ❑ ***Employment Mediation:*** The Employment Mediation Bureau directs the department's efforts to resolve conflicts between employees and management in the workplace. Created by the General Assembly in 1941, the bureau seeks to broker voluntary, amicable and swift settlements of disputes between employers and employees, disputes that otherwise would likely result in strikes, work slowdowns or lockouts. The bureau's services include:

 - ▶ ***Mediation:*** Upon application by both parties, the Commissioner of Labor will assign a mediator to assist the parties in their collective bargaining process. This effort is voluntary and does not bind the parties in any way legally.

► **Conciliation:** When there is an imminent or existing labor dispute, the commissioner may assign a conciliator to help adjust and settle the differences between the parties. The conciliation effort has no binding legal effect upon the parties.

► **Arbitration:** In 1927, North Carolina was one of the first states to enact a Uniform Arbitration Act. The act establishes a formal procedure for voluntary, binding arbitration of questions in controversy between two or more parties. In 1945, the General Assembly established an arbitration service administered by the Commissioner of Labor, who appoints and maintains a voluntary arbitration panel.

The panel is composed of highly qualified and experienced individuals who have agreed to make themselves available to arbitrate controversies and grievances relating primarily to wages, hours and other conditions of employment. Assignment or selection of an arbitrator is made pursuant to provisions of a contract or voluntary agreement between the parties. In the event the parties cannot agree on the selection of an arbitrator, the N.C. Administrative Code authorizes the commissioner to appoint an arbitrator.



Labor Standards: The Labor Standards Bureau administers and enforces the 1979 North Carolina Wage and Hour Act, which consolidated four previously separate state laws covering minimum wage, maximum work hours, wage payment and child labor. The bureau also administers and enforces the Retaliatory Employment Discrimination Act and the Controlled Substance Examination Regulation Act.

Minimum wage, overtime and youth employment provisions generally apply to all North Carolina businesses which are not subject to the U.S. Fair Labor Standards Act. Wage payment provisions, which include the payment of promised vacation, sick pay, or other benefits, cover all employees in North Carolina except those employed in federal, state and local government.

Since 1986, the state minimum wage has been \$4.25 an hour. An employee must work for more than 40 hours in any work week to qualify for overtime under state laws.

Youth employment certificates are required for workers aged 14 through 17. This age group is prohibited from being employed in certain hazardous occupations. There are daily and weekly hours restrictions, break requirements, and additional work limitations for 14 and 15-year-old workers. Youth aged 12 and 13 may be employed for newspaper delivery only, for which a youth employment certificate is not required.

Employment for youth under age 12 is not permitted. Full and partial exemptions from the youth employment requirements under the act are granted for certain occupations, such as those in agriculture and domestic work.

The bureau administers the Controlled Substance Examination Regulation Act, which protects individuals from inadequate controlled substance examinations both before employment and on the job. This act sets out minimum procedural requirements to be followed by employers who choose to test employees and applicants for drug use.

The bureau also enforces the Retaliatory Employment Discrimination Act. This new law protects employees who in good faith file or initiate an inquiry in relation to worker's compensation claims, or exercise their rights under the state's Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Mine Safety and Health Act, or the Wage and Hour Act.

Investigators from this bureau impartially examine all written complaints filed with the department under the act. If a complaint does not have merit, a right-to-sue letter is issued to the complainant, who may then pursue the claim through litigation. If the complaint is found to be valid by the bureau, the department attempts conciliation through informal means prior to issuing a right-to-sue letter or taking the complaint to court. In addition to its other duties, the bureau investigates worker complaints and collects back wages due employees.

- ***Mines and Quarries:*** The Mine and Quarry Bureau enforces the 1976 Mine Safety and Health Act of North Carolina and conducts a broad program of inspections, education and training, technical assistance and consultations to implement provisions of the act.

Previous North Carolina law on the operations and inspection of mines and quarries in the state dates back to 1897. In 1977 the U.S. Congress enacted the federal Mine Safety and Health Act, requiring mine and quarry operators to meet specific standards designed to achieve safe and healthful working conditions for the industry's employees.

The Mine and Quarry Bureau assists operators in complying with the provisions of the federal act, which requires them to train their employees in safe working procedures. Some 460 private sector mines, quarries, and sand and gravel pit operations employing more than 4,500 citizens are under the division's jurisdiction. There also are approximately 300 public sector mines in North Carolina operated by the N.C. Department of Transportation. These mines are not under Department of Labor jurisdiction, but personnel from public sector mines do participate in training programs conducted by the Mine and Quarry Bureau.

- ***Occupational Safety and Health:*** The Occupational Safety and Health Division administers and enforces the 1973 Occupational Safety and Health Act of North Carolina, a broadly-inclusive law which applies to most private sector employment in the state and to all agencies of state and local government.

North Carolina currently conducts one of 25 state-administered OSHA programs in the nation. The Occupational Safety and Health Division, through its Safety Compliance and Health Compliance bureaus, conducts more than 3,600 inspections a year. The division conducts investigations of complaints made by workers, investigations of work-related accidents and deaths, general schedule inspections of randomly-selected firms and follow-up inspections of firms previously cited for OSHA violations. Inspection schedules are coordinated through the Management Evaluation and Information Bureau. Worker complaints about unsafe or unhealthy working conditions should be made in writing to the Occupational Safety and Health Division.

In addition to enforcing state OSHA safety and health standards, the North Carolina program offers free consultative services to the state's 180,000 private businesses and public employers under its jurisdiction through its Consultative Services Bureau. The division also offers engineering and educational assistance through its Education, Training and Technical Assistance Bureau. By making full use of these non-enforcement services, employers may bring their establishments into full compliance with OSHA standards. Employers may contact the bureaus to receive free aid, including technical assistance or on-site visits.

The North Carolina Occupational Safety and Health standards parallel federal OSHA standards. North Carolina workplace safety standards may be more strict than the federal standards, but they can not be less strict. Serious violations of OSHA standards can result in monetary fines. When issuing citations for non-conformance with state standards, the division provides employers with dates by which the violations must be abated.

The 1986 General Assembly enacted a law that requires housing provided to migrant agricultural laborers to be registered with and inspected by the state.

- ***Private Personnel and Job Listing Services:*** The Private Personnel Service Bureau licenses and regulates private personnel and job-listing services operating in North Carolina. This regulatory activity was conducted under a 1929 statute until 1979, when the General Assembly enacted a completely new act. With the new law came additional protections for job applicants who use personnel and job-listing services that charge fees to applicants.

The law specifies certain contract requirements between an applicant and a service and authorizes the department to inspect licensed services upon receipt of a formal consumer complaint. All personnel employment and job-listing services charging a fee to applicants must be licensed by the department. Currently 75 such services in the state are under departmental jurisdiction. Services which are solely employer-paid do not have to be licensed by the department.

- ❑ ***Training Initiatives:*** The Bureau of Training Initiatives designs and implements model employment and training programs. Developed in close cooperation with employers and industry specialists, these programs serve target populations across many business and industry sectors. The initiatives include developing individualized or group models, pilot or demonstration programs and developing or field-testing new processes or tools.
- ❑ ***Workforce Training and Development:*** The Bureau of Workforce Training and Development implements innovative job training programs which provide long-term employability for the unemployed. The bureau also works with employers to develop transferable job skills which serve the disadvantaged and dislocated. Initiated by local proposals from throughout the state, these programs are designed to place participants in high-quality, long-term jobs.

Labor-Related Boards and Commissions

Apprenticeship Council

North Carolina Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Rules

Mine Safety and Health Advisory Council

Private Personnel Service Advisory Council

State Advisory Council on Occupational Safety and Health

For further information on the N.C. Department of Labor, call:
1-800-LABOR-NC

or visit the department's Web site at:
<http://www.dol.state.nc.us/DOL/>



Harry Eugene Payne, Jr.

Commissioner of Labor

Early Years

Born in Wilmington, New Hanover County, September 11, 1952, to Harry E. and Margaret G. (Tucker) Payne.

Educational Background

Graduated, New Hanover High School, 1970; A.B. in Psychology and Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1974; Juris Doctor, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1977.

Professional Background

Commissioner of Labor, 1993-Present; Lawyer, 1977-92.

Political Activities

N.C. General Assembly, 1980-92; Co-Chair, 1983, Administrative Rules Review Committee; Chair, 1985, Manufacturers and Labor Committee; Chair, 1987, Constitutional Amendments Committee; Chair, 1989, Rules, Appointments and the Calendar Committee; Co-Chair, 1989, Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Education; Chair, Credentials Committee, 7th District, 1980 Democratic Convention; State Democratic Executive Committee, 1993-present; N.C. Commission on Indian Affairs, 1993-Present; Chair, Literacy Taskforce, Governor's Commission on Workforce Preparedness, 1993-Present; First Vice-President, National Association of Government Labor Officials.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Board, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation; Board of Directors, N.C. Public School Forum; Board of Directors, Community Penalties; Board of Directors, N.C. Center for Public Policy Research; Advisory Board, Shaw-Speaks Center; Wilmington Excellence; Dispute Resolution Committee, N.C. Bar Association; Southeastern Strategic Council; Member, U.S. Department of Labor Advisory Council on Construction Safety.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award, 1990, N.C. Public Health Association; Legislator of the Year, 1989, N.C. Association of the Deaf; Legislator of the Year, 1989, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Award of Appreciation, 1987-88, N.C. Speech & Hearing Association; Legislative Award, 1988, N.C. Chapter, American Planning Association; Susan B. Anthony Award, 1987, New Hanover Chapter of the National Organization of Women; Certificate of Appreciation, 1988, Boys Club

of America; Friends of Labor Award, 1987, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations; Award of Appreciation, 1987, Wilmington Chamber of Commerce; Boss of the Year, 1988, American Business Women's Association, Battleship Chapter; Outstanding Government Official, 1986, Wilmington Jaycees; Award of Appreciation, 1985, Southeastern Sickle Cell Association; Consumer Advocate of the Year, 1985, N.C. Consumer Council; Right-To-Know Award, 1985, N.C. Occupational Safety and Health.

Personal Information

Married to Ruth Ann Sheehan, May 28, 1994. One son, Harry Eugene "Harley" Payne III. Lifelong Member, Grace United Methodist Church, Wilmington; Member, Avent Ferry United Methodist Church, Raleigh.

Commissioners of Labor¹

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Wesley N. Jones ²	Wake	1887-1889
John C. Scarborough ³	Hertford	1889-1892
William I. Harris ⁴ .....	.....	1892-1893
Benjamin R. Lacy ⁵	Wake	1893-1897
James Y. Hamrick ⁶	Cleveland	1897-1899
Benjamin R. Lacy ⁷	Wake	1899-1901
Henry B. Varner ⁸	Davidson	1901-1909
Mitchell L. Shipman	Henderson	1909-1925
Franklin D. Grist	Caldwell	1925-1933
Arthur L. Fletcher ⁹	Ashe	1933-1938
Forest H. Shuford ¹⁰	Guilford	1938-1954
Frank Crane ¹¹	Union	1954-1973
William C. Creel ¹²	Wake	1973-1975
Thomas A. Nye, Jr. ¹³	Rowan	1975-1977
John C. Brooks ¹⁴	Wake	1977-1993
Harry E. Payne, Jr. ¹⁵	New Hanover	1993-Present

Notes

¹The General Assembly of 1887 created the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the act establishing this agency, provision was made for gubernatorial appointment of a commissioner to a two-year term. In 1899 the General Assembly passed another act that allowed the General Assembly to elect the next Commissioner of Labor during that session. The legislation also mandated that future commissioners be elected in the general elections - beginning in 1900 - for a four-year term.

²Jones was appointed by Governor Scales on March 5, 1887, for a two-year term.

³Scarborough was appointed by Governor Fowle on February 15, 1889, for a two-year term. He was apparently re-appointed in 1891 and resigned in December, 1892.

⁴Harris was appointed by Governor Holt on December 20, 1892, to replace Scarborough.

⁵Lacy was appointed by Governor Carr on March 2, 1893, for a two-year term. He was re-appointed on March 13, 1895.

⁶Hamrick was appointed by Governor Russell on March 8, 1897 for a two-year term.

⁷Lacy was elected by the General Assembly on March 6, 1899.

⁸Varner was elected in the general elections of 1900.

⁹Fletcher was elected in the general elections of 1932. He resigned effective September 12, 1938.

¹⁰Shuford was appointed by Governor Hoey on September 12, 1938, to replace Fletcher. He was elected in the general elections of 1938 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on May 19, 1954.

¹¹Crane was appointed by Governor Umstead on June 3, 1954, to replace Shuford. He was elected in the general elections of 1954.

¹²Creel died August 25, 1975.

¹³Governor Holshouser appointed Nye to fill Creel's unexpired term.

¹⁴Brooks was elected in 1976 and served through 1992.

¹⁵Payne was elected in 1992 and began serving as commissioner on January 11, 1993. He was re-elected in 1996.

Department of Insurance

North Carolina's General Assembly established the N.C. Department of Insurance on March 6, 1899. The department's legal mandate included licensing and regulating insurance companies operating within the state's borders. Prior to the formation of the Department of Insurance, the N.C. Department of the Secretary of State had the responsibility of regulating the state's insurance industry.

The General Assembly itself selected the first Commissioner of Insurance, James R. Young of Vance County. The General Assembly authorized a referendum to amend the state's constitution in 1907 to provide for the election of the Commissioner of Insurance by the vote of the people of North Carolina. Since then, Commissioners of Insurance have been elected to four-year terms.

The Department of Insurance regulates the various kinds of insurance sold in North Carolina, as well as the companies and agencies that sell these policies. The department:

- ▶ Regulates the formation and operation of insurance companies in North Carolina.
- ▶ Enforces the minimum financial standards required by law for licensing and continued operations of insurers.
- ▶ Regulates the premium rates insurers charge their customers, the language in the insurance policies they issue and their risk classification systems.
- ▶ Requires that insurers and agents make periodic financial disclosures.
- ▶ Conducts audits of insurers to monitor their solvency.
- ▶ Licenses and regulates agents, brokers and claim adjusters.
- ▶ Prescribes and defines what kinds of insurance may be sold in North Carolina.
- ▶ Provides information to insurance consumers about their rights and responsibilities under the terms of their policies.
- ▶ Prohibits unfair and deceptive trade practices by or among people in the insurance industry.

The Department of Insurance also licenses and regulates bail bondsmen, motor clubs, premium finance companies and collection agencies. The department provides staff support to the North Carolina State Building Code Council, the Manufactured Housing Board, the North Carolina Home Inspectors Licensure Board, the State Fire and Rescue Commission, the Public Officers' and Employees' Liability Insurance Commission, the Arson Awareness Council and the Code Officials Qualifications Board.

The department provides training for fire and rescue squad workers and certification of fire departments for purposes of fire insurance ratings. The Department of Insurance is divided into the following entities:

❑ **Administration Division:** This division provides research for the Commissioner of Labor when setting policy and goals and priorities for the Department of Insurance. The division also administers the department's budget and personnel operations.

❑ **Public Services Group:** This group contains four separate divisions. The Agents Services Division regulates and issues licenses for every agent, adjuster, broker and appraiser doing business in North Carolina as well as nonresident brokers and nonresident life agents, reviews all applications for examinations, oversees agents' and adjusters' examinations, and maintains a file on each licensed individual and each company's agents and representatives.

The Consumer Services Division helps North Carolina consumers get answers to their insurance questions and works to solve their insurance problems. The division strives to acquaint consumers with alternatives and the courses of action they may pursue to solve their insurance problems.

The Special Services Division is responsible for licensing and regulating insurance premium finance companies, professional bail bondsmen and runners, collection agencies and motor clubs and investigating all complaints involving these entities.

The Investigations Division is responsible for investigating violations of North Carolina's insurance laws. Requests for investigations come from within the department, from consumers, law enforcement agencies, local, state and federal agencies and insurance companies.

❑ **Company Services Group:** The responsibilities of the Financial Evaluation Division are to monitor the solvency of all insurance companies under the supervision of the Commissioner of Insurance; to review and recommend for admission out-of-state, domestic and surplus lines companies seeking to transact business in the state; to examine and audit domestic and foreign insurance organizations licensed in North Carolina; and to ensure the financial solvency and employee stability of self-insured workers compensation groups in the state.

The Actuarial Services Division assists in the review of rate, form and statistical filings. In addition, this division provides actuarial studies for financial evaluation work and is involved in special projects and studies. The Information Systems Division manages the department's information

technology resources, including data processing, word processing, office automation, data communications and voice communications.

The Administrative Supervision Division closely monitors the financial condition and operations of domestic insurance companies to determine whether a troubled entity can be prevented from going into formal delinquency proceedings by returning the insurer to sound financial condition and good business practices.

- ❑ **Technical Services Group:** The Property and Casualty Division reviews homeowners, automobile, workers compensation and other personal, commercial property or casualty insurance policies, rates and rules. The Life and Health Division reviews rate, rule and policy form filings made by life and health insurance companies. The Market Examinations Division conducts field examinations of the market practices of domestic and foreign insurers and their representatives.

The Managed Care and Health Benefits Division monitors and regulates the activities of health maintenance organizations (HMOs), preferred provider organizations (PPOs), multiple employer welfare arrangements (MEWAs), third-party administrators (TPAs) and other types of emerging health care arrangements. The division's emphasis is on how the activities of these arrangements affect North Carolina consumers.

The Seniors' Health Insurance Information Program has trained thousands of adults in every North Carolina county to counsel other older adults in the areas of Medicare regulations, Medicare supplement insurance, long-term care insurance and claims procedures.
- ❑ **Office of General Counsel:** The Office of General Counsel advises department personnel on legal matters and acts as liaison to the Office of Attorney General.
- ❑ **Safety Services Group:** The Engineering Division has primary responsibility for administering the state building code. This division also serves as staff to the North Carolina Building Code Council, the North Carolina Code Officials Qualifications Board and the Home Inspectors Licensure Board. The division is divided into seven sections: code consultation, electrical, mechanical, modular, inspector certification, accessibility and code council. The division provides code interpretations to city and county inspection officials, architects, engineers, contractors, material suppliers and manufacturers, other state agencies, attorneys and the general public, administers certification of code officials, reviews building plans and inspects electrical systems in new or renovated state-owned buildings.

The Manufactured Building Division works to ensure that construction standards for manufactured homes are maintained and that warranty obligations under state law are met. This division monitors manufacturers' handling of consumer complaints; licenses the makers of manufactured homes, dealers and set-up contractors; and acts as staff for the North Carolina Manufactured Housing Board.

The State Property Fire Insurance Fund Division administers the self-insurance fund for state-owned property and vehicles and assists local governments with property and casualty insurance programs. The program also provides professional liability coverage for law enforcement officers, public officials and employees of any political subdivision of the state. The program provides staff, administration and research services to the Public Officers and Employees Liability Insurance Commission.

The Fire and Rescue Services Division administers the Firemen's Relief Fund; develops and carries out training for fire departments and rescue squads; provides staff to the Fire and Rescue Commission; and works to improve fire and rescue protection in the state in association with the North Carolina Firemen's Association and the North Carolina Association of Rescue Squads.

Insurance-Related Boards and Commissions

N.C. Building Code Council
 N.C. Code Officials Qualification Board
 N.C. Manufactured Housing Board
 N.C. Home Inspections Licensure Board
 N.C. Fire and Rescue Commission
 N.C. Public Officers and Employees Liability Insurance Commission
 N.C. Arson Awareness Council
 N.C. Small Employer Trust Commission

For more information about the Department of Insurance's services, call
 Consumer Services at:

(919) 733-2032

Toll-free: **(800) 546-5664**

For specific information on the department's programs for senior citizens, call
 the Seniors Health Insurance Information Program at:

(800) 443-9354.

You can also visit the N.C. Department of Insurance Web site at:

<http://www.sips.state.nc.us/DOI/>



James Eugene Long

Commissioner of Insurance

Early Years

Born in Burlington, Alamance County, March 19, 1940, to George Attmore and Helen (Brooks) Long.

Educational Background

Burlington City Schools; Graduate, Walter M. Williams High School, 1958; North Carolina State University, 1958-62; A.B., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1963; Juris Doctor, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1966.

Professional Background

Attorney; Counsel to Speaker of N.C. House of Representatives, 1980-84; Partner, Long & Long, 1976-84; Chief Deputy Commissioner of Insurance, 1975-76; Partner, Long, Ridge & Long, 1967-75; Associate, Long, Ridge, Harris & Walker, 1966-67; Co-authored Douglas Legal Forms, a four-volume reference series.

Political Activities

Insurance Commissioner and State Fire Marshal, 1985-present. Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1971-73 and 1975; represented Alamance County (as did his father and grandfather).

Boards and Commissions

Chair, N.C. Arson Awareness Council, 1985-present; Chair, N.C. Manufactured Housing Board, 1985-present; Member, N.C. Council of State; Firemen's Relief Fund; Firemen's Pension Fund Board; Law Enforcement Officers Retirement Board; N.C. Fire Commission; Capital Planning Commission; Chair, N.C. Property Tax Commission, 1981-84; Information Resources Management Commission, 1991-present.

National Activities

National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC): President, 1990-91; Vice President, 1989-90; Executive Committee, 1987-present.

Organizations

N.C. State Bar, 1966-present; Burlington-Alamance Chamber of Commerce, 1968-74; Secretary and Director, N.C. Special Olympics, 1967-75 (helped start N.C. Special Olympics movement).

Personal Information

Married, Mary Margaret O'Connell. Two children, James E. Long, Jr. and Rebecca (Long) McNeal; Seven grandchildren.

Commissioners of Insurance¹

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
James R. Young ²	Vance.....	1899-1921
Stacey W. Wade ³	Carteret.....	1921-1927
Daniel C. Boney ⁴	Surry.....	1927-1942
William P. Hodges ⁵	Martin.....	1942-1949
Waldo C. Cheek ⁶	Moore.....	1949-1953
Charles F. Gold ⁷	Rutherford.....	1953-1962
Edwin S. Lanier ⁸	Orange.....	1962-1973
John R. Ingram ⁹	Randolph.....	1973-1985
James E. Long ¹⁰	Alamance.....	1985-Present

Notes

¹The General Assembly of 1899 created the Department of Insurance with provisions that the first commissioner would be elected by the current General Assembly with future commissioners appointed by the governor for a four-year term. (Public Laws, 1899, Chapter 54.) In 1907, the General Assembly passed a bill which provided for the election of the commissioner in the general elections, beginning in 1908. (Public Laws, Chapter 868).

²Young was elected by the General Assembly on March 6, 1899. He was appointed by Governor Aycock in 1901 and served following re-appointment in 1905 until 1908 when he was elected in the general elections.

³Wade was elected in the general elections of 1920 and served following re-election in 1924 until his resignation on November 15, 1927.

⁴Boney was appointed by Governor McLean on November 15, 1927, to replace Wade. He was elected in the general elections of 1928 and served following subsequent re-elections until his death on September 7, 1942.

⁵Hodges was appointed by Governor Broughton on September 10, 1942, to replace Boney. He was elected in the general elections of 1944 and served following re-election in 1948 until his resignation in June, 1949.

⁶Cheek was appointed by Governor Scott on June 14, 1949, to replace Hodges. He was elected in the general elections of 1950 to complete Hodges' unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1952 and served until his resignation effective October 15, 1953.

⁷Gold was appointed by Governor Umstead on November 16, 1953, to replace Cheek. He was elected in the general elections of 1954 to complete

Cheek's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1956 and served following re-election in 1960 until his death on June 28, 1962.

⁸Lanier was appointed by Governor Sanford on July 5, 1962 to replace Gold. Lanier was elected in the general elections of 1962 to complete Gold's unexpired term. He was elected to a full term in 1964 and served until he declined to run for re-election in 1972.

⁹Ingram was elected in 1972 and served until 1984.

¹⁰Long was elected in 1984 and was re-elected in 1988, 1992 and 1996.

Department of Administration

The state Department of Administration is often referred to as the “business manager” of state government. Created in 1957, the department provides numerous services for state government agencies. As the state’s business manager, the department oversees such operations as building construction, purchasing and contracting for goods and services, maintaining facilities, managing state vehicles, policing the State Government Complex, acquiring and disposing of real property and operating auxiliary services such as courier mail delivery and the sale of state and federal surplus property. The department offers still other services, including public service telecasts provided by the Agency for Public Telecommunications. The department assists North Carolina’s military veterans through the Division of Veterans Affairs.

In addition to its role as a service provider to other state agencies, the Department of Administration provides staff support to several councils and commissions which advocate for the special needs of North Carolina’s citizens. These programs include the Governor’s Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities, the N.C. Human Relations Commission, the N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs, the Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office and the N.C. Council for Women. All of the advocacy programs have an appointed council supported by a state staff.

The North Carolina Department of Administration was re-established by the Executive Organization Act of 1971, to bring more efficient and effective management to state government. Prior to the act’s enactment, over 300 agencies reported directly to the governor. Recognizing the difficulty of providing good management under those conditions, state legislators re-created the Department of Administration. The act called for the department to “serve as a staff agency to the governor and to provide for such ancillary services as other departments of state government might need to ensure efficient and effective operations.”

The North Carolina Department of Administration has adopted the following mission statement to best reflect its purpose and goals:

The North Carolina Department of Administration provides leadership to all state government agencies for the effective, efficient, economical and equitable delivery of services to the public. The department also provides advocacy, assistance and services to various segments of the state’s population that have been traditionally underserved. (G.S. 143-48, et. seq.; G.S. 143-128, et. seq.; and G.S. 143B-336, et. seq.) The mission directs departmental efforts toward the accomplishment of the following goals:

- ▶ *To acquire and develop properties and facilities and maintain a safe and suit-*

able work environment.

- ▶ *To develop and maintain an efficient system for the purchase and disposition of goods and services to meet the needs of government agencies.*
- ▶ *To achieve fair and equitable opportunities and representation for various segments of the population that have special needs.*
- ▶ *To provide administrative support to independent state government agencies.*
- ▶ *To improve public access to the environmental review process.*
- ▶ *To provide management and administrative support to divisions within the department to maximize efficiencies.*
- ▶ *To coordinate and promote a comprehensive program to elevate the level of importance of science, mathematics and technology.*
- ▶ *To provide quality service for citizens, public agencies and cable system affiliates through interactive teleconferencing, media productions and live programming.*

The Department of Administration strives to serve as a role model of state government, working to ensure that taxpayers' dollars are used wisely and that good management is pervasive. Some activities designed to improve management and increase productivity in the department itself and through other state agencies include the State Employee Suggestion System, which awards employees a percentage of the money saved through their suggestions. The department's Human Resources Management Office offers training to top-level managers in the skills they need to make their agencies operate efficiently and effectively. The department is led by the Secretary of Administration, an appointee of the governor. There are several officers who report directly to the secretary, including the Deputy Secretary for Government Operations, The Deputy Secretary for Internal Services and Programs, the General Counsel, the Assistant Secretary and the Public Information Officer. The department includes the following divisions:

- ***Agency for Public Telecommunications:*** The Agency for Public Telecommunications operates public telecommunications facilities and provides state agencies with communications services designed to enhance public participation in government. The agency operates a television and radio production studio that offers media production, teleconferencing and public service telecasts, such as OPEN/net. Programs are

transmitted via cable, satellite and other communications technologies.

- ❑ ***Division of Veterans Affairs:*** The Division of Veterans Affairs assists North Carolina military veterans, their dependents and the dependents of deceased veterans in obtaining and maintaining those rights and benefits to which they are entitled by law.
- ❑ ***Office of Fiscal Management:*** The Office of Fiscal Management accounts for all fiscal activity of the department in conformity with the requirements of the Office of State Budget and Management, the Office of State Controller, the Department of State Auditor and federal funding agencies. The office files timely financial reports; invoices user agencies for central services; and recommends and administers fiscal policy within the department.
- ❑ ***Human Resources Management Office:*** The Human Resources Management Office provides a range of services for the Department of Administration, the Office of Lieutenant Governor, the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Authority and the Board of Science and Technology. These services encompass all major areas of public personnel administration in accordance with the requirements of the State Personnel Act. The Personnel Division is responsible for employee selection and recruitment, position management, training and development, employee and management relations and health benefits administration.
- ❑ ***Public Information Office:*** The Public Information Office helps the department enhance its communications with the people of the state and other governmental agencies. Responsibilities include assistance with public inquiries, media relations, news releases, publications, graphics, editing, publicity, speech writing and counseling the secretary's executive staff, division directors and employees on the best way to communicate with the public.
- ❑ ***State and Local Government Affairs Division:*** The State and Local Government Affairs Division works with local governments and their regional organizations. This division manages the Appalachian Regional Commission grant program, coordinates project reviews required by the state and national Environmental Protection Acts, and operates a project notification, review and comment system to provide information to state and local agencies and the public about projects supported with public funds.
- ❑ ***Motor Fleet Management Division:*** The Motor Fleet Management Divi-

sion provides passenger vehicles to state agencies for employees in the performance of their duties. This division is a receipt-supported operation that purchases, maintains, assigns and manages the State's centralized fleet of approximately 5,500 vehicles and enforces state policy and regulations concerning the use of the vehicles. The division also manages the State Courier Service. A receipt-supported operation, the State Courier Service provides delivery of government mail to state offices in 96 counties in North Carolina.

- ❑ ***Purchase and Contract Division:*** The Division of Purchase and Contract serves as the central purchasing authority for state government and certain other entities. Contracts are established for the purchase, lease and lease-purchase of goods and services required by state agencies, institutions, public school districts, community colleges and the university system. Those goods and services currently total nearly \$1.2 billion each fiscal year.

Local governments, charitable non-profit hospitals, local non-profit community sheltered workshops, certain child placement agencies or residential child care facilities, volunteer non-profit fire departments and rescue squads may also use the services of the Division of Purchase and Contract. The division operates the Federal Surplus Property program, which acquires and donates available federal surplus property to eligible state recipients -- government agencies, non-profit educational institutions and public health facilities. Operation costs for this program are funded by receipts from sales. The division also operates the State Surplus Property program. This program sells supplies, materials and equipment owned by the state that are surplus, obsolete or unused.

- ❑ ***State Construction Office:*** The State Construction Office is responsible for the administration of planning, design and construction of all state facilities, including the university and community college systems. It also provides the architectural and engineering services necessary to carry out the capital improvement program for all state institutions and agencies.

- ❑ ***State Property Office:*** The State Property Office is responsible for state government's acquisition and disposition of all interest in real property whether by purchase, sale, exercise of power of eminent domain, lease or rental. The office maintains a computerized inventory of land and buildings owned or leased by the State and prepares and maintains floor plans for state buildings.

- ❑ ***Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities:*** The Gov-

ernor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities pursues appropriate remedies, including legal action, on behalf of disabled citizens who feel they have suffered discrimination. This council also offers technical assistance regarding disability issues; provides information on accessing Social Security disability benefits; promotes employment opportunities for disabled persons; and reviews policies and legislation relating to persons with disabilities.

- ❑ ***North Carolina Council for Women:*** The North Carolina Council for Women advises the governor, the General Assembly and other state departments on the special needs of women in North Carolina. This council works cooperatively with local women's organizations; develops innovative projects and policy initiatives; and conducts workshops and training to address women's needs. The council administers state and federal funds to local non-profit groups serving victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. Staff at its Raleigh headquarters and five regional offices provide technical assistance to individuals and public/private agencies.
- ❑ ***North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs:*** The Commission of Indian Affairs advocates for the rights of Native American Indian citizens. The commission works for the implementation or continuation of programs for Native American Indian citizens of North Carolina. The commission provides aid and protection for Native American Indians; assists Native American Indian communities in social and economic development; promotes unity among all Native American Indians; and encourages the right of Native American Indians to pursue cultural and religious traditions they consider sacred and meaningful.
- ❑ ***North Carolina Human Relations Commission:*** The Human Relations Commission provides services and programs aimed at improving relationships among all citizens of the state, while seeking to ensure equal opportunities in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodation, recreation, education, justice and governmental services. The commission also enforces the North Carolina Fair Housing Law.
- ❑ ***Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office:*** The Youth Advocacy and Involvement Office seeks to tap the productivity of the youth of North Carolina through participation in community services and leadership development. Experiential education opportunities are provided to young adults through an internship program. The office provides advocacy for individuals in need of child or youth services in the state and makes rec-

ommendations to the governor, the General Assembly and other policy-making groups.

- ❑ ***Facility Management Division:*** The Facility Management Division provides preventive maintenance and repair services to the State Government Complex and some facilities used by government workers in outlying areas. Services include construction; renovation; housekeeping; landscaping; steam plant, HVAC and elevator maintenance; pest control; parking supervision and lock shop operations.
- ❑ ***Management Information Systems Division:*** The Management Information Systems Division provides a central resource of management consulting services with emphasis on improving operations, reducing costs, and improving service delivery for all divisions in the Department. This office develops integrated data processing plans, and provides implementation guidance, consultation and assistance to the department.
- ❑ ***State Capitol Police:*** The State Capitol Police, a law enforcement agency, with police powers throughout Raleigh, provides security and property protection for state government facilities in the city. The agency protects employees, secures state-owned property, assists visitors to state facilities, investigates crimes committed on state property, and monitors burglar and fire alarms.

Administration-Related Boards and Commissions

Board of Awards

Board of Public Telecommunications Commissioners

Board of Trustees of the N.C. Public Employee Deferred Compensation Plan

Commission on Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention

Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities

Governor's Advocacy Council on Children and Youth

Governor's Jobs for Veterans Committee

Governor's Management Council

Juvenile Law Study Commission

N.C. Alcoholism Research Authority

N.C. Board of Science and Technology

N.C. Capital Planning Commission

N.C. Advisory Council on the Eastern Band of the Cherokee

N.C. Council for Women

N.C. Board of Ethics

N.C. Farmworker Council

N.C. Fund for Children and Families Commission
N.C. Human Relations Commission
N.C. State Commission of Indian Affairs
N.C. Internship Council
N.C. Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Authority
Martin Luther King, Jr. Commission
Persian Gulf War Memorial Commission
Protection and Advocacy for Individuals with Mental Illness Advisory Committee
Public Radio Advisory Committee
State Building Commission
State Health Plan Purchasing Alliance Board
State Youth Council
State Youth Advisory Council
Veterans' Affairs Commission
Veterans' Affairs Commission Advisory Committee
N.C. State Indian Housing Authority

For more information about the N.C. Department of Administration, call:
(919) 733-7232

You can also visit the department's Web site at:
<http://www.doa.state.nc.us/DOA/>



Katie G. Dorsett

Secretary of Administration

Early Years

Born in Shaw, Mississippi, July 8, 1932, to Willie and Elizabeth Grays.

Educational Background

Southern Christian Institute, 1949; B.S. in Business, Alcorn State University, 1953; M.S. in Business Education, Indiana University, 1955; Ed.D. in Curriculum and Instruction, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1975.

Professional Background

Secretary of the N.C. Department of Administration, 1992-Present; Guilford County Board of Commissioners, Member, 1986-92; Greensboro City Council Member, 1983-86; Associate Professor, School of Business and Economics, N.C. A&T State University, 1955-87; Business Teacher, 1953-54, Coahoma Junior College.

Political Activities

Secretary of the N.C. Department of Administration, 1992-Present; Member, Democratic Party.

Organizations

Board of Trustees for Guilford Technical Community College; Board of Directors of National Association of Counties; N.C. Association of County Commissioners; Greensboro Tourism Authority; Guilford County Board of Health; Greensboro National Bank; Member, National Association of Counties; Health Steering Committee; Member, League of Women Voters; Life Member, NAACP.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, N.C. Public Employees Deferred Compensation Plan; Secretary, Information Resource Management Commission; Ex Officio Member, N.C. Commission on Indian Affairs; Ex-Officio Member, Internship Council; Ex Officio Member, Board of Public Telecommunications; Member, N.C. Fund for Children and Families Commission; Member, N.C. Capital Planning Commission; Member, N.C. Advisory Council on the Eastern Band of the Cherokees.

Personal Information

Married, Warren Dorsett. Children: Valerie and Warren Jr. (deceased).

Secretaries of Administration

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Paul A. Johnston ¹	Orange	1957-1960
David S. Coltrane ²	Wake	1960-1961
Hugh Cannon	Wake	1961-1965
Edward L. Rankin, Jr. ³	Wake	1965-1967
Wayne A. Corpening ⁴	Forsyth	1967-1969
William L. Turner	Wake	1969-1973
William L. Bondurant ⁵	Forsyth	1973-1974
Bruce A. Lentz ⁶	Wake	1974-1977
Joseph W. Grimsley	Wake	1977-1979
Jane S. Patterson (acting) ⁷	Wake	1979-1980
Joseph W. Grimsley ⁸	Wake	1980-1981
Jane S. Patterson ⁹	Wake	1981-1985
Grace J. Rohrer ¹⁰	Orange	1985-1987
James S. Lofton ¹¹	Wake	1987-1993
Katie G. Dorsett ¹²	Guilford	1993-Present

Notes

¹Johnston was appointed by Governor Hodges and served until his resignation effective August 31, 1960.

²Coltrane was appointed by Governor Hodges to replace Johnston. He was reappointed by Governor Sanford on January 6, 1961, and served until November, 1961, when he was appointed chair of the Advisory Budget Commission.

³Rankin was appointed by Governor Moore to replace Coltrane and served until his resignation effective September 30, 1967.

⁴Corpening was appointed by Governor Moore to replace Rankin and served until the end of the Moore Administration. Press Release, September 14, 1967; Moore Papers, Appointments, 1965-1968.

⁵Bondurant was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Turner and resigned effective June 21, 1974.

⁶Lentz was appointed by Governor Holshouser to replace Bondurant. Copy of Commission to Lentz, July 1, 1974, Division of Publications, Department of the Secretary of State, Raleigh.

⁷Patterson served as acting departmental secretary when Grimsley took a leave of absence to serve as campaign manager for Governor Hunt.

⁸Grimsley resigned effective August 1, 1981, following his appointment as secretary for the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

⁹Patterson was appointed by Governor Hunt to replace Grimsley.

¹⁰Rohrer was appointed by Governor Martin.

¹¹Lofton was appointed by Governor Martin.

¹²Dorsett was appointed by Governor Hunt.

Department of Commerce

When it was established as part of the State Government Reorganization Act of 1971, the Department of Commerce (DOC) consisted almost entirely of regulatory agencies and the Employment Security Commission.

While those responsibilities continue to be a very important part of DOC's role in state government, the department over the years has evolved into the state's lead agency for economic, community and workforce development. The department promotes a wide variety of opportunities to improve the economy of the entire Tar Heel State, rural and urban areas alike. Promoting tourism, exporting, film production, community revitalization and industry recruitment are some of the activities the department undertakes. Under the leadership of former Secretary of Commerce E. Norris Tolson, department staff developed this statement of the agency's purpose: *To improve the economic well-being and quality of life for all North Carolinians*. The Secretary of Commerce is appointed by the governor. A deputy secretary and four assistant secretaries help with the department's operations. Department functions directly housed in the Office of the Secretary include:

- ❑ ***Legislative Affairs:*** The department's legislative liaison coordinates and tracks legislation pertaining to the department and is responsible for administrative operations of its boards and commissions.
- ❑ ***Public Affairs:*** The Public Affairs Office informs the media and the public about activities within the department and the results of its work through press releases, news conferences and responses to direct inquiries.
- ❑ ***North Carolina Economic Development Board:*** The Economic Development Board is an advisory board responsible for state economic development research, planning and policy recommendations. The governor and the General Assembly appoint 36 members to the board, which by law includes the lieutenant governor, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of State, four legislators appointed by each chamber of the legislature, representatives of non-profit economic development organizations, higher education institutions, county economic development organizations and private sector organizations

Deputy Secretary of Commerce

The Deputy Secretary directly oversees the following programs for workforce development, finance, research and policy and entrepreneurship and technology:

- ❑ ***Finance Center:*** The Commerce Finance Center administers a variety of economic development financing programs for businesses that want to locate or expand operations in the Tar Heel State. Financing programs offered are: the Industrial Development Fund, the Basic Building Loan Fund, the Community Development Block Grant Program and the Business Energy Loan Fund for economic development projects. The agency also administers Industrial Revenue Bonds and the William S. Lee Quality Jobs and Business Expansion Act, which provides tax credits to companies that invest in new jobs, machinery and equipment, research and development and worker training.

- ❑ ***Research and Policy Development:*** The Research and Policy Division maintains data on the state's economy which it provides to industrial clients and the public. The division houses Commerce's information systems, staffs the Economic Development Board, provides research and policy studies and provides support to business development divisions.

- ❑ ***Entrepreneurial and Technology Development:*** The Entrepreneurial and Technology Development staff develops and implements initiatives to help small businesses and entrepreneurs adopt new technologies necessary to compete in the international marketplace. This division assists the high-tech/biotech entrepreneurial firms in North Carolina to secure non-traditional financing, seasoned management and advertising. This division also staffs the North Carolina Alliance for Competitive Technologies, the organization responsible for developing strategy in technology development and coordinating state-supported technology transfer activities.

- ❑ ***Workforce Development:*** The Workforce Development Division helps the state's new and existing industries to find well-prepared employees. In addition, the division works with the community college system, the university system, public schools and the employment security commission to prepare North Carolina's workers for the workplace. The Workforce Development Division encompasses three sections. The Workforce Preparedness Section develops and recommends policies to improve workforce preparedness programs in the state. The JobReady Program, designed to build local partnerships with businesses, schools and families to educate students on career opportunities and requirements is operated by the section. The JobReady Program includes apprenticeships and internships to prepare students for the career of their choice. The Workforce Preparedness section oversees the state's 25 One-Stop

Career Centers. The centers bring together a variety of state and local agencies in one location to provide job-seekers with job information, including job listings, social services and job training opportunities, in a convenient, customer-friendly format.

The goal of the Department of Commerce's part of the Work First initiative is to increase business involvement in moving welfare recipients into jobs. This section manages and staffs the Business Involvement Council, an outreach organization designed to connect businesses that need workers with qualified Work First participants. The state's Work First Program is administered by the Department of Health and Human Services.

The Employment and Training Division administers worker training programs for unemployed and displaced workers and provides summer job opportunities for low-income youth. The division administers \$25 million in federal funds for the state's Welfare to Work Program and helps staff the Rapid Response Team, a team of state and local representatives sent to meet with companies that have announced closings or layoffs. The team meets with company officials and workers and informs them of available services, such as on-the-job or institutional retraining programs; counseling, job development and placement; and financial assistance such as emergency aid and relocation assistance.

Community Development Divisions

□ **Energy Division:** The Energy Division is North Carolina's official source for energy planning and management, energy information and energy technical assistance. The Energy Division provides the governor and the Energy Policy Council with support and recommendations on energy policy and legislation. The division's key responsibilities include promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency in every sector of the economy, preparing energy forecasts and developing and updating North Carolina's energy emergency plans.

□ **Division of Community Assistance:** The Division of Community Assistance assists local governments across the state through economic development, community development, growth management and downtown revitalization. DCA has three major components: the North Carolina Main Street Program, the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program and local government services.

The North Carolina Main Street Program was developed in 1980. Cities are selected every other year to join the 42 communities in the Main Street network. This program helps cities maintain a thriving downtown through a four-part self-help process involving organization, promotion,

design and economic restructuring. Participating communities have seen more than \$420 million in new investment and experienced a net gain of 7,100 jobs in their downtowns.

The Community Development Block Grant Program is a federally-funded program that assists local governments with community and economic development projects that primarily benefit low- and moderate-income people. Grants are awarded on merit in the following categories: community revitalization (improving existing neighbors, homes and water/wastewater lines), economic development (attracting and maintaining industry), community empowerment (helping people become self-sufficient), infrastructure (repairing/adding sewer or water lines), housing development and urgent needs.

The Division of Community Assistance has seven regional offices with staff planners to assist local governments with their planning and management needs. Services include strategic planning for economic and community development, downtown revitalization planning, growth management, group facilitation and program planning for boards and commissions. These services are free; however, local governments are asked to reimburse the division for travel and supply costs.

- ❑ ***Minority Development Initiative:*** This new initiative will work to ensure that minority populations are served by the Commerce Department's economic and community development activities that promote ownership, investment opportunities, job creation and improvement in the quality of life. This initiative will provide support and recommendations on untapped business opportunities in low-income communities with large minority concentrations. Key targets for the initiative include increasing the number of minority-owned businesses, increasing minority involvement with international trade and other department functions and promotion of ethnic culture to enhance the state's economic competitiveness.

Economic Development Divisions

- ❑ ***Business and Industry Development Division:*** The Business and Industry Development Division leads North Carolina's business and industrial recruitment efforts. Based in Raleigh, its staff works closely with other public and private development organizations to attract new industries to the state. In addition, the division's retention and expansion program -- designed to encourage existing North Carolina companies to stay here and grow here -- operates out of nine regional offices to ensure better service and equal access to companies throughout the state. The Department of Commerce has regional offices in Asheville, Bryson City, Lenoir, Charlotte, Greensboro, Raleigh, Fayetteville, Edenton and Greenville.

The Business/Industry Development Division also is responsible for recruiting foreign-owned firms to North Carolina and operates offices in Dusseldorf, Hong Kong, London and Tokyo.

- ❑ ***International Trade Division:*** The International Trade Division is responsible for the state's foreign trade activities. Its primary goal is to help small and mid-sized firms market their products overseas through its Export Outreach Program, Trade Events Program and the Shared Foreign Sales Corporation Program. This division manages the overseas state offices in Mexico City, London, Dusseldorf, Hong Kong and Tokyo. A new office in Toronto is scheduled to open in 1998. The division operates the North Carolina Furniture Export Office in High Point.

The International Trade Division is partnered with the Japanese External Trade Organization, a non-profit government relations agency chartered in 1958. JETRO's mission is to support trade between Japan and other countries. JETRO promotes imports into Japan and industrial cooperation between Japan and other nations, as well as trade and industry in developing nations and international exchange. A veteran trade expert from JETRO is on the department's staff to promote North Carolina exports to Japan. This specialist also introduces Japanese business techniques to help North Carolina businesses successfully import their products to Japan.

- ❑ ***Tourism, Film and Sports Development:*** The Division of Tourism, Film and Sports Development undertakes a broad range of marketing activities and cooperates with local and regional development agencies to attract individuals, groups, conferences and athletic events, as well as film and television production projects to North Carolina.

- ❑ ***North Carolina Partnerships for Economic Development:*** The counties of North Carolina have been organized into seven regional partnerships for economic development. North Carolina's regional partnerships enable regions to compete effectively for new investment and to devise effective economic development strategies based on regional opportunities and advantages. There are seven regional partnership offices operating throughout the state. The Commerce Department oversees the partnerships. Regional offices are located in Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro, Wake County, Elizabethtown, Kinston and Hertford.

State Information Processing Services Division

- ❑ ***State Information Processing Services:*** State Information Processing Services offers technology products and services directly to other state

agencies and county and local governments. SIPS is responsible for the distribution of technology to state government agencies and provides a full range of computing and telecommunications services on a centralized, cost-shared basis. These services include telecommunications services, mainframe and client/server computing services, management of local and wide-area networks, system design and implementation assistance, applications development and support and support services in office automation and personal computers

- ❑ ***Information Resource Management:*** The Information Resource Management Division provides state-level leadership in managing information technology and telecommunications resources, including staff assistance to the Information Resource Management Commission as it formulates state-level information technology strategies, plans, policies and procedures. Working with state agencies, federal and local governments, private citizens and private sector businesses, the division helps implement new technologies consistent with the directions of the Information Resource Management Commission.
- ❑ ***Year 2000 Project:*** The Year 2000 project is working to prevent an impact on state government and its constituents resulting from the Year 2000 problem. The Year 2000 problem is a universal problem involving computer codes that are incapable of comprehending dates beyond 1999. Cost-effective approaches are being used to correct the date calculations and storage formats in state government computer systems.

Assistant Secretary for Administration

The Assistant Secretary for Administration manages all fiscal, personnel, information services and executive aircraft operations for the department. The assistant secretary also directs several regulatory agencies and is the department's liaison with the State Ports Authority. The secretary manages the following units:

- ❑ ***Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission:*** The Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission is responsible for controlling all aspects of the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages in North Carolina. North Carolina's system is unique among the 50 states because 156 county and municipal ABC boards are responsible for the sale of alcoholic beverages statewide. There are 391 ABC stores in North Carolina. In each case, a vote of the people was required to establish the system.
- ❑ ***Banking Commission:*** The Banking Commission regulates and supervises the activities of banks and their branches chartered under North Car-

olina law. This commission is responsible for the safe conduct of business; maintenance of public confidence; and the protection of the banks' depositors, debtors, creditors and shareholders. Commission staff conducts examinations of all state-chartered banks and consumer finance licensees; processes applications for new banks and branches of existing banks and all applications for licenses. In addition, it supervises the state's bank holding companies, money transmitters, mortgage bankers and mortgage brokers, tax refund anticipation lenders and reverse mortgage lenders.

- ❑ ***Cemetery Commission:*** The Cemetery Commission licenses and regulates the activities of cemetery companies that own or control cemetery land and conduct the business of a cemetery. This commission's primary function is to conduct examinations of all licensed cemeteries to establish compliance with the N.C. Cemetery Act. It also licenses cemetery sales and management organizations, cemetery brokers and individual pre-need cemetery sales people.
- ❑ ***Credit Union Division:*** The Credit Union Division supervises and regulates the operations of 142 state-chartered credit unions serving over 829,000 members. Its staff conducts annual examinations of all credit unions to ensure their safety and soundness.
- ❑ ***Industrial Commission:*** The Industrial Commission administers the Workers' Compensation Act; the State Tort Claims Act; the Law Enforcement Officers', Firemen's and Rescue Squad Workers' Death Benefit Act; and the Childhood Vaccine-Related Injury Compensation Program.
- ❑ ***Rural Electrification Authority:*** The Rural Electrification Authority (REA) oversees the state's electric membership corporations and telephone membership corporations to see that they apply their rules and regulations on a non-discriminatory basis. The REA also acts as ombudsman for member complaints and as the liaison between the membership corporations and the U.S. Rural Electrification Administration for federal loans. All loan applications must be approved by the state REA before they will be considered by the federal agency.
- ❑ ***Savings Institutions Division:*** The Savings Institutions Division regulates and supervises savings and loan associations and savings banks chartered under North Carolina law. It charters, supervises and examines all such institutions and processes applications for new charters, charter changes, new branches, branch relocations, mergers and acquisitions.

- ❑ ***Utilities Commission:*** The Utilities Commission regulates utility rates. It also investigates customer complaints regarding utility operations and services. The seven-member commission has jurisdiction over public electric, telephone, natural gas, water and sewer companies, passenger carriers, freight carriers and railroads.

- ❑ ***Utilities Commission Public Staff:*** The Utilities Commission Public Staff is a non-regulatory agency that represents customers in rate cases and other utilities matters. This independent staff appears before the Utilities Commission and the appellate courts as an advocate of the consuming public.

- ❑ ***Employment Security Commission:*** The North Carolina Employment Security Commission (ESC) administers the state's employment service and unemployment insurance programs. It also gathers labor market information.
 The Employment Service provides job placement services -- interviewing, counseling, testing, job development and referrals -- to all members of the public. Specialized services are available for the handicapped, the elderly, youth, veterans and seasonal farm workers.
 The Unemployment Insurance Program provides benefits to workers unemployed through no fault of their own. The ESC determines entitlement to benefits and makes payments to eligible claimants.
 Labor Market Information compiles data on employment and unemployment regarding wages and projected occupational needs. The information is used primarily by government officials and employers.
 To reach ESC call (919) 733-7546.

- ❑ ***Human Resources:*** The Commerce Department's Human Resources Office manages all human resources functions for the department including hirings, dismissals and resignations. This office plays a major role in developing policies governing Department of Commerce employees and in counseling employees on personal or career-related issues. In addition, the Human Resources Office administers the department's Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action programs.

- ❑ ***Fiscal Management:*** The Commerce Fiscal Management Office is responsible for all accounting and budgeting within the Commerce Department. Fiscal Management representatives attend budgetary hearings during General Assembly sessions which determine the size and structure of the department budget.

- ❑ ***Executive Air Operations:*** The Executive Aircraft Division transports

industry clients and state officials with a fleet of two planes and two helicopters.

- ❑ ***State Ports Authority:*** North Carolina operates state ports at Wilmington and Morehead City. It leases a small harbor at Southport as well as space in Charlotte and Greensboro for intermodal terminals. Ships from around the world deliver and pick up goods at the two deep-water seaports. Under the direction of the State Ports Authority Board of Directors, of which the Secretary of Commerce is an ex-officio member, the Ports Authority staff promotes the use of the ports, oversees construction at the ports and operates ports services.
- ❑ ***Wanchese Seafood Industrial Park:*** Wanchese Seafood Industrial Park, located in Dare County, was established during the early 1980s by federal and state grants. The state leases sites in the park to companies whose products are seafood or marine-related. Today, the park is a self-supporting operation composed of small seafood and marine industry, including seafood processing plants, boat builders and fishing suppliers.

Commerce-Related Boards and Commissions

Cape Fear Navigation and Pilotage Commission
 Community Development Council
 Economic Development Board
 Employment Security Commission Advisory Council
 Energy Policy Council
 Entrepreneurial Development Board
 Morehead City Navigation and Pilotage Commission
 N.C. Mutual Burial Association Commission
 N.C. National Park, Parkway and Forest Development Council
 N.C. Seafood Industrial Park Authority
 N.C. Small Business Council
 N.C. Sports Development Commission
 N.C. State Ports Authority
 N.C. Travel and Tourism Board

For more information about the Department of Commerce, call:
(919) 733-7651

or visit the department's Web site at:
<http://www.commerce.state.nc.us/>

For more information about the Employment Security Commission, call:
(919) 733-7546

or visit the commission's Web site at:
<http://www.esc.state.nc.us/>

Rick Carlisle

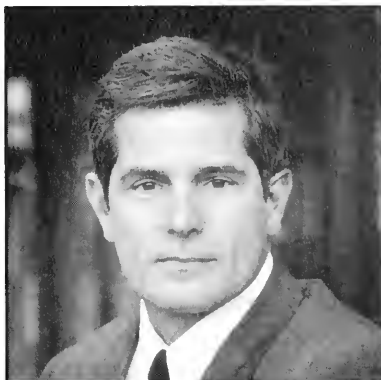
Secretary of Commerce

Early Years

Native of North Carolina.

Educational Background

B.A. in Economics, Duke University; Master of Regional Planning, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Graduate, Government Executives Institute, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Business.



Military Background

Vietnamese Linguist, U.S. Air Force, 1969-1973.

Professional Background

Consultant; Vice-President, North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center; Economic Policy Advisor, Office of the Governor; Deputy Secretary, Department of Commerce; Acting Secretary of Commerce, 1998-Present.

Boards and Commissions

Director, Housing and Community Development, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Downtown Development Association.

Personal Information

Resident of Chapel Hill.

Secretaries of Commerce¹

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
George Irving Aldridge ²	Wake	1972-1973
Tenney I. Deane, Jr. ³	Wake	1973-1974
Winfield S. Harvey ⁴	Wake	1973-1976
Donald R. Beason ⁵	Wake	1976-1977
Duncan M. Faircloth ⁶	Wake	1977-1983
C.C. Hope	Mecklenburg	1983-1985
Howard Haworth ⁷	Guilford	1985-1987
Claude E. Pope ⁸	Wake	1987-1989
James T. Broyhill ⁹	Caldwell	1989-1990
Estell C. Lee ¹⁰	New Hanover	1990-1993
S. Davis Phillips ¹¹	Guilford	1993-1997
E. Norris Tolson ¹²	Edgecombe	1997-1998
Rick Carlisle ¹³	Orange	1998-Present

¹The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Commerce," with provisions for a "Secretary" appointed by the Governor. The Department of Commerce was reorganized and renamed by legislative action of the 1989 General Assembly.

²Aldridge was appointed by Governor Scott.

³Deane was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Aldridge. He resigned in November, 1973.

⁴Harvey was appointed on December 3, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Deane.

⁵Beason was appointed on July 1, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Harvey.

⁶Faircloth was appointed on January 10, 1977, to replace Beason.

⁷Haworth was appointed January 5, 1985, to replace Hope.

⁸Pope was appointed by Governor Martin to replace Haworth.

⁹Broyhill was appointed by Governor Martin to replace Pope.

¹⁰Lee was appointed by Governor Martin April 1, 1990 to replace Broyhill.

¹¹Phillips was appointed by Governor Hunt January 11, 1993, to replace Lee.

¹²Gov. Hunt appointed Tolson on January 17, 1997, to replace Phillips.

¹³Gov. Hunt appointed Carlisle secretary on January 17, 1998, to replace Tolson.

Department of Correction

The Department of Correction is responsible for the care, custody and supervision of all individuals sentenced after conviction of a felony or serious misdemeanor in North Carolina. Sentences range from probationary terms served in the community to active prison sentences served in one of the state's 100-plus prison facilities.

North Carolina's General Statutes direct the department to provide adequate custodial care, educational opportunities and medical and psychological treatment services to all incarcerated persons while at the same time providing community-based supervision and some needed social services to clients on probation or after parole.

The Department of Correction was established in 1972 by authority of the Executive Reorganization Act of 1971 as the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control. The act provided for merging the Parole Commission and the Advisory Board of Correction to form a new department made up of the Divisions of Prisons; Adult Probation and Parole; and Youth Development.

The secretary of the department is appointed by the Governor and serves at his pleasure. The secretary is responsible for the supervision and administration of all department functions except that of the Parole Commission, which has sole authority to release incarcerated offenders prior to the expiration of their sentence.

In July, 1974, the Department was renamed the Department of Correction, the Parole Commission was expanded from three to five members and further consolidation of responsibilities and functions occurred. In 1975, the Division of Youth Development was transferred administratively to the Department of Human Resources, leaving the Department of Correction its current administrative configuration.

The history of corrections in North Carolina reflects the continued development and refinement of the prison, probation and parole segments of the department.

The Division of Prisons was organized in the late 1860s and early 1870s with the opening of a large prison farm in Wake County and the construction of Central Prison in Raleigh. This was a result of the "Reconstruction Constitution" of North Carolina which was accepted by the United States Congress in 1868. In 1899, Caledonia Prison Farm was purchased from Halifax County. This arrangement continued until 1933 when the General Assembly transferred supervision of the three state prisons and the various county prisons to the State Highway and Public Works Commission. This merger of the highway and prison systems was motivated by the steadily worsening economic and social conditions caused by the Depression. Under this arrangement, prisons were supported by appropriations from the Highway Fund while prisoners were extensively employed on road work.

The Division of Prisons remained under total administrative control of the Highway and Public Works Commission until 1955 when the director of prisons was granted the ability to set divisional rules, regulations and policies to include the hiring, promotion and dismissal of employees. At the same time, the General Assembly formed the Prison Reorganization Commission to study the relationship between prisons and the highway system. The commission recommended that a separate prison department be formed and legislation was enacted forming the Prison Department in 1957.

Also in 1957, landmark legislation was enacted authorizing a statewide system of work release. North Carolina thus became the first state prison system in the nation to allow inmates to work at private employment during the day and return to confinement in the evening. Today, North Carolina has the nation's largest work release population with approximately 1,000 individuals employed.

The Prison Department remained a separate entity under the Prison Commission until the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control was formed in 1972.

Probation was first initiated in the United States in 1878 in Massachusetts. In 1919, North Carolina enacted its first probation laws, but limited probation to first-offender female prostitutes and certain juveniles under the supervision of female officers. In 1937, legislation was enacted forming the Probation Commission to supervise a statewide network of male and female offenders reporting to probation officers. In 1972, the commission was disbanded when the Division of Adult Probation and Parole was formed within the newly-created department. At first, probation officers retained a strictly probation supervision caseload; but by mid-1974 they were carrying parole caseloads as well. Currently, probation and parole officers assigned to field services (probation) primarily carry probation caseloads but also supervise cases that are dual (prisoners who are on both probation and parole simultaneously).

Parole began as a system of pardons and commutations granted by the Governor in the original Constitution of North Carolina in 1776. This system was maintained in the Reconstruction Constitution of 1868. In 1919, the General Assembly established an Advisory Board of Paroles which made parole recommendations to the Governor. This board was reduced to the Commissioner of Pardons in 1925, the Officer of Executive Counsel in 1929 and the Commissioner of Paroles in 1935. It was this 1935 legislation that created the position of parole officers under the supervision of the commissioner.

The 1953 session of the General Assembly abolished the Office of Commissioner and established a Board of Paroles consisting of three members. At the same time, a constitutional amendment was approved in the 1954 general election to give the board full authority to grant, revoke or terminate paroles.

The 1974 General Assembly enlarged the board members to five full-time members and transferred administration and supervision of parole officers to the

Division of Adult Probation and Parole. Pre-Release and Aftercare Centers (PRAC) were formed in 1974. This program began with 90-day paroles and a pre-release training program to assist inmates with transitional adjustment services just prior to release on parole. Today with the exception of dual cases (persons on both probation and parole), Parole Services (previously Pre-Release and Aftercare) handles the investigation and supervision for all paroles generated by the North Carolina Parole Commission.

The General Statutes establishing the Department of Correction direct the secretary to provide for the general safety of North Carolina's citizens by operating and maintaining prisons; supervising probationers and parolees; and providing certain rehabilitative and educational programs to individuals supervised by the department. The department is divided into three major administrative sections: the Office of the Secretary, the Divisions of Prisons, and the Division of Adult Probation and Parole. The Secretary of Correction and his immediate administrative staff are responsible for the major planning, fiscal, personnel and records-keeping functions of the department:

- ❑ **Planning:** The planning functions include policy development, federal grant development and administration, liaison with the General Assembly, commissions and councils of government, and other state agencies.
- ❑ **Grants:** The Grants Section provides for the budgeting and management of grants administered by the Department. This section works directly with grant staff to insure administration, evaluation and continuity for each grant, as well as providing fiscal administration and accounting services.
- ❑ **Fiscal Operations:** This section includes budget development and administration, regular and grant accounting, work release and Inmate Trust Fund accounting, as well as internal auditing procedures.
- ❑ **Personnel:** The Personnel Section is responsible for normal personnel functions including payroll, maintenance of employee records, and other matters associated with personnel management. It also includes the development of staff positions, the posting of position vacancies, and the actual hiring of new staff.
- ❑ **Staff Development and Training.** This section administers and provides basic training and certification for all new staff, advanced training in particular skill areas, and in-service training where needed for recertification or continuing education.
- ❑ **Management Information and Research.** The orderly maintenance of inmate

records, including conviction data, sentence information and individual inmate/probationer/parolee data, is the responsibility of the Management Information and Research Section. The section through its computerized Management Information and Data Retrieval System provides all individual and group statistics necessary for planning and for inmate record management.

- ❑ ***Inmate Grievance Commission:*** The Inmate Grievance Commission advises the secretary concerning the varied and many complaints and grievances filed by inmates. The findings of this commission may be affirmed in whole or in part, and modified or rejected by the secretary as necessary.
- ❑ ***Parole Commission:*** The secretary is an ex-officio member of the Parole Commission, which is charged by the State Constitution and General Statutes with the responsibility for deciding if an inmate may be released from prison to the supervision of the Division of Adult Probation and Parole prior to the expiration of a sentence. This commission also advises the governor concerning potential commutations and/or pardons.

Division of Prisons

The Division of Prisons is charged with the direct care and supervision of inmates. Currently, the division operates 88 prison institutions and units, treatment facilities for women and has other institutions under construction.

This division receives felons and misdemeanants sentenced by the court to a period of active incarceration. Sentences range from a minimum of six months for certain misdemeanors to life imprisonment for serious crimes such as murder or arson. Classification within the system depends upon the seriousness of the crime, the willingness of the inmate to obey rules and regulations and the perceived potential for escape. Incarceration options include:

- ❑ ***Maximum custody:*** Prisoners have demonstrated through their behavior that they are a clear and present danger to society and other inmates. Privileges are limited and security precautions are strict and very controlled.
- ❑ ***Close custody:*** Inmates need extra security but do not need the more stringent security of maximum custody. Basic education, counseling and work programs are available to inmates in close custody.
- ❑ ***Medium custody:*** Units have all programs and activities operating within the unit under the supervision of armed personnel, except for certain work assignments. Programs include academic and vocational education, substance abuse treatment, psychological and other counseling programs and varied work assignments.

- **Minimum custody:** These units provide a wide variety of programs for inmates ranging from on-site academic and vocational schools to off-site work or study release. Minimum custody inmates are misdemeanants and those selected felons who have either little time remaining on their sentence or who have been determined not to present a high security or escape risk. These units do not have manned gun towers or other security devices. Several of the minimum security centers do not have fences. Inmates are allowed to work in the community for the prevailing wage. They help their families by sending money home, pay taxes and otherwise lessen the financial burden of incarceration.

Minimum custody programs aimed at helping inmates begin the transition to life outside prison include education and drug treatment programs. Study release inmates attend classes on the campus of selected universities, colleges or community and technical colleges. Minimum custody inmates are also allowed to participate in the Community Volunteer and Home Leave programs. Screened and selected volunteers are allowed to sponsor inmates for three-hour passes to attend approved community programs such as religious meetings, Alcoholics Anonymous and drug treatment sessions. The Home Leave program allows specially screened and approved inmates to visit their families for periods of time up to 48 hours. The purpose of this program is to allow inmates to rebuild family ties and to plan for the future prior to release. Normally, this program is limited to Work/Study Release inmates who are within one year of release or parole eligibility.

The Division of Prisons also operates several specialized programs within the various institutions. An extension program for mentally-retarded youth between the ages of 18-20 is operated at Cameron Morrison Youth Institution. Using funds from the Council on Developmental Disabilities, this program provides case management, pre- and post-release services and direct counseling to this specialized population.

Another program offered at the various youth offender prisons is a wide range of special education services for those youth defined as exceptional. Significant advances have been made in the provision of educational services for youth inmates who are emotionally disturbed, mentally retarded, medically handicapped, deaf or have specific learning disabilities. This education program making use of state and federal resources is one of the few prison programs in the country attempting to provide full and appropriate educational services to incarcerated youth.

A wide range of vocational education programs are offered to adult prisoners. Using a combination of resources, including various CETA programs, the Department of Correction, in conjunction with the Department of Community Colleges, offers welding, carpentry, brick masonry, auto mechanics and other programs designed to permit inmates to gain and hold steady employment after release.

Division of Adult Probation and Parole

The Division of Adult Probation and Parole is responsible for the community supervision of 109,000 parolees and probationers. Most of these individuals have been sentenced by the court to probated sentences and are supervised by divisional officers who offer counseling and job development services. Pre-trial and pre-sentence services are also offered at the request of the court when further information is needed prior to sentence disposition.

This division is also responsible for supervising those individuals released from prison by the Parole Commission. Divisional officers are responsible for supplying information to the commission regarding home and job placements, necessary specialized programming and any other community-oriented services that a potential parolee may need and from which he or she might benefit.

The Mutual Agreement Parole (MAP) Program involves a binding contractual agreement between the inmate, the two divisions and the Parole Commission. The agreement, oriented around a specified release date, allows inmates to participate in long-range vocational training with the knowledge that they will be released on a given date. Inmates agree to participate in the training, to maintain an infraction- and escape-free record and to participate in any other Parole Commission-suggested rehabilitative program such as alcohol abuse treatment. In return, the Division of Prisons agrees to offer vocational training and specialized programming and the Parole Commission agrees to release inmates on the requested date. This contractual period, often 12 to 18 months, allows all parties to make specific plans while allowing inmates to learn a solid, marketable vocation tied to a specific release date. Release planning is made more specific, allowing the Parole Commission and Division of Adult Probation and Parole to offer more specialized pre-release programming to inmates selected for the MAP program.

Correction-Related Boards and Commissions

Board of Correction

Grievance Resolution Board

Parole Commission

Substance Abuse Advisory Council

Advisory Committee on Religious Ministry in Prisons

For more information on the Department of Correction, call:

(919) 733-4926

or visit the department's Web site at:

<http://www.doc.state.nc.us/>

R. Mack Jarvis, Jr.

Secretary of Correction

Educational Background

Graduated, Lenoir High School, 1956;
Attended Clevenger College and N.C. State
University

Professional Background

Secretary of Correction, 1997-Present; Secretary Jarvis began his correctional career as an office at the Caldwell Correctional Center in Hudson in 1959. He has held numerous positions in the department during the past 38 years including: superintendent of Avery, Watauga, Stokes, Western and Piedmont correctional centers; program director for the Western Area Office; area administrator; deputy secretary, 1993-1997. Secretary Jarvis is the first Secretary of Correction in North Carolina history to have started his career as a correctional officer.



Organizations

President, State Employees Association, 1981-83.

Honors and Awards

Former Secretary of Correction James C. Woodard named Jarvis as the department's top administrator in 1983.

Personal Information

Secretary Jarvis and his wife, Janet, have two children and six grandchildren.

Secretaries of Correction¹

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
George W. Randall ²	Wake	1972
Ralph D. Edwards ³	Wake	1972-1973
David L. Jones ⁴	Cumberland.....	1973-1977
Amos E. Reed ⁵	Wake	1977-1981
James C. Woodard ⁶	Johnston	1981-1985
Aaron J. Johnson ⁷	Cumberland.....	1985-1992
V. Lee Bounds ⁸		1992-1993
Franklin E. Freeman, Jr. ⁹	Wake	1993-1997
R. Mack Jarvis ¹⁰		1997-Present

Notes

¹The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the “Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control” with provision for a “Secretary” appointed by the governor. In 1974, the name was changed to the Department of Correction.

²Randall was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his death on December 4, 1972.

³Edwards was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Randall.

⁴Jones was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Edwards.

⁵Reed was appointed on January 17, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Jones.

⁶Woodard was appointed January 12, 1981, to replace Reed.

⁷Johnson was appointed on January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Woodard.

⁸Bounds was appointed on March 2, 1992, by Governor Martin to replace Johnson.

⁹Freeman was appointed on January 15, 1993, by Governor Hunt.

¹⁰Jarvis was appointed on January 17, 1997, by Governor Hunt after Secretary Freeman was promoted to chief of staff for the governor.

Department of Crime Control and Public Safety

The 1977 General Assembly passed legislation to restructure and rename the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs as the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The department was created April 1, 1977, by transferring law enforcement and public safety agencies from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, the State Department of Transportation, the Department of Commerce and the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development.

The duties of this department are to provide law enforcement and emergency services to protect against crime and against natural and man-made disasters; to serve as the state's chief coordinating agency to control crime and protect the public; to assist local law enforcement and public safety agencies; and to work for a more effective and efficient criminal justice system. In addition, the department coordinates the state's response to any emergency that requires the response of more than one sub-unit of state government. In 1980, the department was given the authority to direct the allocation of any or all available state resources from any state agency to respond to an emergency.

The department is made up of the Office of the Secretary; four commissions: the Governor's Crime Commission, the Governor's Advisory Commission on Military Affairs, the State Emergency Response Commission and the Crime Victims Compensation Commission; nine divisions: Alcohol Law Enforcement, Butner Public Safety, Civil Air Patrol, Crime Prevention, Emergency Management, Governor's Crime Commission, N.C. National Guard, State Highway Patrol and Victim and Justice Services; and the Law Enforcement Support Services Section:

- ❑ ***Alcohol Law Enforcement Division:*** As a result of legislation in 1977, the Enforcement Division of the State Board of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) was transferred from the Department of Commerce to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The primary responsibility of the Alcohol Law Enforcement Division (ALE) is to enforce the state's Alcoholic Beverage Control laws.

Agents provide licensed outlets with the latest information on ABC laws and regulations, inspect premises and examine books and records. They prepare criminal and regulatory cases; present evidence in court and administrative hearings; conduct permit applicant investigations; execute ABC Commission orders; and conduct undercover investigations. Agents are sworn peace officers and have the authority to arrest and take other investigatory and enforcement actions for any criminal offense.

Public education is also an important part of the job of an Alcoholic Law Enforcement agent. Agents routinely conduct seminars regarding the irresponsible service of alcohol; present classes to youth groups and civic

organizations; and teach ABC laws at local and state law enforcement schools.

New agents are trained during a 20-week ALE Basic School, which was designed and certified specifically for ALE agents. This training includes physical conditioning and defensive tactics, instruction in constitutional and criminal laws, court procedures, search and seizure, criminal investigation, alcoholic beverage control laws, firearms and vehicle operations. This division is commanded by a director, headquarters staff, field supervisors and their assistants. For administrative purposes, the field organization is divided into twelve districts, each with a headquarters office readily accessible to the public.

- ***Butner Public Safety Division:*** The Butner Public Safety Division traces its roots back to the Camp Butner Fire Department set up in 1942 when Camp Butner was established as a U.S. Army Training Camp. In 1947, John Umstead, brother of Governor William B. Umstead, led a move in the General Assembly to build a new facility for the mentally ill. Camp Butner was purchased from the federal government for \$1 as the site for this complex.

The Camp Butner Fire Department became part of the John Umstead Hospital in the Department of Human Resources. The staff consisted of 18 men. As the Butner complex and the community grew, the staff was trained as fire fighters and policemen and it became known as the Public Safety Department. It was then transferred to the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1981 and its name was changed to the Butner Public Safety Division.

Butner Public Safety Officers provide police and fire protection for the state hospitals at Butner; other state facilities there, including the 4,600-acre National Guard Training Range; the Butner Federal Correctional Facility; and the residential, business and industrial community of Butner. In keeping with the growth and development of the town of Butner, facilities for the Butner Public Safety Division were expanded. On January 29, 1985, the new 15,000 square-foot Butner Public Safety Division building was dedicated by Governor Martin.

This division is commanded by a public safety director, chief of fire services and chief of police services. The four platoons are commanded by captains, with master fire officers and master police officers as support staff. Including the investigative, support, communications and logistics sections, Butner's total force is 49.

The duties of these officers are unique. One hour they may be called on to fight a raging fire and the next hour these same officers may be called on to capture a bank robber.

□ **Civil Air Patrol Division:** The Civil Air Patrol (CAP) was established nationally on December 1, 1941, as an auxiliary of the United States Army Air Corps. It was a part of the Civil Defense structure and shortly thereafter became involved in the war effort. In 1948, Congress made the Civil Air Patrol an official auxiliary of the United States Air Force.

The North Carolina Wing of the Civil Patrol became a state agency in 1953 and was transferred to the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs in 1971. In 1977, it was transferred from the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

There are 39 squadrons in the North Carolina Wing. Although the wing is partially funded by the state, the department has no operational control over it. Many members operate their own airplanes and fly at their own expense; however, membership dues, donations, grants, estates, state funds and Air Force reimbursements account for a large portion of the wing's budget. The Civil Air Patrol fulfills three primary functions:

- ▶ **Emergency Services:** Emergency Services is a function with which the Civil Air Patrol is most involved. It entails air search and rescue and local disaster relief and emergency preparedness plans, providing fixed, mobile or airborne communications during emergencies.
- ▶ **Aerospace Education and Training:** Aerospace Education and Training is designed to inform the public about aerospace activities. The CAP supports aerospace education workshops for teachers at colleges and universities throughout the United States. These programs prepare teachers to teach aerospace education courses in their schools or to use the information to enrich traditional classroom subjects. Scholarships are awarded to deserving cadets and senior members for study in engineering, the humanities, education, science and other fields related to aerospace.
- ▶ **Cadet Training Program:** The Cadet Training Program provides young people, ages 13 through 18, with opportunities for leadership and education. The program teaches cadets aviation, search and rescue, individual and group discipline and personal development, giving them the opportunity to serve themselves and their communities, state, nation and all humanity to the fullest extent of their capabilities.

- ***Crime Prevention Division:*** In 1979, the Crime Prevention Division was created to motivate citizens in every home and community to join actively in the fight against crime. Staff and funding were drawn from the Governor's Crime Commission Division and from other divisions of the department.

The Crime Prevention Division's mission is to assist local law enforcement agencies and other groups to get citizens involved in crime prevention activities. These activities are designed to reduce not only the incidence of crime, but also the fear of crime. Staff members keep track of changing crime trends and stay abreast of the latest state and national crime prevention programs.

Crime Prevention programs promoted or coordinated by this division include: Think Smart, Youth Awards Programs, Public Housing, Community Watch, Ham Watch, Crime Stoppers, Crimes Against Business, Crimes Against Older Adults, Crimes Against Women, Domestic Violence, Crimes Against Children and Child Safety. The Crime Prevention Division provides technical assistance and develops crime prevention awareness materials free of charge to citizens, local law enforcement agencies and other groups.

- ***Emergency Management Division:*** The evolution of emergency management in North Carolina began with passage of the Emergency Management Act of 1977. Prior to that, the Emergency Management Division went through two transitions from Civil Defense to Civil Preparedness. Both Civil Defense and Civil Preparedness focused primarily on war-related disasters, but also supported local law enforcement and fire departments in the event of a major catastrophe. With the increased exposure of people and property to extremely high-risk situations due to our technological advancement, the need for a central coordinating agency to preserve and protect the citizens of North Carolina from all types of disasters, natural and man-made, soon became apparent.

The State Civil Defense Agency was transferred to the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs in 1971 and transferred again in 1977 to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, where it was named the Division of Emergency Management. Under the direction of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, Emergency Management coordinates response and relief activities in the event of a major emergency or disaster using a four-phase approach to emergency situations: preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation.

This division's major emergency response functions are carried out by the State Emergency Response Team (SERT). The SERT is composed of top-level management representatives from each state agency involved in

response activities. During an emergency, the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety is the governor's authorized representative to call and direct any state agency to respond to the emergency. The SERT directs on-site response activities when two or more state agencies are involved and will, upon request, direct the total response including local, state, federal and private resources. By providing support to local governments through response efforts, planning and training, the Division of Emergency Management carries out its theme of cooperation, coordination, and unity.

❑ ***North Carolina Center for Missing Persons:*** The center, formerly the North Carolina Center for Missing Children and Child Victimization, was established in 1984 as the state clearinghouse for information about missing persons. Trained staff members provide technical assistance and training to citizens, law enforcement officials, school personnel and human services professionals. The center's staff gives assistance and support to both the families of missing persons and to the law enforcement officials investigating missing person cases. Staff members also participate in emergency operations and searches for persons who are missing and endangered.

❑ ***Governor's Crime Commission:*** The Governor's Crime Commission embodies the former Law and Order Committee created in 1968 in the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. The Law and Order Committee was transferred to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1977. The Governor's Crime Commission serves by statute as the chief advisory board to the governor and the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety on crime and justice issues and policies.

The 40-member commission has representatives from all parts of the criminal justice system, local government, the legislature and other citizens. This commission is supported by a staff in the Governor's Crime Commission Division and has been a unique forum for criminal justice in North Carolina. Throughout its history, the Governor's Crime Commission has served in a leadership role in criminal justice planning, issue analysis, program development and coordination. The Crime Commission has been a force behind many successful statewide programs such as driving-while-impaired legislation, community service restitution, crime prevention and community watch, rape victim assistance, victim compensation and sentencing reform.

This commission currently oversees crime-related federal grant programs for the state. These programs include the Juvenile Justice and Delinquen-

cy Prevention Program, the Justice Assistance Program, the Victim of Crime Act Program and the Drug Enforcement Program. The programs bring approximately \$10 million in federal monies to North Carolina for criminal justice improvement programs. The Governor's Crime Commission Division serves as staff to the 40-member Governor's Crime Commission. The staff is responsible for researching the issues under review by the commission and writing the resulting reports to the governor. The staff also administers crime-related federal grant programs for the state.

- **Highway Patrol Division:** In 1929, the General Assembly of North Carolina created the State Highway Patrol. Chapter 218 of the Public Laws of 1929 provides:

"That the State Highway Commission of North Carolina is hereby authorized and directed to create under its control and supervision a division of the State Highway Patrol, consisting of one Captain with headquarters in the State Highway Building at Raleigh, and one Lieutenant and three patrolmen in each of the nine State Highway Division Districts of the State."

The Highway Patrol was given statutory responsibility to patrol the highways of the state, enforce the motor vehicle laws and assist the motoring public. The State Highway Commission appointed a captain as commanding officer of the State Highway Patrol and nine lieutenants. These ten men were sent to Harrisburg, Pa., to attend a two-week training school for state police. The captain and the nine lieutenants returned to North Carolina and made plans for recruiting 27 patrolmen, three for each of the nine highway districts in the state.

The year 1929 was the first time in North Carolina history that all members of a law enforcement unit were required to go through a training school to study the laws they would be called on to enforce. Of the original 400 applicants who applied for admission to the patrol, only 67 were ordered to report to Camp Glenn, an abandoned army encampment near Morehead City. The school ran for six weeks and the names of the 27 men with the highest records were posted on the bulletin board as the first State Highway Patrolmen. Others who had come through the training course with credit were put on a reserve list to be called into service as openings occurred.

On July 1, 1929, 37 members of the patrol took their oaths of office in the hall of the House of Representatives in the North Carolina Capitol. From this original authorized strength of 37, the State Highway Patrol's membership has increased, reflecting growth in the state's population, inter-

state and state highways, and registered vehicles and licensed drivers. Throughout its long history, the State Highway Patrol has had many homes. In 1933, the State Highway Patrol was transferred from the State Highway Commission to the State Revenue Department. On July 1, 1941, the General Assembly created the Department of Motor Vehicles and the State Highway Patrol was transferred from the State Revenue Department to the Department of Motor Vehicles. The patrol was transferred from the Department of Motor Vehicles in 1973 to the Department of Transportation. In 1977, the patrol was transferred from the Department of Transportation to the newly-formed Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

As the primary traffic law enforcement agency in North Carolina, the chief responsibility of the State Highway Patrol is safeguarding life and property on the state's highways. The duties and responsibilities of the patrol are governed by the General Statutes and consist of regularly patrolling the highways and enforcing all laws and regulations pertaining to travel and use of vehicles upon the highways.

Additional duties may be assigned by the governor and the secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety, such as providing manpower and support for civil disturbances, nuclear accidents, chemical spills and natural disasters. The patrol also provides security for the governor and his family.

The year 1977 also brought a change in location and facilities for the Patrol's training schools. Camp Glenn was the site for training the first class of Highway Patrol recruits, but there was no permanent training site until 1946, when classes were held at the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. When the Patrol outgrew that site, several locations throughout the state were considered as possible training sites and the Governor Morehead School for the Blind located at 3318 Garner Road in Raleigh was selected.

In the fall of 1982, the Highway Patrol State Auxiliary, an organization of patrol wives and widows, decided to place a monument at the training center in memory of the troopers killed in the line of duty. After a fundraising campaign to pay for its construction, on May 18, 1986, Governor James G. Martin accepted the memorial on behalf of the state during dedication ceremonies. The inscription on the monument was written by Latish Williams, an employee of the Patrol Headquarters staff:

In memory of those who lost their lives in the line of duty, we hope you see their faces and hearts in this stone of beauty. In dedication and honor to those who die throughout the years, we stand before this memorial and hold back the tears. Over the years, we lost brave troopers who were our

comrades and friends. We dedicate this monument in their honor knowing that when one dies, life begins.

- ❑ **Governor's Advisory Commission on Military Affairs:** Executive Order Number 11 created the Governor's Advisory Commission on Military Affairs on June 28, 1985. Members are appointed by the governor and consist of commanders of the five major military installations in North Carolina, state and local government officials and citizens who have an interest in or relationship to the military community. It meets at the call of the chairman or the secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. Department employees serve as staff, providing administrative support, drafting legislation and coordinating meetings. This commission provides a forum for the discussion of issues concerning major military installations in the state and active and retired military personnel and their families. It collects and studies information related to supporting and strengthening the military presence in the state. Commission members recommend and review proposed military affairs legislation, and advise the governor on measures and activities that would support and enhance defense installations and military families within the state.

This commission promotes the involvement of the state's industries in the state military procurement system and encourages potential employers to recruit soon-to-retire soldiers whose military skills would be useful in the private sector. Another of its missions is to enhance the state's attractiveness as a home for retiring service personnel by proving an easy channel of communication between the military and state government. It has also provided the unforeseen benefit of serving as the only meeting ground for the commanders of the major military installations in the state to discuss ideas and problems.

- ❑ **National Guard Division:** Since the colonial era of this nation's history, there have been citizen soldiers who worked at their trades, jobs, farms, professions and other livelihoods, while also serving as members of organized militia units. When needed, these citizen-soldiers assisted in the defense of life, property and their community. The North Carolina National Guard has its roots in this tradition.

The National Guard today is the organized militia of the state and the governor is the commander-in-chief. The National Guard is also a part of the Armed Forces' reserve force structure with the president as commander-in-chief, which gives the guard a federal as well as a state mission. As the state militia, the guard has a long history of service to the people of the state. On numerous occasions, the guard has provided assistance to

state and local authorities when natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, fires and tornadoes occurred and during civil disturbances and other law enforcement emergencies that required additional trained manpower to supplement state and local resources.

As a part of the reserve forces of the United States Armed Forces, the guard has been called or ordered to active federal service to defend the nation. Early militia and modern guard units have responded to this need since the Revolutionary War. The N.C. National Guard's most recent combat experience came in the Persian Gulf War of 1991 when thousands of North Carolinians spent months in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq.

In 1806, following the War for American Independence, under the authority of the Militia Acts of 1792 and 1795 passed by the U.S. Congress, the General Assembly passed a law establishing the Adjutant General's Department. The militia then began to become better organized and trained. For many years the State Guard, as it was then known, had no federal recognition; and at the time of the Spanish-American War in 1898, it was discovered that the president of the United States had no authority to order the guard into federal service. Under the Acts of Congress of June 3, 1916, a definite place in the national defense structure was created for the guard; and the State Guard became the National Guard.

Since this change in the federal laws, the National Guard has become an integral part of the country's first line of defense. With the backing of the federal government and laws passed by the respective states based upon the National Defense Acts, the National Guard has continuously, through its training, developed a high standard of efficiency. Today it is recognized as an important part of the Army of the United States. In 1947, the Army Air Corps was designated the United States Air Force and became a separate component of the armed services. At the same time, the National Guard of the United States was divided into the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard.

The Department of Defense continues to expand the role of the guard in the national defense plan and to develop a "One Army" concept of active and reserve forces. Today, the North Carolina Army and Air Guard consists of more than 14,000 soldiers and airmen. It is a modern, well-trained force which continues to distinguish itself in peacetime and to fulfill both its federal and state missions. Guard troops are equipped with some of the most modern military equipment: the M1 Abrams Tank, the M2 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle, the M60-A3 Main Battle Tank, the AH 60 Black Hawk Helicopter and the AH 64A Apache Attack Helicopter.

The North Carolina Army National Guard continues the tradition begun in colonial times. Many units today have lineages going back 100 years

or more. Not only is the guard an important source of pride and community involvement, but it stands ready to protect and serve its citizens.

- ❑ ***Victim and Justice Services Division:*** The Victim and Justice Services Division formerly was a section of the Governor's Crime Commission Division. The community services alternative punishment programs for persons sentenced under the Safe Roads Act became the responsibility of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1983. The department created a new division to administer these programs. This new division was called the Victim and Justice Services Division. Staff and funding for this division were drawn from the Governor's Crime Commission Division and other divisions of the department. Through field offices located in each of the state's 34 judicial districts, the Community Service Work Program places and supervises convicted offenders who have been ordered by the court to make restitution in the form of free labor to charitable organizations and government agencies.

During its first three years of operation, the Community Service Work Program admitted 91,631 clients who gave the State of North Carolina 2,645,745 hours of free labor with an estimated monetary value of \$8,863,245. Not only did the state benefit from this free labor by offenders, it also collected more than \$4,225,904 in fees which go to the General Fund for schools and other vital services. The combined total of services and money to the state exceeds \$15 million. Other programs have evolved from the Community Service Work Program. The Deferred Prosecution and Community Service Parole programs are administered in whole or in part by the division.

This division also operates programs that provide direct services to victims and to justice system agencies. The North Carolina Crime Victims Compensation Commission (NCCVCC) reimburses persons for uninsured medical expenses and lost wages resulting from violent crime. Victims may receive a maximum of \$20,000, plus an additional \$2,000 for funeral expenses if the victim dies from the crime. Claims must be submitted to the NCCVCC for verification and approval. The Rape Victim Assistance Program provides financial assistance to victims of sex offenses by reimbursing the cost of emergency medical treatment and evidence collection. This program has served thousands of victims since its inception in 1981. Division staff members also conduct workshops for law enforcement officers on managing occupational stress, using the services of a licensed psychologist to counsel police officers.

- ❑ ***Law Enforcement Support Services:*** Law Enforcement Support Services (LESS) is a unique state program that provides surplus equipment from

the U.S. Department of Defense free to state and local law enforcement agencies for use in counter-drug activities. Under the provisions of the National Defense Appropriations Act of 1989, the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety was designated as the agency in North Carolina that would handle distribution of military surplus items to local and state law enforcement agencies.

LESS was formally created in 1994 to provide a coordinated means for local agencies to obtain federal surplus equipment. The section maintains a list of requests from local agencies, then obtains equipment in bulk and distributes it to the agencies that requested a particular item first. In order to receive the surplus equipment, agencies must describe their counter-drug efforts and justify the need for any items they request. Between May 16, 1994, and December 31, 1996, LESS issued items valued at a total of \$46,053,377 to 356 police departments and sheriff's offices in 99 counties, as well as to 18 state agencies.

LESS also administers the North Carolina Police Corps scholarship program, which is designed to place officers who are college graduates in smaller law enforcement agencies involved in community-oriented policing. There is also a scholarship for dependent children of officers killed while performing official police duties.

Crime and Public Safety-Related Boards and Commissions

Governor's Advisory Commission on Military Affairs

Governor's Crime Commission

Military Aides-de-Camp

N.C. Crime Victims Compensation Commission

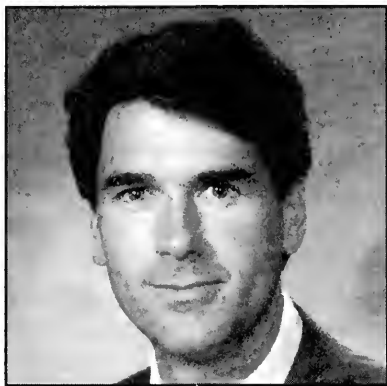
N.C. Emergency Response Commission

For more information about the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, call:

(919) 733-2126

or visit the department's Web site at:

<http://www.nccrimecontrol.org/>



Richard H. Moore

Secretary of Crime Control and
Public Safety

Early Years

Born August 39, 1960, in Oxford, Granville County, to Tingley Moore and Lucy Hancock Moore.

Educational Background

J.F. Webb High School, Oxford, June, 1978; Bachelor of Arts in History, Wake Forest University, May, 1982; J.D., Wake Forest University, May, 1986; Graduate Degree in Accountancy, London School of Economics, July, 1984.

Professional Background

Attorney, Zollicofer & Long, Henderson, N.C., 1993-1995; Assistant United States Attorney, Eastern District of North Carolina, 1989-1992; Attorney, Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg, Manley, Myerson & Casey, Washington, D.C., 1987-1989; Federal Judicial Clerkship, United States District Court, Corpus Christi, Tx., 1986-1987.

Political Activities

Secretary, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, 1995-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 22nd District, 1993-94.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; District of Columbia Bar; Vance, Granville and Franklin counties, Chamber of Commerce; Granville City United Way Campaign Cabinet; Chair, St. James Episcopal Church Committee, Kitrell.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Museum of History Associates Board of Directors; Governor's Crime Commission; Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board; North Carolina State Health Coordinating Council, 1993-1995; Director, North Carolina Rural Development Center, 1993-1995; North Carolina Health Planning Commission, 1993-1995.

Honors and Awards

Wake Forest Law Review; Goldberg Award; Order of the Barristers.

Personal Information

Married, Noel Crook of San Marcos, Tx., May 18, 1985; two children, Will (born Jan. 11, 1991) and Charles (born Nov. 16, 1994); Member, St. Stephens Episcopal Church, Oxford.

Secretaries of Crime Control and Public Safety¹

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
J. Phillip Carlton ²	Wake	1977-1978
Herbert L. Hyde ³	Buncombe	1979
Burley B. Mitchell ⁴	Wake	1979-1982
Heman R. Clark ⁵	Cumberland.....	1982-1985
Joseph W. Dean ⁶	Wake	1985-1992
Alan V. Pugh ⁷	Randolph	1992-1993
Thurman B. Hampton ⁸	Rockingham	1993-1995
Richard H. Moore ⁹	Granville	1995-Present

Notes

¹The General Assembly of 1977 abolished the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs and created the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

²Carlton was appointed on April 1, 1977, by Governor Hunt. He resigned effective January 1, 1979, following his appointment to the N.C. Court of Appeals.

³Hyde was appointed on January 2, 1979, by Governor Hunt to replace Carlton.

⁴Mitchell was appointed on August 21, 1979, to replace Hyde. He resigned in early 1982 following his appointment to the N.C. Supreme Court.

⁵Clark was appointed in February 2, 1982, by Governor Hunt to replace Mitchell.

⁶Dean was appointed January 7, 1985 by Governor Martin.

⁷Pugh was appointed June 1, 1992, to serve the remainder of the Martin Administration.

⁸Hampton was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn in on February 3, 1993. He resigned September 30, 1995.

⁹Moore was appointed by Governor Hunt and sworn in on December 1, 1995.

Department of Cultural Resources

The North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources was the first state government cabinet-level department for cultural affairs established in the U.S. It was created under the State Government Reorganization Act of 1971 as the Department of Art, Culture and History. The name was changed a few years later.

The purpose of the department is to enhance the cultural climate of North Carolina by providing access to the arts, historical resources and libraries. Cultural Resources interprets "culture" as an inclusive term for the many ways people have of understanding their history, values and natural creativity. The department's functions highlight the exploration and interpretation of our culture and ways in which its aspects can be made increasingly available to the public. By emphasizing the richness of North Carolina traditions, history and art, the department works to preserve and protect the state's cultural heritage for future generations.

The department has three divisions: Archives and History, the Arts Council and the State Library. It also administers two semi-autonomous agencies, the North Carolina Symphony and the North Carolina Museum of Art, as well as several special programs. Cultural Resources works with numerous boards and commissions associated with the department. The department's divisions include:

Division of Archives and History

What is now the Division of Archives and History was created in 1903 to chart the state's history and preserve its records and historic places for posterity. The division has many diverse sections:

- ❑ ***Museum of History:*** While the culture of North Carolina is found in every community, the state administers a number of museums and sites so that visitors might enjoy a concentration of art or history in a visit to any of them. These museums and sites are not just for those who are knowledgeable about history or who have a particular or professional interest in its many forms. Instead, they have been designed to stimulate the interest of any child or adult and to awaken the historical and creative perspective in all North Carolinians.

The North Carolina Museum of History, since its founding in 1902, has been the state agency most involved in the collection and preservation of objects significant to the history of North Carolina. Its collection, currently containing over 350,000 items, reflects the state's political, economic and social history. This comprehensive collection is used by the central museum and its three branches, twenty-three State Historic Sites, the Executive Mansion and the N.C. Capitol. The museum also loans

items from its collection to other non-state historical museums throughout the state which meet standards of security and interpretive usage as established by the museum.

The collection is particularly strong in the areas of North Carolina currency and gold coins, dolls, Civil War uniforms, flags, North Carolina silver and North Carolina crafts. The museum holds one of the outstanding collections of Confederate uniforms in the nation in addition to a collection of costumes (over 6,000) ranging from 1775-1980. Its collection of 350 historic flags ranges from the Revolutionary War-era Guilford Battle flag to flags from the Vietnam War. It has the largest known collection of Bechtler gold coins (154). The Bechtlers operated a private mint in North Carolina from 1831 to 1846 during the North Carolina Gold Rush. The Museum of History's collections are used in an average of twelve special exhibitions annually which are visited by over 170,000 school children and adults. It has mounted several important and critically acclaimed exhibitions in the past years. Enriching and complementing the exhibition program are lectures, movies, touch talks, demonstrations and a Tar Heel Junior Historian Program in the schools.

The North Carolina Museum of History has an expanded mission to reach out to citizens throughout the state. In the 1940s, the museum began two extension services that are still active today: the Tar Heel Junior Historian Association, which promotes the study of state and local history in the public schools, and an extensive series of slide programs on various aspects of North Carolina history which can be borrowed by schools and clubs without charge.

In 1982, the museum, in conjunction with its support group, the North Carolina Museum of History Associates, began offering a variety of educational programs in communities throughout the state. These programs, together with the interest generated all over North Carolina by the associates, have greatly enhanced the museum's appeal, thereby creating a greater demand for North Carolina Museum of History services. Given the very great need for a new museum facility, the Museum of History engaged in a campaign to build a new building across from the State Capitol. The \$28 million building opened to the public in 1994.

- ***Archives and Records:*** An important form of written history is to be found in public records and documents. The Archives and Records Section of Cultural Resources is responsible for administering the North Carolina State Archives and for conducting records management programs for state and local governments. As the state archival agency, it arranges, describes, preserves and makes available for use the valuable permanent public records of the state and of counties and municipalities.

It also preserves other records of permanent historical interest including private manuscripts, maps and photographs.

The Archives and Records Section maintains over 35,000 cubic feet of records containing more than 100 million pieces of paper, 800,000 photographs, and 30,000 reels of microfilm. The State Archives is nationally known and serves as a model for the nation and other states.

A courthouse may be torn down, a church may burn, and records of great value may perish with them. Often those records already have been preserved in the state archives. The archives are an especially rich source of data for anyone interested in family genealogy.

❑ ***Historical Publications:*** The Historical Publications Section is responsible for the publication of documentary volumes, periodicals, pamphlets, leaflets, maps and other materials on North Carolina history. This section publishes a volume of addresses and public papers of each North Carolina governor at the close of his administration. Among ongoing projects is the publication of *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865*, a comprehensive Civil War roster. *The North Carolina Historical Review*, published quarterly, is one of the most respected publications of its kind in the United States.

❑ ***Historic Sites:*** Deeply involved with the state's heritage, the Division of Archeology and Historical Preservation seeks to preserve properties, artifacts and archaeological sites important to our state. Through its archaeological program, the division identifies hundreds of historic and pre-historic sites each year, from Native American Indian encampments to early industrial sites and from gold mines to sunken seafaring vessels.

Visitors can pan for gold, examine a Confederate ironclad or visit Blackbeard's hometown as they relive three centuries of North Carolina and American history at the historic sites administered by the Department of Cultural Resources. The Department's Historic Sites Section conducts its program to plan, preserve, develop, interpret, operate and maintain this statewide section. A typical site contains one or more restored or reconstructed structures as well as a modern visitor center with exhibits, artifacts and an audiovisual presentation.

Tryon Palace in New Bern, the colonial capitol of North Carolina, has been reconstructed after its destruction in a 1798 fire to provide an exceptional experience for the visitor. Regular tours are conducted by costumed hostesses. An annual symposium on the decorative arts is a nationwide attraction each spring. There is an admission charge.

The North Carolina State Capitol on Raleigh's Capitol Square is one of the nation's finest and best-preserved civic buildings of the Greek

Revival style. With its original furnishings, the Capitol is still used for ceremonies and contains offices for the governor and lieutenant governor. The Capitol Area Visitor Center is invaluable to visitors looking for the many cultural attractions and other points of interest near the Capitol in Raleigh. The center is at 301 North Blount Street.

A cooperative venture of the Department of Cultural Resources and the Stagville Center Corporation, Stagville Center is America's first state-owned center for the teaching and development of historic preservation and its related technology. Located on the historically rich Stagville Plantation in the northern part of Durham County, Stagville is a living laboratory for research into techniques that will aid historic preservation efforts.

A number of efforts are under way to examine different elements of North Carolina heritage. The Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section conducts a continuing statewide survey of historic, architectural and archaeological resources. Some of these properties such as certain homes, office buildings and neighborhoods, for example, are nominated to the National Register of Historic Places, where there are now more than 1,000 North Carolina entries.

Through its Historic Preservation Program, this division surveys and tries to protect these unique and valuable historic properties. Some properties are selected for restoration by the state and are open to the public as historical, educational and recreational attractions. They range from the elaborate and lavish restoration of Tryon Palace in New Bern to the simplicity of the mountain-surrounded birthplace of Governor Zebulon Vance at Weaverville.



The State Library of North Carolina: The State Library has a long and proud history, beginning with its founding in 1812 as a collection of books in the office of the Secretary of State and the appointment of the first full-time State Librarian in 1843.

Another historical milestone was the establishment of the North Carolina Library Commission in 1909. Its primary mission was to provide assistance, advice, and counsel to: all libraries; all communities that proposed to establish libraries; and all persons interested in the best means of establishing and administering libraries. By action of the General Assembly in 1955, the State Library and the Library Commission were merged to form a single State Library.

Today, the State Library is a division of the Department of Cultural Resources. The State Library Commission, a 15-member group of citizens and professional librarians, advises the Secretary of Cultural Resources and the State Librarian on priorities and policy issues.

The State Library of North Carolina focuses its services to the people of the state in three ways: (1) by working in partnership with local communities to develop public library services statewide; (2) by developing library networks coordinating efforts among all types of libraries to provide access to electronic information resources through a modern telecommunications infrastructure; and (3) by operating the State Library, which provides services to a constituency which includes government officials, business people and the general public, as well as services offered through the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

The Library Development Section works closely with local communities to ensure that every public library in the state offers the best possible service. The development staff provides continuing education, consulting assistance and other types of support to local library staff, library board members and local officials.

The State Library also offers a rich array of statewide programs through local public libraries. Its Summer Reading Program annually reaches more than 80,000 North Carolina children who read more than 2 million books during the summer and through its Quiz Bowl, which offers more than 2,000 high school students from 268 high schools the opportunity to participate in a statewide academic competition.

The State Library's staff of professionally-trained librarians assists users in accessing a collection that includes 160,226 books and classified serials; subscriptions to 787 periodicals, newspapers, microfilm and microfiche items; subscriptions to a selection of online databases and CD-ROM databases; and a collection of 4,305 16mm films and 3,292 videocassettes.

The State Documents Depository catalogs and distributes state government publications to local depository libraries statewide. The North Carolina Newspaper Project, carried out jointly with the Division of Archives and History, identifies newspapers published throughout the state since the earliest days, preserves them on microfilm, and catalogs them so that they can be located and used by historians and researchers throughout the nation.

The State Library's North Carolina Information Network links local libraries to the emerging national and international web of telecommunications networks and the exploding variety of resources available electronically. Staff at the State Library are developing innovative on-line resources to give people across the state access to government information.

The Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped offers free service to any North Carolinian unable to hold or read ordinary printed library materials because of physical or visual disability. This program is part of

the Library of Congress National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Recorded on long-playing records or cassette tapes, in large type or Braille, the materials include books and magazines of all kinds and for all ages. Many thousands of titles are available for loan, as well as the equipment to use them.

Both the State Library and the Division of Archives and History provide genealogical services that attract thousands of people from all over the county. The library has secondary sources such as books, family and county histories, newspapers, and census records. Archives and History has primary sources -- the original documents.

Division of the Arts Council

The North Carolina Arts Council's mission is to enrich the cultural life of North Carolina by nurturing and supporting excellence in the arts and providing opportunities for every North Carolinian to experience the arts. The council works primarily with over 2,000 nonprofit arts organizations and 12,000 artists, but can also provide funding and services to hundreds of other nonprofit organizations that do arts programming.

The North Carolina Arts Council was established in 1964 by executive order, was made a statutory agency in 1967 and became a separate division of the Department of Cultural Resources in 1981. The Arts Council is governed by a 24-member board appointed by the governor to serve three-year terms. The board sets policy and, assisted by guest panelists, makes funding recommendations on approximately 1,700 grant applicants each year. Organizations receiving grants include local arts councils, cultural centers, galleries and museums, crafts guilds, literary presses and magazines, folk arts programs, dance, opera and theatre companies, performing arts presenters, individual artists, and arts programs in public schools, community colleges, universities, public libraries, historical organizations, parks and recreation departments, community service organizations and public radio and television.

Funds for Arts Council programs and services are provided by the North Carolina General Assembly and the National Endowment for the Arts, a federal agency in Washington, D.C. Major grant application deadlines are January 15 and March 1 for organizations and February 1 for artists.

The Arts Council's program sections include Community Development, Dance, Folklife, Literature, Music, Theatre and Visual Arts. Each section offers technical assistance, information and consultation services and a variety of grant categories to constituent artists and organizations. The council also initiates programs to encourage cultural leadership in the state and to address important issues affecting the arts in North Carolina. The council is recognized nationally for its innovative leadership in arts programming.

The Arts Council's programs reach all 100 counties in North Carolina.

Through the Grassroots Arts Program, each county receives state funds based on the county population to assist in arts programming. The Art Works for State Buildings Program assures that a major work of art will be included in all new construction or renovation of state facilities throughout the state. Residency and touring programs place performing, literary and visual artists in North Carolina public schools as well as in a variety of other settings from the largest cities to the most rural communities. The Organization of Color Development Program provides assistance to emerging arts groups at a crucial time in their development. The Folk Heritage Awards recognize and honor North Carolina's finest folk artists. Fellowships assist outstanding professional artists. The division administers the following programs:

- ❑ ***North Carolina Museum of Art:*** The North Carolina Museum of Art houses one of the finest collections of art in the Southeast, a collection that includes paintings and sculpture representing 5,000 years of artistic achievements from ancient Egypt to the present. When the General Assembly appropriated \$1 million in 1947 "to purchase an art collection for the state," North Carolina became the first state in the nation to devote public funds for that purpose. With that first appropriation, the museum acquired 139 paintings that included works by Homer, Rubens, Van Dyck and Gainsborough. This appropriation attracted a gift from the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, which donated most of the museum's collection of Italian Renaissance art.

Since those early days, the museum has acquired Egyptian, Greek, Roman, African and modern art, as well as a collection of Jewish ceremonial objects that is the only one of its kind in a general museum in the United States. Today, its collection houses works by Monet, Pissarro, and Copley. The modern collection includes works by Hartley, O'Keeffe, Kline, Stella, Calder, Moore, Kiefer and Wyeth, as well as a significant group of German Expressionist paintings.

Docents conduct tours of the art collection and tours of special exhibitions for groups, including some 45,000 school children who visit the museum annually for tours geared to their curriculum. A daily public tour is offered at 1:30 p.m. The museum presents Sunday afternoon lectures and concerts, art workshops for children, seminars for teachers and a popular Friday evening film series.

Founded and administered by the North Carolina Art Society until 1961, the museum is today a division of the Department of Cultural Resources. Annual operating support is provided through state appropriations and contributions from the private sector administered by the North Carolina Museum of Art Foundation. Located at 2110 Blue Ridge Road in Raleigh, the museum is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesdays through Saturdays; 9

a.m. to 9 p.m. on Fridays; 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays and is closed Mondays. Admission to the museum is free; however, there may be an admission charge for certain special exhibitions or programs.

❑ ***The North Carolina Symphony:*** When the 1943 General Assembly passed the “Horn-Tootin’ Bill,” North Carolina became one of the first states to support its own orchestra. The North Carolina Symphony now ranks as one of the nation’s major orchestras, presenting the finest in classical and symphonic music. The symphony has performed at Orchestra Hall in Chicago, Kennedy Center in Washington and Carnegie Hall in New York.

Long known for its many concerts for schoolchildren, the symphony is led by Music Director/Conductor Gerhardt Zimmerman. It has a 40-week season and performs 185 full-orchestra concerts each year for some 425,000 adults and schoolchildren, including approximately 60 music education concerts for more than 150,000 schoolchildren. Nationally recognized as a major orchestra by the American Orchestra League, the symphony travels over 20,000 miles each year, bringing orchestral music to towns and cities across the state.

Special Programs

The development of the arts and humanities in North Carolina has placed new demands on government, citizens, private groups, schools and businesses. To meet these needs, the Department of Cultural Resources and other state government agencies have instituted several special programs.

The Governor’s Business Council on the Arts and Humanities seeks to enhance business support of cultural programs. It was the first such state-level effort in the nation.

Cultural Resources attaches a special importance to arts education. Both the Office of the Secretary and the department’s various agencies sponsor programs to meet this need. The Arts Council’s Artists-in-Schools program, for example, provides residencies in public schools for artists who have shown excellence in their work and the ability to communicate their love of art to young people. It also co-sponsors the Visiting Artists program in the state’s community college system. The Museum of Art and the Museum of History provide special tours and in-school programs for children. In addition, Cultural Resources sponsors cultural programs targeted to special populations including people of color, the disabled and residents of correctional institutions. The department’s goal is to assure that richness of North Carolina’s cultural heritage should be available to everyone.

Culture-Related Board and Commissions

Board of Trustees of the N.C. Museum of Art
 Composer Laureate for the State of North Carolina
 Edenton Historical Commission
 Executive Mansion Fine Arts Committee
 Governor's Business Council on the Arts and Humanities
 Historic Bath Commission
 Historic Hillsborough Commission
 Historic Murfreesboro Commission
 John Motley Morehead Memorial Commission
 Museum of History Associates, Board of Directors
 N.C. Art Society, Incorporated, Board of Directors
 N.C. Arts Council Board
 N.C. Highway Historical Marker Advisory Committee
 N.C. Historical Commission
 N.C. Symphony, Incorporated, Board of Trustees
 Public Librarian Certification Commission
 Roanoke Voyages and Elizabeth II Commission
 State Historical Records Advisory Board
 State Library Commission
 The Vagabond School of Drama, Incorporated Board of Trustees
 Tryon Palace Commission
 U.S.S. North Carolina Battleship Commission

For more information on the Department of Cultural Resources, call:
(919) 733-4867

or visit the department's Web site at:
<http://web.dcr.state.nc.us/>



Betty Ray McCain

Secretary of Cultural Resources

Early Years

Born to Mary Perrett and Horace Truman Ray, (both deceased).

Educational Background

Faison High School (Valedictorian); St. Mary's College; University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (A.B. in Music); Teacher's

College, Columbia University, New York (M.A. in Music).

Professional Background

Courier, Educational Travel Associates (escorted European tours 1952, 1954); Assistant Director, YWCA, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1953-55; Assistant to the Chair, Department of Internal Medicine, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond 1955-56; Secretary, Department of Cultural Resources, 1993-Present.

Political Activities

Chair and Staff Director, N.C. Democratic Party (unpaid), 1976-79; Co-chair, Jim Hunt Campaigns for Governor, 1976, 1980, and Senate Campaign, 1984, (unpaid), Campaign Volunteer, Jim Hunt for Governor, 1992, Lobbyist (unpaid) for ERA for Governor Jim Hunt.

Boards and Commissions

Current Posts Held: Board of Directors, Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company; Patron, Friends of the Wilson County Library; Member, Board of Directors, Friends of the Hackney Library at Barton College; Member, Children's Trust Foundation, Barium Springs Home for Children; Board of Directors, N.C. Institute of Medicine; Board of Directors, Agency for Public Telecommunications; Member, Information Services Management Commission; Member, N.C. School of the Arts Board of Trustees (ex-officio); Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Equity; Co-founder and Board of Directors, Pine Needles Network; Member, Board of Directors, Imagination Solution (Science Museum).
Former Posts Held: President, President-elect, First Vice-President, Parliamentarian, N.C. Medical Auxiliary; President, N.C. Society of Internal Medicine Auxiliary; Regional Chair for the 12-state Southern Region of the American Medical Association Auxiliary for Health Careers (one term), Legislation (one term), and Health Education (one term) (set programs and imple-

mented programs and trained volunteers to run programs); National Volunteer Health Services Chair, American Medical Association Auxiliary (supervised all volunteer health services in AMA Auxiliary); AMA Auxiliary Representative to the Council on Voluntary Health Organizations; Member, National Board of Directors, AMA Auxiliary; AMA Auxiliary Liaison Representative To The AMA Council On Mental Health; Chamber Of Commerce Representative to the Wilson Human Relations Commission; Member UNC Board of Governors; President, N.C. Museum of History Associates; Member, Advisory Budget Commission (first woman) 1981-84; Member, Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law; Member, UNC-Chapel Hill Board of Visitors; Member, General Alumni Association of UNC-Chapel Hill Board of Directors and Chair of the Program Committee; Member, Board of Directors, Treasurer, Wilson on the Move; Board of Directors, Wilson Downtown Development Corporation.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Alumnae Award, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1993; Recipient of State awards from the N.C. Heart Association, N.C. Easter Seal Society, Jaycettes (Women in Government Award); Recipient of National Jaycettes (now Jaycee Women) Women in Government Award, 1985; Democratic National Convention Delegate 1972, 1988; Mid-Term Conference, 1978, National Democratic Conference 1982; Award of Merit from Wilson Downtown Business Association; Listed in *Who's Who*, *Who's Who in American Politics*, *Who's Who in the South*, and *Who's Who in American Women*.

Personal Information

Married, John McCain of Wilson. Children: Paul Pressly McCain, III, and Mary Eloise McCain; four granddaughters. Member, First Presbyterian, Wilson; former Sunday School teacher; Ruling Elder; former Deacon and Chair of Finance Committee; Member of Finance Committee and Chancel Choir.

Secretaries of Cultural Resources¹

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Samuel T. Ragan ²	Moore	1972-1973
Grace J. Rohrer ³	Forsyth	1973-1977
Sara W. Hodgkins ⁴	Moore	1977-1985
Patric G. Dorsey ⁵	Craven	1985-1993
Betty R. McCain ⁶	Wilson	1993-Present

¹The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the Department of Art, Culture and History with provisions for a secretary appointed by the governor. The Organization Act of 1973 changed the name to the Department of Cultural Resources.

- ²Ragan was appointed by Governor Scott.
- ³Rohrer was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Ragan.
- ⁴Hodgkins was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Rohrer.
- ⁵Dorsey was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Hodgkins.
- ⁶McCain was appointed January 11, 1993 to replace Dorsey.

Department of Environment and Natural Resources

The N.C. Department of Environment and Natural Resources has a long and diverse history. When North Carolina began enforcing game laws in 1738, acting years before statehood became a fact, the process began to form what we know today as the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

By 1850, the state had embarked on an ambitious earth sciences program to include not only physical sciences but also agricultural and forestry functions. In 1823, the North Carolina Geological Survey was formed, later expanded, and in 1905 renamed the N.C. Geological and Economic Survey -- the forerunner organization to the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

State direction on environmental matters picked up speed as the 20th Century dawned. As early as 1899, the State Board of Health was given some statutory powers over water pollution affecting sources of domestic water supply. The state's power to control the pollution of North Carolina's water resources has remained constant since.

The state employed its first graduate forester in June of 1909, leading to the creation of the North Carolina Forest Service (known today as the Division of Forest Resources) in 1915. When it was established, the service's only task was to prevent and control wildfires.

Also in 1915, the state parks system was born when Governor Locke Craig moved the General Assembly to save Mount Mitchell before loggers could ruin it. Legislators created Mount Mitchell State Park in response to the governor's request. That same year federal and state laws were passed to protect watersheds and streams. The assembly established the North Carolina Fisheries Commission Board, charging it with the stewardship and management of the state's fishery resources. The board has the administrative power to regulate fisheries, enforce fishery laws and regulations, operate hatcheries and carry out shellfish rehabilitation activities.

By 1925, the North Carolina Geological and Economic Survey took another step in its evolution, becoming the Department of Conservation and Development. The new department consolidated many natural resource functions. Its original focus was on geology, but its involvement in managing many other associated natural resources also grew. Although the Depression slowed business at all levels, public programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) were a boon to North Carolina's natural resource programs. More than 76,000 CCC workers fanned out across the state, constructing fire towers, bridges, erosion control dams and buildings, planting trees and fighting forest fires. Many of the facilities in our state parks built by the CCC are still in use today.

The Division of Forest Resources established its nursery seedling program in 1924, adding a management branch in 1937 and creating a State Parks Program

as a branch operation in 1935. A full-time Superintendent of State Parks was hired and the stage was set for parks management to develop into division status by 1948.

By the late 1930s, interest had declined in managing the state's geological and mineral resources, the function that has sparked the organizational push for natural resource management in the first place. Geological and mineralogical investigations at both federal and state levels were poorly supported financially. From 1926-1940, the Division of Mineral Resources was literally a one-man show, operated by the State Geologist.

The war years (1938-1945) provided new impetus for state involvement in managing North Carolina's geological and mineral resources thanks to the need for minerals to meet wartime shortages.

The state and the U.S. Geological Survey undertook an ambitious cooperative effort in 1941, beginning with a ground water resources study. That effort continued through 1959, when the Department of Water Resources was formed. Also in 1941, North Carolina conducted a far-ranging study of geology and mineral resources in the western regions of North Carolina in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

A long legislative struggle that lasted three full sessions of the General Assembly brought the state's first comprehensive, modern water pollution control law in 1951. The cornerstone of North Carolina's early 19th Century effort to affect our environmental lifestyle - water and geology - was finally being forged into law.

The N.C. 1951 State Stream Sanitation Act (renamed in 1967 as the Water and Air Resources Act) became the bedrock for today's complex and inclusive efforts to protect the state's water resources. The act also provided an important part of the legal basis for today's water pollution control program. It established a pollution abatement and control program based on classifications and water quality standards applied to the surface waters of North Carolina.

By 1959, the General Assembly had created the Department and Board of Water Resources, moving the State Stream Sanitation Committee and its programs into the new department. In 1967, the agency was renamed the Department of Water and Air Resources. The department remained active in water pollution control and continued to develop a new air pollution control program.

The Division of Forest Resources expanded its comprehensive services during the 1950-1970s, as did many of the state agencies concerned with the growing complexity of environmental issues. The nation's first Forest Insect and Disease Control Program was set up within the division in 1950. The Tree Improvement Program began in 1963. The Forestation Program was added in 1969 and the first Educational State Forest became operational in 1976.

For the first half of this century, North Carolina's state parks grew simply by the generosity of public-spirited citizens. Appropriations for operations were min-

imal until the State Parks Program was established within the N.C. Forest Service in 1935. The parks were busy sites for military camps in the 1940s, but isolated leisure spots for most of the years before and after World War II.

Steady growth in park attendance, and a corresponding need for more appropriations to serve that growth, surfaced in the early 1960s and continues today. The 1963 State Natural Areas Act guaranteed that future generations will have pockets of unspoiled nature to enjoy. The 1965 Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund required the state to have a viable plan for park growth.

The General Assembly pumped new financial life into the state park system with major appropriations in the 1970s for park land acquisition and operations. By the mid-1980s, visitation at state parks had risen to six million visitors per year. Facilities were taxed to the limit and a new era of parks expansion and improvements was beginning.

In the 1960s, the need to protect fragile natural resources was evident on several fronts. The Division of Geodetic Survey began in 1959; the Dam Safety Act was passed by the General Assembly in 1967; and North Carolina became the first state to gain federal approval of its Coastal Management Program with the 1974 passing of the Coastal Area Management Act. By the early 1970s, the state's involvement in natural resource and community lifestyle protection bore little resemblance to the limited structure of state organizations of the late 1800s.

The Executive Organization Act of 1971 placed most of the environmental functions under the Department of Natural and Economic Resources. The act transferred 18 different agencies, boards and commissions to the department, including the functions of the old Department of Conservation and Development. As some of the titles changed and some of the duties of the earlier agencies were combined or shifted, the stage was set for the 1977 Executive Order which created the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development. That brought together not only the growing community development programs, but pulled the always popular North Carolina Zoological Park (created in 1969 and expanded continuously since) and the Wildlife Resources Commission under the Natural Resources and Community Development umbrella.

During the mid-1980s, however, a growing need developed to combine the state's interrelated natural resources, environmental and public health regulatory agencies into a single department. With the support of the administration, the General Assembly passed legislation in 1989 to combine elements of the Department of Human Resources and the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development (NRCD) into a single Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources.

Three of the old NRCD divisions (Community Assistance, Economic Opportunity, and Employment and Training) were transferred to other departments. The remaining divisions were combined with the Health Services Division from the N.C. Department of Human Resources to form the new agency. The cre-

ation of the Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources (DEHNR) ushered in a new relationship between the environment and the health of the state's communities and citizens.

From 1989 to 1997, new DEHNR divisions were formed, others split and still others expanded in both manpower and regulatory authority. The increases and changes were in response to a new awareness by the public and businesses that North Carolina's growing industrial, commercial and population expansion was exacting a high price on natural resources.

The new agencies included the Office of Minority Health and its Minority Health Advisory Committee, legislatively created in 1992. The Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Health and Healthy Carolinians 2000 followed. The state's three aquariums merged into one office inside DEHNR in 1993 and the Museum of Natural Sciences followed suit the same year.

The Office of Environmental Education was created in 1993 to educate the public -- and North Carolina youth in particular -- about what constitutes the environment that supports us. Several of the department's health agencies were altered to meet public concerns about infant mortality, AIDS, septic tank systems and rabies.

Those and other administrative changes between 1990 and 1996 resulted in an increase in Department manpower. Staffing reached 4,650 by 1997. The growing response to environmental problems brought an infusion of money for inspectors, new regulatory powers and a speed-up of the permit processes.

North Carolina's state parks system received major attention in the mid-1990s. Voters approved a \$35 million bond package in 1993 for capital improvements to a deteriorating park system and land purchases to expand some parks. Two years later, the General Assembly for the first time gave the troubled parks system a guaranteed future source of funding -- 75 percent of what the state had been taking from the excise tax on real estate tax transfers will now go to support our parks.

As the decade of the 1990s dawned, legislators allocated substantial sums of money for programs to clean up the most dangerous of 10,000 underground gasoline storage tanks thought to be leaking at any given time in the state. Some of the state's gasoline tax revenues have been earmarked to help owners clean up tank spills.

By the mid-1990s, the fund was facing a deficit because of the overwhelming costs involved and the large numbers of underground tanks potentially leaking beneath North Carolina's soil. The department also began to respond to new concerns about fish kills, polluted streams and run-off of nitrogen and other substances into rivers and creeks. In 1995 and 1996, animal waste spills into rivers in eastern North Carolina led to a stiffening of waste management requirements; the addition of inspectors to its water quality and its soil and water conservation divisions; and training requirements for farm operators.

With the health functions of DEHNR growing at a rate matching the growth of environmental pressures, the 1996 General Assembly divided the department once again. On June 1, 1997, health functions were transferred to the Department of Human Resources -- which changed its name, as well.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources was born. Before the new department was even a year old, water pollution was rising to the top of the state's list of environmental concerns.

Chemists and scientists waged battle daily with "headline" problems -- pfiesteria and hog waste spills. Pfiesteria was isolated as a dangerous fish-related organism suspected to have caused massive fish kills in the summers of 1995, 1996 and 1997. The slippery problem of identifying and controlling non-point sources of pollution placed more departmental emphasis on problems of stormwater and sedimentation run-off and nutrient pollution.

In August, 1997, Governor Hunt signed into law the most comprehensive piece of environmental legislation in the state's history. It mandated a moratorium on hog farms, gave county government new power to control the swine industry, and tightened limits on how much nitrogen cities and industries can discharge into nutrient-sensitive waters. Later that year, the state's Environmental Management Commission approved a plan to reduce nitrogen in the Neuse River watershed by 30 percent.

As the 20th Century neared an end, the department was embarking on a series of measures that were proving effective in preserving and protecting North Carolina's natural resources. Those measures included reform of the Marine Fisheries operations, better enforcement measures against those who pollute the state's waters and the legislatively-funded Clean Water Management Trust Fund. Other effective measures included restoration of our wetlands, and an expanded environmental education program for the state's students and general population.

The environmental challenges were many, but a better and cleaner environment for the new century was becoming a reality.

Perhaps no other state agency equals the complexity of responsibilities nor deals more directly with the public than does the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Its day-to-day operations touch the lives of North Carolinians constantly, from the quality of water coming out of the faucets in their homes to how many campsites are available for their use at a state park.

The department's work is carried out by nearly 3,300 employees. Most of these personnel are located in Raleigh, but a significant number must be stationed at specific sites throughout North Carolina to serve the public and protect the state's natural resources.

Office of the Secretary

Policy and administrative responsibility for the far-flung operations of the department rests with a secretary appointed by the governor. Working with the secretary

to manage the department's divisions and offices is a deputy secretary, chief of staff and assistant secretaries for three broad service areas -- Environmental Protection, Natural Resources and Administration. The department also has an Office of Quality Coordinator to monitor the department's services and public contacts. Functions within the Office of the Secretary include:

- ❑ ***Office of the General Counsel:*** The Office of the General Counsel provides legal opinions and advice to divisions in the department; negotiates settlement agreements; reviews and evaluates the legal aspects of department activities and programs; conducts all personnel case appeals; and administers enforcement actions taken by the department.
- ❑ ***Office of Legislative and Inter-Governmental Affairs:*** This office is the department's liaison with the North Carolina General Assembly. Part of its role is to monitor proposed legislation and the work of legislative study commissions and research committees. It also directs the work of the department's field representatives. The office works closely with each division to ensure adequate representation of the department's interest.
- ❑ ***Office of Public Affairs:*** Public Affairs provides graphic art, publication, photographic and writing/editing services for the department and its divisions. The office also informs the public about the department's programs and available services.
- ❑ ***Regional Offices:*** Seven strategically located regional offices serve as home base for staff members from several divisions of the department, particularly those with regulatory authority. The regional offices allow the department to deliver its program services to citizens at the community level. Regional offices are in Asheville, Fayetteville, Mooresville, Raleigh, Washington, Wilmington and Winston-Salem.

Assistant Secretary for Environmental Protection

The Assistant Secretary for Environment is the chief administrative officer for the following departmental functions:

- ❑ ***Air Quality Division:*** Air Quality regulates the quality of the air in North Carolina through technical assistance to industries and enforcement of state and federal air pollution standards. The division issues permits, establishes ambient air quality standards, monitors air quality and operates a vehicle inspection/maintenance program.
- ❑ ***Coastal Management Division:*** Coastal Management is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the N.C. Coastal Area Management Act. It

processes major development permits in coastal areas, reviews all dredge and fill permit applications and administers state and federal grants and projects that are part of the N.C. Coastal Management Program.

- ❑ ***Environmental Health Division:*** Environmental Health (Public Water Supply, Pest Management, Environmental Community Health) is responsible for the protection of public health through the control of environmental hazards that cause human illnesses and disease or may have an adverse effect on human health. Its programs include the protection of public water supplies, wastewater management, restaurant sanitation grading and shellfish sanitation.
- ❑ ***Land Resources Division:*** Land Resources is responsible for protecting and conserving the state's land, minerals and related resources. Its programs include sedimentation pollution control, mine land reclamation, dam safety, geodetic survey and mineral resources conservation and development.
- ❑ ***Pollution Prevention and Environmental Assistance Division:*** This division coordinates the state's solid waste reduction efforts. It offers technical assistance and policy support to industries, local governments and state agencies in reducing waste. The Pollution Prevention Program and the hazardous waste minimization and solid waste recycling programs are the division's core elements.
- ❑ ***Radiation Protection Division:*** Radiation Protection administers a statewide radiation surveillance and control program. The division's goal is to assess and control radiation hazards to the public, workers and the environment through licensing, regulating, registering and monitoring the operations of radiation facilities.
- ❑ ***Waste Management Division:*** Waste Management administers programs to regulate and manage hazardous and solid waste disposal to protect the public health. Programs include Hazardous Waste, Solid Waste and the Superfund.
- ❑ ***Water Quality Division:*** Water Quality is responsible for the comprehensive planning and management of the state's surface water and ground-water resources. This division issues permits to control sources of pollution; monitors permitted facility compliance; evaluates water quality; and pursues enforcement actions for violations of state water resource protection regulations.

- ❑ ***Water Resources Division:*** Water Resource conducts programs for river basin management, water supply, water conservation, navigation, stream clearance, flood control, beach protection, aquatic weed control, hydro-electric power and recreational uses of water.

Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources

The Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources manages the following departmental functions:

- ❑ ***Forest Resources Division:*** Forest Resources is the lead agency in managing, protecting and developing the state's forest resources. This division carries out forest management, assistance to private landowners, reforestation, forest fire prevention and suppression, and insect and disease control programs.
- ❑ ***Marine Fisheries Division:*** Marine Fisheries establishes and enforces rules governing coastal fisheries. It conducts scientific research as a basis for regulatory and developmental decisions and conducts programs to improve the cultivation, harvesting and marketing of shellfish and fish.
- ❑ ***N.C. Aquariums:*** The N.C. Aquariums promote public appreciation of North Carolina's coastal culture and natural resources. There are three N.C. Aquariums located at Pine Knoll Shores, Fort Fisher and Roanoke Island.
- ❑ ***N.C. Museum of Natural Science:*** The museum promotes the importance of the biodiversity of the state and the Southeastern United States by collecting, preserving and displaying North Carolina's natural resources. It offers educational exhibits and programs for children, teachers, adults and families to preserve North Carolina's natural history.
- ❑ ***Office of Environmental Education:*** Environmental Education serves as a clearinghouse for environmental education information at the state level. The office coordinates department environmental education programs and activities and works with public schools and libraries to educate the public about environmental issues.
- ❑ ***Parks and Recreation Division:*** Parks and Recreation administers a statewide system of park and recreation resources. It manages state parks, state natural areas, state recreation areas, state trails, state lakes and natural and scenic rivers.

- ❑ ***Soil and Water Conservation:*** Soil and Water Conservation administers a statewide program for the conservation of North Carolina's soil and water resources. It serves as staff for the state's Soil and Water Conservation Commission and assists the 94 local soil and water conservation districts and their state association.
- ❑ ***Zoological Park:*** The North Carolina Zoo displays representative species of animal and plant life from the world's land and sea masses. It also provides educational and research opportunities. The zoo maintains a program for the conservation, preservation and propagation of endangered and threatened plant and animal species.

Assistant Secretary for Administration

The Assistant Secretary for Administration is responsible for administering the following departmental programs:

- ❑ ***Budget, Planning and Analysis Division:*** Budget, Planning and Analysis supports the department with issue development; long-range planning and policy coordination through information-gathering and research; and supports the department's budget process.
- ❑ ***Office of Equal Employment Opportunity:*** The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) develops and initiates programs to ensure the department's compliance with the State Personnel Commission's policies on equal employment opportunity. The office provides guidance to division directors, regional managers and executive staff on the attainment of EEO goals.
- ❑ ***Purchase and Services Division:*** Purchase and Services is responsible for the department's procurement policy. It provides support services to the divisions on purchases and contracts, real property matters and other administrative services.
- ❑ ***Information Technical Services Division:*** Information Technical Services supports the department's mainframe computer applications; manages the communication network; serves as the liaison to State Information Processing Services for mainframe application development; and provides support for personal computers and mainframe applications.
- ❑ ***Office of the Controller:*** This office provides support and services to the divisions in travel, invoice processing, budget management, capital projects, payroll and time-sheet reporting.

- ❑ ***Personnel/Human Resources Division:*** The Personnel/Human Resources Division is responsible for all personnel management functions within the department, including compliance with all state and federal laws and regulations and promoting a quality workforce of permanent and temporary employees.
- ❑ ***Wildlife Resources Commission:*** The commission is a semi-autonomous agency that manages and protects wildlife in the state. The commission conducts restoration programs for endangered species of wildlife and restocks game fish in state waters. It is responsible for boating safety and boat registration, construction of boat access areas and hunter safety programs. The commission conducts an extensive environmental education program for the state's school-age children. A force of wildlife officers patrols the state's waters and the commission issues permits to fish in the state's water and to hunt on land areas.

Environmental and Natural Resource-Related Committees and Boards

Advisory Medical Committee

Agriculture and Forestry Awareness Legislative Study Commission

Agriculture Task Force

Air Quality Compliance Advisory Panel

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission

Coastal Resources Advisory Council

Coastal Resources Commission

Environmental Management Commission

Forestry Advisory Council

Inter-Agency Committee on Hazardous Waste

Inter-Agency Committee on Low-Level Radioactive Waste

Marine Fisheries Commission

Mining Commission

Minority Health Advisory Council

Natural Heritage Advisory Committee

On-Site Wastewater Systems Institute Board of Directors

Parks and Recreation Council

Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Funds Council

Radiation Protection Commission

Recreation and Natural Heritage Trust Fund Board of Trustees

State Board of Sanitarian Examiners

Sedimentation Control Commission

Soil and Water Conservation Commission

Southeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact Advisory Committee

North Carolina Trails Committee
 Water Pollution Control System Operators Certification Commission
 Water Treatment Facility Operators Certification Board
 Zoological Park Council

*Authorized by Secretary of Department of Environment and Natural Resources
 (G.S. 113A-223)*

Aquatic Weed Council
 Geological Advisory Committee
 Neuse-White Oak Citizen Advisory Committee
 Scientific Advisory Board on Toxic Air Pollutants, Secretary's
 Roger G. Whitley Audio-Visual Library Advisory Committee

Authorized by Executive Order
 Geographic Information Coordinating Council

Other Boards and Commissions
 Mining Commission Education Committee
 Parent Advisory Council
 Zoo Society

For more information about the Department of Environment and Natural
 Resources, call:
(919) 715-4102

or visit the department's Web site at:
<http://www.ehnr.state.nc.us/EHNR/>

For a free directory of DENR programs, managers and their telephone numbers,
 write:

Ben Taylor
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
512 N. Salisbury St.
Raleigh, N.C. 27611



Wayne McDevitt

Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources

Early Years

Born on June 39, 1953, in Marshall to Oscar and Lucille McDevitt.

Educational Background

Marshall High School, 1971; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Asheville, 1975; Graduate, Government Executives Institute, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1980; Attended, N.C. State University, 1974, and Oxford University, United Kingdom, 1972.

Professional Background

Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources, 1997-Present; Senior Advisor to the Governor, 1993-97; General Manager and Associate Director, the North Carolina Arboretum, Asheville, 1986-93; Special Assistant to the Chancellor, UNC-Asheville, 1984-85; Western Office of the Governor, 1980-84; Regional Manager, Asheville, N.C. Department of Natural Resources and Community Development; Madison County Recreation Department, 1975-76; Teacher and Coach, Madison County High School, 1975-76; Office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, N.C. General Assembly, 1974-75.

Political Activities

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Democratic Party of North Carolina, 1995-96; Director, North Carolina Campaign Fund, 1982-83; Director, Statewide Campaign for the North Carolina Democratic Party, 1982; President, Young Democrats of North Carolina, 1980-81.

Organizations

American Society of Public Administrators; Conservation Council of North Carolina; North Carolina Leadership Forum; American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta; North Carolina Arboretum Society; 1993 Council of State Governments; 1991 Western North Carolina Tomorrow; Rural Economic Development Center, 1993-95; Rural Economic Development Council, 1993-95; United States Trade Representative, Trade and Environmental Policy Advisory Committee, 1994-95; N.C. Local Government Partnership Council, 1994-95; Partnership for the Sounds, Inc., 1993-95; North Carolina State PTA, 1990-93;

Economic Development Association of Western North Carolina, 1988-93; WNCW Radio, 1988-93;

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Trustees, UNC-Asheville, 1995-96; Member, Pack Place Education Arts and Science Advisory Council, 1991-96; Member, Appalachian Regional Commission, 1993-94; Member, N.C. Association of Boards of Health, 1992-93; Member, Board of Trustees, Gardner-Webb University, 1988-93; Chair, Madison County Board of Health, 1987-93; Southeastern Savings and Loan Association, Inc., 1982-90; Red Oak Community Development Organization, 1989-90; Member, Board of Trustees, Baptist Children's Homes of N.C., Inc., 1984-89; N.C. Governor's Waste Management Board, 1984-88; Agribusiness Council, Inc.; Board of Directors, Aquarium Society; Cancer Coordination and Control; Member, Advisory Board, Clean Water Management Trust Fund; Economic Development Cabinet; Environmental Education Advisory Council; Governor's Advisory Commission on Military Affairs; Local Government Partnership Council; Steering and Advisory Committees, Friends of the N.C. State Museum of Natural Sciences; N.C. Advisory Council on the Eastern Band of the Cherokees; N.C. Association of Environmental Education Centers; N.C. Energy Policy; N.C. Farm Workers Council; N.C. Geographic Information Coordinating Council; N.C. Heritage, Inc.; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Partnership for Children; Northeastern North Carolina Regional Development Commission; Pigeon River Fund; Scientific Advisory Council; N.C. Zoological Society.

Honors and Awards

Tarheel of the Week, *News & Observer*, 1995; Chancellor's Achievement Award, UNC-Asheville, 1985; Listed among ten Rising Stars Under 40 in North and South Carolina, *Carolina Lifestyle*, 1983; Jaycee of the Year, Thomas Wolfe Jaycees, 1978; President, Marshall High School Senior Class, 1971.

Personal Information

Married to Walda Harrell in 1972; Children: Nicholas and Kasey. Member, First Baptist Church, Marshall; Deacon, Sunday School Teacher, Masterlife Instructor, Chair of Stewardship Committee; Member, French Broad Baptist Association.

Secretaries of Environment and Natural Resources¹

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Roy G. Sowers ²	Lee	1971
Charles W. Bradshaw, Jr. ³	Wake	1971-1973
James E. Harrington ⁴	Avery	1973-1976
George W. Little ⁵	Wake	1976-1977
Howard N. Lee ⁶	Orange	1977-1981
Joseph W. Grimsley ⁷	Wake	1981-1983
James A. Summer ⁸	Rowan	1984-1985
S. Thomas Rhodes ⁹	New Hanover	1985-1988
William W. Cobey, Jr. ¹⁰	Rowan	1989-1993
Jonathan B. Howes	Orange	1993-1997
Wayne McDevitt ¹¹	Madison	1997-Present

¹The Executive Organization Act, passed by the 1971 General Assembly, created the Department of Natural and Economic Resources with provisions for a secretary appointed by the governor. The 1977 General Assembly took further steps in government reorganization, renaming the agency the Department of Natural Resources and Community Development. NRCD was reorganized and renamed by legislative action in the 1989 General Assembly.

²Sowers was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his resignation effective November 30, 1971.

³Bradshaw was appointed by Governor Scott and served until his resignation in 1973.

⁴Harrington was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Bradshaw. He resigned effective February 29, 1976.

⁵Little was appointed on March 1, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Harrington.

⁶Lee was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Little. He resigned effective July 31, 1981.

⁷Grimsley was appointed on August 1, 1981, to replace Lee. He resigned effective December 31, 1983.

⁸Summers was appointed on January 1, 1984, by Governor Hunt. He resigned effective January 5, 1985.

⁹Rhodes was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Grimsley.

¹⁰Cobey was appointed by Governor Martin in January, 1989.

¹¹McDevitt was appointed by Governor Hunt in August, 1997.

Department of Health and Human Services

The N.C. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) aims to build a stronger North Carolina by enabling individuals, families and communities to be healthy and secure and to achieve social and economic well-being. The department's programs and services affect the lives of over seven million North Carolinians, including the state's most vulnerable citizens. Those programs and services range from promoting disease prevention and helping the disable function at their peak to those that relieve the impact of poverty and encourage self-sufficiency. Through its programs and services, DHHS seeks:

- ▶ To support the development of children and families and encourage their independence.
- ▶ To encourage stable, nurturing and self-reliant families and individuals and give special emphasis to the needs of infants, children and teenagers.
- ▶ To ensure that children are prepared to successfully enter and remain in school.
- ▶ To enable older adults to secure and maintain maximum independence and dignity and to increase the self-sufficiency of physically, mentally and developmentally-disabled populations.
- ▶ To ensure geographic and economic access to high quality, affordable health care by all citizens of the state; to assist in reducing infant mortality; and to prevent and treat drug and alcohol abuses.
- ▶ To provide appropriate, meaningful and challenging educational programs and services which enable at-risk and special needs children to succeed in a changing world.

DHHS accomplishes its goals of providing access to health and human services through cooperative arrangements with federal, county and municipal agencies and community organizations.

Office of the Secretary

The Secretary for the Department of Health and Human Services is the department's chief executive officer. Appointed by the governor, the secretary holds statutory authority to plan and direct its programs and services. The secre-

tary is supported by a deputy secretary; a chief of staff; an Assistant Secretary for Aging, Disability and Long-Term Health Care; an Assistant Secretary for Budget, Management and Planning; an Assistant Secretary for Health; and an Assistant Secretary for Human Services and Education Policy. Other special personnel who report directly to the secretary are the Division of Human Resources, the Office of Communications, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Office of Intergovernmental Relations and the Office of Research and Development.

The secretary oversees and manages the department's array of programs and services directed toward special client populations with the assistance of key management staff and division/institution directors. Department staff work closely with federal granting agencies, local governments, the General Assembly, the judiciary and government officials in the executive branch. The Office of the Secretary includes:

❑ ***Deputy Secretary:*** As senior member of the secretary's executive staff, the deputy secretary advises and assists the secretary in planning, organizing and directing the department's complex array of human service programs. The deputy secretary helps manage North Carolina's largest state government agency with programs that improve public health and health services for all North Carolinians; protect and promote the causes of children; and foster self-reliance in families, the elderly and the disabled.

Ronald H. Levine currently serves as Deputy Secretary. Dr. Levine has devoted more than 30 years to the practice of public health and preventive medicine in North Carolina. He joined the state's Public Health Office in 1965 as chief of community health services. In 1979, he became deputy state health director and, in 1981, he was appointed as the state's top public health official. With 16 years as director, Dr. Levine is the longest-serving state health director in the nation.

❑ ***Chief of Staff:*** The chief of staff is responsible for overall staff direction and coordination within the agency. The chief of staff also spearheads efforts to merge health services back into the department in order to create a seamless system for delivering services for physical health, mental health, public health and social services.

Stephanie Bass currently serves as Chief of Staff. Ms. Bass previously served as director of policy, budget and technology for Gov. James B. Hunt. She has worked on interagency teams to develop policies and strategies on welfare reform, health care, crime and government improvement. She is a member of the Governor's Management Improvement Council, a strategic planning group that explores ways to improve government.

- ❑ ***Assistant Secretary for Aging, Disability and Long-Term Care:*** The assistant secretary is responsible for the Divisions of Aging; Services for the Blind; Services for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing; and Vocational Rehabilitation. This office coordinates policy involving housing and care options for the aged and disabled, long-term care policy and special education programs. Lynne M. Perrin currently serves as Assistant Secretary for Aging, Disability and Long-Term Care.

- ❑ ***Assistant Secretary for Budget, Management and Planning:*** The assistant secretary is responsible for the overall direction, management and supervision of the budget and financial operations, information resource management and the department's legal service operations. The assistant secretary manages the Division of Budget and Analysis; the Controller's Office; the Internal Auditor's Office; and the Division of Information Resource Management. James B. Edgerton currently serves as Assistant Secretary for Budget, Management and Planning.

- ❑ ***Assistant Secretary for Health:*** The assistant secretary is responsible for managing the Division of Facility Services; the Division of Mental Health/Developmental Disabilities/Substance Abuse Services; the Division of Women's and Children's Health; the Division of Community Health; the Division of Epidemiology; the Council on Developmental Disabilities; and the Division of Environmental Health. The assistant secretary also serves as State Health Director.

- ❑ ***Assistant Secretary for Human Services and Education Policy:*** The assistant secretary leads the department's efforts to better serve children and families in North Carolina. The assistant secretary also helps develop long-term strategies for the state to help families become self-sufficient and successful. The assistant secretary manages the Divisions of Child Development; Social Services; Youth Services; and the Office of Economic Opportunity. Some of the key initiatives in these divisions include the Smart Start early childhood education program, Support Our Students (SOS), the Work First welfare reform effort, the Family Resource Centers and an "Education Boot Camp" for at-risk youth. The assistant secretary helps develop policy for the 15 educational facilities that DHHS administers through deaf and blind services, as well as training schools and classes for delinquent youth. Peter Leousis currently serves as Assistant Secretary for Human Services and Education Policy.

The Department of Health and Human Services' divisions include:

- ❑ ***Division of Aging:*** The Division of Aging develops and manages several programs that enhance the lives of North Carolina's older population. This division works with local agencies across the state to promote services that make continued independent living a reality for the growing older adult population.

Through this division, individuals and families can receive information on the availability of home health, adult day care, nutrition programs, legal aid and other services in their own communities. Services are available to help active older adults find jobs and volunteer programs in which they can continue to contribute to their communities.

This division also provides information and support services for family caregivers and acts as an advocate for North Carolina's older adults with regard to the federal, state and county policies that affect their lives.

The Division of Aging's central office staff administers its programs through 18 area agencies on aging. The area agencies provide grants for services to each county.

- ❑ ***Division of Budget and Analysis:*** The Division of Budget and Analysis is a staff division in Central Management and Support. The division director reports to the Assistant Secretary for Budget, Management and Planning.

This division addresses the department's need for in-depth, on-going monitoring and analysis of program operations and budget utilization. The division manages the development and operation of the department's budget and provides departmental services in the area of purchasing and contracts; property management and control; and management of special reports.

The division is also responsible for aiding in the development of department legislative policy and keeping track of all legislative action which affects the department's budget.

- ❑ ***Division of Child Development:*** The Division of Child Development works to ensure safe and developmentally-appropriate child care for young children through licensing, monitoring, investigating allegations of abuse and neglect, and regulating child care services across the state.

In addition, this division helps low-income and other eligible parents get more affordable child care through blended state and federal subsidies. Sufficient availability of quality child care is a top priority in a state where over 200,000 children spend part or all of their day in regulated child care.

This division is responsible for coordinating the training of personnel

who work in early childhood programs and for providing information about early childhood issues to parents and the general public. The division works hand-in-hand with communities to establish resource and referral agencies that help families gain access to the child care services they need.

The division develops policy and manages funds for a variety of projects which enable local and regional agencies to provide training opportunities and public information. Some of these projects include child care resources and referral services, consumer education and scholarships and stipends for child care teachers.

The Division of Child Development provides support to the Smart Start initiative, a program involving public and private agency that ensures children will start school healthy and ready to succeed. The division also supports Family Resource Centers and Family Support Programs located in communities across the state. These programs provide a "one-stop" source of help for families by offering formal and informal community services and support systems.

Finally, this division provides staff and administrative support to the North Carolina Interagency Coordinating Council providing leadership to local councils which design and coordinate services for children with disabilities in their area. The Head Start Collaboration Office is also housed in this division, linking Head Start with child care, Smart Start, Work First, literacy efforts and health initiatives to strengthen services for young children and their families.

□ ***Division of Community Health:*** This division houses several health-related functions including the Dental Health Services Section, the Office of Minority Health, the Local Health Improvement Section and the Office of Public Health Nursing and Professional Development.

Dental Health Services provides preventive dental and educational services to the citizens of North Carolina. Its services include oral health screening and referral; fluoride mouth rinse, community water fluoridation support and dental sealants. The section assists local communities with developing local clinical programs to improve access to dental care, especially for children.

The Office of Minority Health works to improve the health status of racial and ethnic minorities by advocating policies, programs and services that increase access to public health. OMH works with state and federal health agencies, local health departments, community organizations and other public and private organizations. The office provides partnership development, consultation, technical assistance, training and information dissemination. OMH also facilitates access to health care for migrant farm workers and refugee populations.

The Local Health Improvement Section focuses on building capacity at the local level to identify and address health-related needs and assessing and documenting the success of local efforts to improve the health of North Carolina's citizens. The Office of Public Health Nursing and Professional Development is part of the Local Health Improvement Section. This office acts as a resource for policy-making related to public health nursing practice. It also provides technical assistance to local health departments in the areas of nursing practice, fiscal control/budgetary matters and organization of support staff and records management. The office facilitates and provides training and education for the public health workforce.

- ***Environmental Health Division:*** This division protects the public health through control of environmental hazards that can cause human illness or disease or that may otherwise have a cumulative adverse effect on human health. The division comprises the Public Water Supply; Pest Management; Environmental Health Services; On-Site Wastewater and Shellfish Sanitation sections. The division's programs include protection of public water supplies; regulation of on-site wastewater; sanitation of food, lodging, institutions and child day care; lead poisoning prevention; regulation of public swimming pools, tattoo parlors and other establishments.
- ***Epidemiology Division:*** This division is responsible for collecting, evaluating and interpreting data on health-related occurrences including births, deaths, marriages, divorces, communicable diseases and occupational diseases and conditions. The division investigates and evaluates potentially hazardous environmental situations. It enforces control measures for communicable diseases and certain hazardous substances such as asbestos and lead. Epidemiology also promotes driver safety through evaluation of individual drivers' medical status and management of the breath alcohol evaluation program. The division investigates suspicious deaths and provides laboratory support and consultation to local health departments and other health providers. The division also works with other public and private agencies to use the epidemiological method to positively influence the public health. Among the division's sub-units are the State Center for Health Statistics, the Office of Post-Mortem Medicolegal Examination and the State Laboratory of Public Health. The State Center for Health Statistics is North Carolina's focal point for developing and maintaining statewide health statistical data on births, deaths, marriages, divorces and fetal deaths. The center is also responsible for collection, analysis and distribution of data related to the health

status of North Carolina's citizens. It does this through annual publications, special research, statistical reports and electronic media. The center houses the state's geographic information system (GIS) which maintains a database of natural and health-related information.

The Office of Post-Mortem Medicolegal Examination is a statewide public service organization that provides health benefits to the state's citizens. Medical examiners provide forensic expertise in deaths caused by criminal acts, suicides and any other suspicious, unusual or unnatural circumstances. The office also investigates the deaths of inmates in state penal institutions and any deaths that occur without medical attendance. The State Laboratory of Public Health provides testing, training and consultive services for local health departments, as well as providing primary laboratory support for local health departments. The laboratory's test areas include cancer cytology, newborn screening, environmental sciences, microbiology and virology/serology.

- ❑ ***Division of Facility Services:*** This division inspects, certifies, registers and licenses hospitals, nursing homes, mental health facilities, adult care homes and home care programs and other health facilities and services across the state. It also develops planning to meet facility needs.

The division reviews health care facility designs and construction for safety and other concerns. It also administers the Health Care Facilities Finance Act, which authorizes the state Medical Care Commission to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds to nonprofit health care facilities. These bonds are issued primarily for hospitals to build or expand programs and services in their communities.

The division also oversees the effectiveness of the state's emergency medical services (EMS) system, issues permits for all ambulances in North Carolina, licenses all EMS providers in the state and certifies all local EMS personnel. The division's other responsibilities include inspection and compliance enforcement, as well as construction approval, for local jails. It also regulates charitable solicitations and bingo.

- ❑ ***Division of Human Resources:*** This division plans and administers a comprehensive program of human resource management that includes position classification, compensation and salary administration, policy analysis, employee and management development, human resource information systems, employee relations and human resource business services. These services are both consultative and administrative and the HR staff supports the 20,000 department employees who are subject to the State Personnel Act, as well as approximately 26,000 local government employees engaged in the delivery of social, mental health and public

health services to citizens across the state. The division administers human resources programs and services for each of the department's 12 program divisions and 19 human resources facilities dispersed geographically throughout the state.

- ❑ ***Division of Information Resource Management:*** This division supports DHR's business and client record-keeping needs using some of the most sophisticated computer systems in state government. This division also provides technical services to the department and its related agencies. The division serves the department with policy research and leadership by finding efficient ways to meet needs for automated systems as they are coordinated among local, state and federal agencies.

- ❑ ***Division of Medical Assistance:*** This division administers the State's Medicaid program, which currently serves more than 1.2 million people including 400,000 children living in North Carolina. People eligible to receive Medicaid include the elderly, blind and disabled, as well as children and caregivers. Pregnant women whose income and assets are inadequate to meet the cost of health care are also eligible.

Medicaid, jointly administered and financed by federal, state and county governments, pays for a comprehensive array of services including doctor visits, hospital stays, prescription drugs, eye care, dental care, nursing home and in-home services. County departments of social services determine eligibility.

This division manages the Community Alternatives Program, which helps the elderly and disabled remain in their homes by providing needed health and personal care services. Without such services, many frail and severely disabled citizens and their families would have to opt for nursing home care.

Women's access to early prenatal care and preventive health care for low birthweight infants is improved through the national award-winning Baby Love Program. Begun in 1987, this program aims at to reduce North Carolina's infant death rate and is run jointly by the Division of Medical Assistance and the Division of Maternal and Child Health.

Carolina ACCESS establishes stable doctor-patient relationships for those receiving Medicaid and reduces unnecessary hospital stays and emergency room visits. This program connects people with primary care doctors who manage their patient care needs.

Health Check is an outreach program aimed at improving the quality of health care among low-income children. It guarantees eligible children regular comprehensive health exams that include necessary immunizations, screenings and follow-up care.



Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services: North Carolinians affected by mental illness, drug or alcohol addiction or a developmental disability can receive assistance and support from the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services.

This division operates four regional psychiatric hospitals across the state for those who need in-patient psychiatric services. The department maintains a network of mental health programs in communities across the state.

The division's Special Care Center provides intermediate and skilled nursing care for elderly patients who are affected by serious medical and mental problems and who have been referred to the center from one of the state hospitals. The division also responds to the special needs of children with serious emotional and behavioral disorders through three educational institutions.

This division plans and provides residential services for people with mental retardation and other developmental disabilities. Five regional mental retardation centers provide a wide range of services to people with severe and profound mental retardation and other related disabilities.

For individuals challenged by the physical and mental effects of alcohol and other substances the division provides residential and outpatient treatment at three alcohol and drug abuse treatment centers.

This division also funds and regulates a variety of outpatient, day treatment, residential and educational services available to people through area mental health centers in the state's 100 counties. These community care programs are locally operated by area authorities managed by the local governments.

Local programs help people in the communities where they live, instead of depending on institutionalization. Services include local crisis services, partial hospitalization, detoxification services, residential treatment group homes, halfway house, vocational workshops, family respite, educational programs and other services needed by those with mental, developmental and addictive disabilities.



Division of Services for the Blind: This division provides treatment, rehabilitation, education and independent living alternatives for North Carolina's blind citizens. At the same time, it promotes the prevention of blindness through educational programs and regular vision screenings and tests for conditions such as glaucoma and cataracts.

The division provides funds for North Carolinians who cannot afford eye examinations, glasses, or other treatment. Blind and visually-impaired individuals maintain their employment or find new job opportunities

through the division's comprehensive vocational rehabilitation program. The program provides counseling, guidance, work evaluation and extensive job training and placement. The division also offers services that make it possible for blind people to own and operate businesses.

To help blind people achieve self-sufficiency, the Division of Services for the Blind offers a variety of services that include instruction in Braille, life skills and mobility training through the N.C. Rehabilitation Center for the Blind.

The Governor Morehead School, the state's residential school for the blind, is one of the division's agencies. The school, located in Raleigh, is the only residential school in North Carolina for blind or visually-impaired children. The school serves children from birth to age 21. Its programs include a preschool for children from birth to age five; an academic program for youths ages five to 21; and an alternative program for youths ages five to 21 who have other disabilities in addition to blindness. An outreach program is also available to children attending public school and the professionals who serve them.

The governing board of the University of North Carolina system has designated the Governor Morehead School as a professional development center. As such, the school serves as the location of a masters program in visual impairments education for North Carolina Central University.

□ ***Division of Services for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing:*** This division is responsible for the operation of six regional resource centers for the deaf and hard of hearing strategically located throughout the state. The division also manages three residential/day-school programs for the deaf located in Morganton, Greensboro and Wilson.

The regional resource centers provide individual and group counseling, contact services, information and referral services, technical assistance to other agencies and organizations, orientation to deafness training, advocacy for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing and for those who are deaf with one or more other handicaps and interpreter services. In addition to making resources and training opportunities available to persons who are deaf or hard of hearing, the centers also promote public awareness of their needs.

The residential/day school programs for the deaf provide preschool through high school education for students up to 21 years of age. Each of the schools also operates preschool satellite programs that serve deaf and hard of hearing children under five years of age in a network of community-based classes throughout the state. Additionally, the schools for the deaf have developed special services for deaf and hard of hearing students with additional disabilities.

The N.C. Schools for the Deaf function as regional resource centers to public school programs and the community. The schools offer evaluation and diagnostic services, in-service training and general consultation. All three schools work in accord with local education agencies to ensure appropriate educational placement of deaf and hard of hearing children. This division is responsible for the management of the Telecommunications Devices for the Deaf (TDD) special equipment distribution program to eligible hearing and speech-impaired persons ages 7 and older. Equipment includes TTY communication units that allow deaf and speech-disabled persons to communicate over the telephone with others who have similar units, telephone ring signal units and special telephone amplifiers for hard of hearing persons.

The division conducts a community and educational interpreter assessment and certification program to evaluate the competencies of interpreters so they may assist persons who are deaf and hard of hearing in a wide range of situations.

The Division of Services for the Deaf and the Hard of Hearing provides staff and administrative support to the N.C. Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. This council is responsible for reviewing existing state and local programs for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing and for making recommendations to the Department of Health and Human Services and the division for improvements of such programs and the need for new programs or services.

❑ ***Division of Social Services:*** This division assists individuals and families with immediate economic and social support. Its principal mission is to strengthen families, protect the welfare of children and the elderly and help individuals in need move toward self-sufficiency.

This division administers the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. TANF includes the Work First Family Assistance, Work First Diversion Assistance, Emergency Assistance and Work First Services programs. Other programs administered by the division include food stamps, low-income energy assistance, crisis intervention and state-county special assistance.

This division offers child support enforcement that ensures children receive financial support from absent parents. It also provides foster care services that place children in private homes, group homes and other designated living arrangements, as well as adoption services that place children with permanent caring families. The Division of Social Services provides protective services that identify youngsters who are at risk of abuse or neglect and provides help to assure them safety. The division operates adolescent parenting programs that acquaint young mothers with preg-

nancy prevention methods and responsible behavior to reduce the incidence of further pregnancies.

Disadvantaged young people between the ages of 16 and 21 can get information and enroll in the Federal Job Corps Recruitment Program through the Division of Social Services. The Job Corps allows young people to receive skills training, basic education and counseling.

In addition to the Job Corps, the division runs the Work First Employment Services, Food Stamp Employment and Training and Food Stamp Workfare programs. All three programs provide adult citizens with short-term job training and help them find and keep jobs.

- ***Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services:*** This division provides the state's citizens with a wide range of services that include evaluations and retraining for suitable job placement. Vocational rehabilitation counselors work with business and community agencies to help them prepare their work sites to accommodate employees with disabilities.

Division counselors also work extensively with clients to identify skills and abilities in order to determine how they can be translated into satisfactory and rewarding work. Counselors design packages of rehabilitation services that may include clinical treatment, personal counseling and educational preparation and restoration services to help clients become competitive in the job market. The division also provides services that encourage and reinforce independent and community living for the disabled.

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services manages the Disability Determination Section (DDS) for the state. The DDS rules on disability claims filed under the Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and other programs.

- ***Division of Women's and Children's Health:*** This division includes the Women's Health, Children and Youth, Immunization and Nutrition Services sections. The division's primary mission is to assure, promote and protect the health of women, children, adolescents and families in North Carolina.

The division's programs include primary and preventive health services for women of child-bearing age, children from infancy through adolescence and children with developmental disabilities and other special needs. The division supports services provided by local health departments, physician offices, community health centers, schools, day care centers and other community organizations.

- ***Division of Youth Services:*** This division provides comprehensive care

programs for troubled youths between the ages of seven and 17. The division offers funding and technical assistance to local community programs through the Community-Based Alternatives (CBA), Governor's One-On-One and Support Our Students programs, as well as non-institutional residential services such as wilderness camps and multipurpose juvenile homes.

In order to keep juvenile offenders out of adult jails, the Division of Youth Services manages secure youth detention centers and provides intensive therapeutic services at five state-operated training schools. The Community-Based Alternatives program funds more than 610 locally-managed prevention and intervention programs each year. These partnerships between the state and local organizations serve more than 30,000 children in North Carolina.

The Governor's One-On-One program helps children who are in trouble with the law. There are more than 60 such programs in communities throughout the state where caring adult volunteers are paired with youths who need positive adult role models.

Youths ages eight to 15 with behavioral problems or past encounters with the state's justice system receive guidance through the Eckerd Therapeutic Wilderness Camps. The camps provide an alternative setting for troubled youths to learn the life skills they need to lead positive, productive adult lives.

The Support Our Schools program operates from 150 sites in 64 counties in North Carolina. SOS works to reduce the number of youths who are unsupervised after school hours and to improve students' academic performance. Community volunteers across the state donate their time and talent to work one-on-one with students, teach classes and help with fundraising.

The division emphasizes problem prevention and early intervention in the lives of youths who have broken the law. When all community-based resources have failed to help, however, repeat offenders ages ten to 17 are often placed by court order at one of the five training schools the division operates. The schools are located across the state in order to allow juvenile offenders to remain close to home while they receive treatment, education and rehabilitative services.

The Division of Youth Services operates eight youth detention centers and monitors four county-operated secure detention centers around the state. The centers are an alternative to adult jails for juvenile offenders awaiting trial and other short-term stays.



Council on Developmental Disabilities: The council is a planning body working to ensure that the state of North Carolina responds to the needs

of individuals with developmental disabilities -- severe, chronic mental or physical impairments which begin at an early age and substantially limit major life activities. The council promotes the prevention of developmental disabilities; identifies the special needs of people with developmental disabilities; and helps meet those needs through interagency coordination, legislative action, public awareness and advocacy.

- ❑ ***Office of Citizen Services:*** This office guides citizens through the human service delivery system. The office provides one-stop shopping in the Department of Health and Human Services by answering questions, cutting through red tape and serving as a clearinghouse for information on human services available to North Carolina citizens.

The Office of Citizen Services provides citizens with information and referral to the proper department or non-profit agency and provides problem resolution of concerns and complaints regarding the Department of Health and Human Services. The office operates the Ombudsman Program and Information and Referral Service/CARE-LINE.

The ombudsman is the liaison between citizens and the department and handles problems, complaints and inquiries related to the services provided through DHHR.

CARE-LINE, an information and referral service, provides callers with information on and referrals to human service agencies within government, as well as non-profit agencies and support groups.
- ❑ ***Office of Communication:*** This office advises the secretary, management team and division directors on communications and public relations issues. The office participates at the policy-making level, bringing a global, public perspective to policy issues and discussions.

This office also serves as the department's major liaison with the news media. It produces and disseminates public information through news releases and public service announcements. It also provides assistance in planning, editing and producing both external and internal communications such as newsletters, brochures, logos and special documents.

The Office of Communications also assists divisions with the development of media strategies to handle special events and crises.
- ❑ ***Office of Controller:*** The controller reports to the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Management. The Office of the Controller was established to improve accountability and increase the credibility of departmental accounting operations. This office manages all accounting and financial reporting functions, including payroll, cash receipts, cash disbursements, accounts receivable, accounts payable, fixed asset accounting, cost allo-

cation and reimbursement, cash management, accounting systems development, internal accounting controls and resolution of financial audits. The controller is the department's liaison with the Office of the State Controller, the State Auditor and the State Treasurer.

- ❑ ***Office of Intergovernmental Affairs:*** This office handles liaison functions for the Department of Health and Human Services with the North Carolina General Assembly, U.S. Congress and federal agencies as well as the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners and other local governmental bodies. The office assists the secretary in developing and implementing key legislative and policy initiatives. The office provides grants management and development from both federal and private sources. It also houses the department's office for the Americans with Disabilities Act.

- ❑ ***Office of Legal Affairs:*** This office provides legal advice to the secretary and serves as the liaison between the secretary and the Attorney General's Office. In addition, it defends or monitors the defense of all lawsuits filed against the department, the secretary, and department employees acting in their official capacity.
The office is also responsible for review of Administrative Procedures Act rules and monitoring their implementation. In addition, the office participates in policy-making decisions as well as in the drafting and review of proposed legislation.

- ❑ ***Office of Rural Health and Resource Development:*** The principal mission of the Office of Rural Health and Resource Development is to strengthen and reinforce health services in rural areas by recruiting physicians and other health professionals to work in medically-underserved communities. The office helps communities attract and recruit health care providers through the National Health Services Corps.
The Office of Rural Health and Resource Development also supports rural hospitals with technical assistance and consultative services. Since its founding in 1973, this office has helped organize 60 community-based rural health centers and has recruited more than 1,200 doctors and other health care providers.
North Carolina was the first state in the nation to recognize the importance of serving isolated, rural communities by setting up an office to meet the needs of those areas.

Boards and Commissions

ADATC-Butner - Human Rights Committee

ADATC-Black Mountain - Human Rights Committee
 ADATC-Greenville - Human Rights Committee
 Advisory Committee on Family Centered Services
 Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation Centers for the Physically Disabled
 Black Mountain Center - Human Rights Alzheimers Commission
 Black Mountain Center - Human Rights DD Commission
 Broughton Hospital - Human Rights Committee
 C. A. Dillon Community Advisory Council
 Caswell Center - Human Rights Committee
 Cherry Hospital - Human Rights Committee
 Child Day Care Commission
 Commission for the Blind
 Commission for Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services
 Community of Butner Planning Commission
 Consumer and Advocacy Advisory Committee for the Blind
 Developmental Disabilities Council
 Dobbs School Community Advisory Council
 Domiciliary Care Issues Task Force
 Dorothea Dix - Hospital Human Rights Committee
 Drug Use Review Board
 Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council
 Governor's Advisory Council on Aging
 Governor's Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse
 Governor Morehead School Board of Directors
 Holocaust Council
 Home and Community Care Advisory Committee
 Independent Living Rehabilitation Advisory Committee
 Interagency Coordinating Council for the Handicapped
 Interagency Coordinating Council for the Homeless
 John Umstead Hospital - Human Rights Committee
 Juvenile Evaluation Centers Community Advisory Council
 Medical Care Advisory Committee
 Medical Care Commission
 Mental Health Planning Council
 Murdoch Center - Human Rights Committee
 N.C. Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
 N.C. Special Care Center - Human Rights Committee
 O'Berry Center - Human Rights Committee
 Penalty Review Committee
 Pitt County Nursing Home Community Advisory Committee
 Professional Advisory Committee

Samarkand Manor Community Advisory Council
State Health Coordinating Council
Stonewall Jackson Community Advisory Council
Vocational Rehabilitation Business and Consumer Advisory Council
Western Carolina Center - Human Rights Commission
Whitaker School - Human Rights Committee
Wright School - Human Rights Committee

For more information about the N.C. Department of Health and Human
Services, call:
(919) 733-4534

or visit the department's Web site at:
<http://www.dhr.state.nc.us/DHR/>

For information on referrals, call CARE-LINE at **(800) 662-7030**.

H. David Bruton, MD

Secretary of Health and Human
Services



Early Years

Born Dec. 31, 1934 in Candor, Montgomery County, to Earl and Evelyn Bruton.

Educational Background

Graduate, Oak Ridge Military Academy, 1953; Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1957; MD, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Medicine, 1961.

Professional Background

Pediatrician, Sandhills Pediatrics, Inc., 1966-1997; Secretary, N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997-present.

Political Activities

Secretary, N.C. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997-present.

Organizations

American Academy of Pediatrics; American Board of Pediatrics; Past Director, Moore Memorial Hospital; Past Chief of Medical Staff, Moore Regional Hospital; Immediate Past President, N.C. Medical Society; Executive Council, N.C. Medical Society; Legislative Council, American Medical Association; Director, Medical Mutual Insurance Co.; Executive Committee, First Savings Bank of Moore County; Past Director, Sandhills Area Chamber of Commerce; Past Director, United Fund of Moore County; Past President, Kiwanis Club of the Sandhills.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Moore County Board of Elections, 1968-1974; Chairman, N.C. State Board of Education, 1977-1982.

Honors and Awards

1993 Public Service Award, N.C. Pediatric Society; Distinguished Alumni, UNC School of Medicine, 1980.

Military Service

Captain, United States Air Force, 1964-1966.

Personal Information

Married, Frieda Bryant, 1957; Children: David, Evelyn (Harris) and Ann (Willard); Six grandchildren; Member, United Methodist Church of Southern Pines.

Secretaries of Health and Human Services¹

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Lenox D. Baker ²	Durham	1972-1973
David T. Flaherty ³	Wake	1973-1976
Phillip J. Kirk, Jr. ⁴	Rowan	1976-1977
Sarah T. Morrow ⁵	Guilford.....	1977-1985
Lucy H. Bode ⁶	Wake.....	1985
Phillip J. Kirk, Jr. ⁷	Rowan	1985-1987
Paul Kayye ⁸	Wake.....	1987
David T. Flaherty ⁹	Wake	1987-1993
C. Robin Britt, Sr.	Guilford.....	1993-1997
H. David Bruton	Moore	1997-Present

Notes

¹The Executive Organization Act, passed by the 1971 General Assembly, created the Department of Human Resources with provisions for a secretary appointed by the governor.

²Baker was appointed by Governor Scott.

³Flaherty was appointed on Jan. 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Lenox Baker. Flaherty resigned in April, 1976.

⁴Kirk was appointed on April 6, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace David Flaherty.

⁵Morrow was appointed on Jan. 10, 1977, to replace Phillip Kirk.

⁶Bode was appointed effective Jan. 1, 1985, and served until Phillip Kirk was appointed.

⁷Kirk was appointed on Jan. 7, 1985, by Governor Martin. He resigned effective March 2, 1987, to serve as Governor Martin's chief of staff.

⁸Kayye served as interim secretary between March 2 and April 8, 1987.

⁹Flaherty was appointed on April 8, 1987, to replace Phillip Kirk.

Department of Revenue

The North Carolina Department of Revenue collects and accounts for the state's taxes. It also supervises the valuation and taxation of property throughout the state and conducts research on revenue issues. The department collects revenue for the state's General Fund and Highway Fund, as well as collecting and distributing local government sales and use taxes. During the 1996-97 fiscal year, the department processed more than eight million individual and business tax returns. It collected \$13.5 billion in revenue for the state and refunded taxpayers more than \$834.7 million.

The Department of Revenue, one of the first in the country, has a history dating back to the 1920s. Before 1921, several state and county agencies administered North Carolina's tax laws. The North Carolina Tax Commission assessed the tangible property of railroads, public service companies and the "corporate excess" of all corporations. It certified those amounts to counties for local taxes and the State Auditor for state taxes. The Office of State Auditor billed each corporation for property and franchise taxes, which were paid directly to the Office of the State Treasurer. County officials administered the general property tax, while the clerks of Superior Court administered the inheritance tax under the supervision on the N.C. Tax Commission. The Department of the Secretary of State collected fees for automobile licenses.

In 1921, growing public dissatisfaction with North Carolina's tax structure and recommendations of substantial reforms from two study groups prompted the General Assembly to pass a constitutional amendment creating a comprehensive net income tax. The legislature also eliminated real property tax as a source of state revenue.

The experience of other states had demonstrated that an income tax such as that enacted in 1921 could not be effectively enforced without centralized administration. In recognition of this, the new law was assigned to the Tax Commission for administration. In the closing days of the 1921 Session, the General Assembly created the Department of Revenue, headed by a Commissioner of Revenue, to assume the responsibility of State revenue administration, enforcement and collection. The new department had the distinction of being the first such department in the United States.

By May 1921, the new Department of Revenue employed a staff of 16 people. The inheritance tax unit and the franchise and corporation tax assessment units were transferred from the Tax Commission, and the department became responsible for administering the new income tax. The department started an income tax unit in October, 1921, to handle collections of the income tax.

The department grew to 30 employees by the end of 1921-22 fiscal year. The cost of operation the Department of Revenue that year totalled \$87,125. The

department's collections, however, amounted to \$3,120,064 from income and inheritance taxes.

In 1923 the department began assessing and collecting the franchise tax, tasks the agency took over from the Office of the State Auditor and the Office of the State Treasurer. License taxes, previously collected by the county sheriffs or tax collectors, also fell under the administration of the new department. License tax field division were created to carry out the new responsibilities.

The department expanded again in 1925 when the General Assembly moved the Motor Vehicle Bureau from the Department of the Secretary of State. The bureau administered automobile license taxes, the gasoline tax and the bus and truck franchise tax. The bureau had a registration unit, a theft unit, a gasoline tax unit and branch office. At about the same time, collection of taxes on insurance companies passed to the Department of Revenue, although liability for the tax was determined by the Commissioner of Insurance.

The Department of Revenue continued to grow throughout the Great Depression. The legislature enacted a general sales tax and a beverage tax in 1933. A new unit was created to administer the sales tax and the administration of the beverage tax was placed in the license tax unit. Shortly thereafter, the N.C. State Highway Patrol was transferred from the Highway Department to the N.C. Revenue Department and assigned to the Motor Vehicle Bureau. The N.C. Department of Agriculture's gasoline and oil inspection also moved to the N.C. Department of Revenue.

Faced with increasing traffic on the state's highways, the Highway Patrol expanded in 1935 and the Motor Vehicle Bureau split into two divisions: the Division of Highway Safety (including the Highway Patrol, the Driver's License Unit, and the Radio Unit) and the Motor Vehicle Bureau. Each division had a director who reported directly to the Commissioner of Revenue. An entirely separate Department of Motor Vehicles formed in 1941.

The General Assembly enacted the intangible personal property tax in 1937. The new tax arose from a 1936 amendment to the state constitution that permitted the General Assembly to classify property for purposes of taxation with different classes of property being treated differently. Intangible property was the only classification made initially and it was taxed exclusively by the state, although half of the revenues were to be distributed to counties, cities and towns. The local share of the tax increased to 96% by 1996, when the Supreme Court ruled the tax unconstitutional.

Other changes in the department's administrative structure occurred in the 1950s and 1960s. Separate divisions to administer corporate and individual income taxes formed in 1953. Later in that decade, the Franchise and Intangibles Tax Division were divided. The new Intangibles Tax Division provided staff to the State Board of Assessment until 1967, when the board was given a separate staff.

As the department grew and took on more administrative functions, its need for office space grew as well. The department's original home included the Senate Chamber in the Capitol, the clerk's office and several committee rooms on the building's third floor. This arrangement forced the department to move when the General Assembly met in 1923 and again during the special session of 1924. During the latter session, the General Assembly approved plans to move the Department of Revenue into a new building. The department moved temporarily to the Agriculture Building before the 1925 legislative session, then moved to the new Department of Revenue Building in 1926.

Space problems continued, however, as various other state agencies moved into the building and the volume of tax returns and employees continued to increase. The department expanded into two annexes in 1948 and a third in 1969. By 1985, the Department of Revenue had acquired the adjacent Brown-Rogers Building to house the Property Tax Division and a number of other department offices. In order to provide a long-term solution to the department's ever-increasing need for space, the legislature agreed in 1986 construct a new Revenue Building. The department moved into its new quarters in 1992.

The complex challenge of administering the state's tax laws has led the Department of Revenue to consistently pioneer new technologies during its history. In 1947 a small data processing unit was set up in the Sales and Use Tax Division. The unit used punch cards to provide a mailing list of registered merchants, check monthly returns for delinquency, address letters for all delinquent accounts and compile statistical data from monthly returns. A larger unit, added to the Income Tax Division, in 1949, provided mailing lists of individual income taxpayers. This allowed the department to mail forms directly to taxpayers the following year, as well as providing the department with a more efficient filing system that did not require alphabetizing files by hand.

In 1958 the two data processing units were consolidated into a single unit, the Division of Planning and Processing. In 1960, this division began processing individual income tax refunds on automated equipment. The department added computerized disk storage in 1970 and added 20 data entry terminals in 1972 when on-line information systems were introduced. During the next seven years, the department developed on-line inquiry systems for the Individual Income Sales and Use, Intangibles and License and Excise Tax Divisions. Revenue acquired an optical character reader in 1977 that scanned hand-coded auditor adjustment sheets. The first remote computer terminal was installed in a Revenue field office in 1984. By 1991, every field office in North Carolina had remote terminals that allowed employees to access the department's central computer files and communicate via e-mail. The microcomputing revolution led the department to convert its existing computer systems to an integrated tax accounting system that would better serve the department's needs. The new system, installed throughout the department in 1997, brings information from the separate divisions and tax

schedules together in one database, making it quicker and easier to cross-check files and tax returns. The new system also allows the department to provide information to taxpayers more swiftly.

The reorganization of the state's executive branch in 1971 affected the Department of Revenue. The Department of Tax Research became a division of the Department of Revenue. The staff of the State Board of Assessment joined the department as the Ad Valorem Tax Division. The title of the department's top administrator changed from Commissioner of Revenue to Secretary of Revenue. The secretary is appointed by the governor, and serves *ex officio* as a member of the Tax Review Board in matters pertaining to corporate allocation formulas. He or she also serves as a member of the Local Government Commission.

The Department of Revenue is currently led by the Secretary of Revenue, a deputy secretary and five assistant secretaries divided into four broad areas: Tax Administration, Tax Compliance, Field Operations, and Legal & Administrative Services. Those areas and the services they provide are:

Tax Administration

- ❑ ***Corporate, Excise and Insurance Tax Division:*** The Corporate, Excise and Insurance Tax Division interprets the statutes relating to corporate income and franchise tax, provides information to taxpayers and confers with taxpayers on disputed issues. Representatives of the division appear in hearings before the Secretary of Revenue, the Tax Review Board and in court.
- ❑ ***Ad Valorem Tax Division:*** The Ad Valorem Tax Division oversees city and county personal property valuation and taxation; offers assistance to local taxing authorities; responds to property tax valuation appeals; and staffs the State Property Tax Commission. The division manages the distribution of inventory and homestead tax revenue to local governments.
- ❑ ***Sales & Use Tax Division:*** The Sales & Use Tax Division formulates tax policy and responds to technical issues, hearing requests and proposed legislation regarding state and local sales and use tax laws. The division maintains data on consumers and retail and wholesale merchants and audits monthly sales and use tax reports.
- ❑ ***Tax Research Division:*** The Tax Research Division compiles and publishes statistical data on state and local taxation. The division analyzes proposed changes in tax laws and conducts special studies, as well as responding to internal and external inquiries.

- ❑ ***Individual Income, Inheritance, Intangibles and Gift Tax Division:*** The Individual Income, Inheritance, Intangibles and Gift Tax Division helps taxpayers understand tax laws and file returns. The division holds conferences with taxpayers, accountants and attorneys to settle disputed tax issues.

Tax Compliance

- ❑ ***Office Examination Division:*** The Office Examination Division audits and examines tax returns to make sure they comply with North Carolina tax laws.
- ❑ ***Motor Fuels Tax Division:*** The Motor Fuels Tax Division administers motor fuel laws, including taxes and inspection fees.
- ❑ ***Office Services Division:*** The Office Services Division helps taxpayers file returns, answers questions about tax refunds and resolves taxpayers' questions about assessments, refunds, payments and other issues. The division also manages the bankruptcy program and accounts receivable.

Field Operations

- ❑ ***Interstate Audit Office:*** This office administers the out-of-state audit program.
- ❑ ***East Collections and Audit Divisions/West Collections and Audits Divisions:*** These sub-branches manage all compliance, enforcement and taxpayer education programs. They also administer audit and collection efforts in 45 field offices throughout the state.
- ❑ ***Controlled Substance Tax Division:*** Administers the excise tax levied on controlled substances and counterfeit controlled substances.

Legal and Financial Services

- ❑ ***Accounting Division:*** The Accounting Division receives and deposits all tax payments. It maintains the department's budget and payroll records.
- ❑ ***Administrative Services Division:*** The Administrative Services Division provides supplies and equipment for the department. It also prints forms and processes incoming and outgoing mail.
- ❑ ***Returns Processing Division:*** Returns Processing enters information from taxpayer returns into the department's computer system. The division maintains the department's current records and inactive files.

Planning, Development and Technology

- ☐ ***Business Systems Development and Support Division:*** This division supports the department's business processes by developing and maintaining computer application systems.
- ☐ ***Technology Services Division:*** Technology Services schedules, monitors and controls computer systems and networks.
- ☐ ***Business Process Re-engineering Division:*** This division re-engineers and streamlines department business processes to improve efficiency and productivity.
- ☐ ***Production Systems Integration and Coordination Division:*** This division coordinates the Integrated Tax Administration System business functions.
- ☐ ***Database Administration Division:*** Database Administration works to ensure the accuracy and performance of the department's computer system through database administration.
- ☐ ***Quality Assurance and Planning Divisions:*** Quality Assurance and Planning manage the department's quality assurance system and disaster recovery programs, as well as providing coordination and support for strategic and technology planning.

Secretary's Office

- ☐ ***Internal Audit Division:*** This division monitors compliance with departmental policies and procedures and reviews and makes recommendations for improving the department's overall operating efficiency.
- ☐ ***Criminal Investigation Division:*** This division investigates taxpayers who fraudulently fail to adhere to the state's tax laws.
- ☐ ***Security Office:*** Develops and maintains an integrated system to protect all of the department's resources.
- ☐ ***Personnel Division:*** Personnel provides technical and administrative guidance and human resource services to the department and its employees.
- ☐ ***Public Information Officer:*** The Public Affairs Office provides internal and external communication.

- ***Legislative Liaison:*** The Legislative Liaison monitors legislation and budgeting that affects the department. He or she works with the secretary and deputy secretary to keep lawmakers informed of the department's needs.

Boards and Commissions

Property Tax Commission

Tax Review Board

For more information about the Department of Revenue, call:
(919) 733-3991

If you have questions about the state income tax, call:
(919) 733-4684, or
(919) 733-4828

You can also visit the department's Web site at:
<http://www.dor.state.nc.us/DOR/>

Muriel K. Offerman

Secretary of Revenue

Early Years

Born July 22, 1935, in Wilmington, New Hanover County, to Harry Edward Kramer (deceased) and Vivian Freda Katzoff Kramer.



Educational Background

Valedictorian, Wallace High School, Wallace, 1953; Attended Smith College, 1953-56; B.A. in Humanities, University of Chicago, 1957.

Professional Background

Secretary, Department of Revenue, 1996-Present; Deputy Secretary, N.C. Department of Revenue, 1993-96; President and Co-Owner, Kramer's Department Store, Wallace, 1980-90; English and Geography Teacher, Chestnut Junior High School, Wilmington, 1957-58.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Trustees, James Sprunt Community College, Kenansville, 1989-93; Member, Board of Directors, North Carolina National Bank, Wallace, 1978-93; Member, National Board of Directors, Women Executives in State Government, 1997-98; Treasurer, Women's Forum, 1996-98; Vice-President, Tar Heel Fine Arts Society; President, Wallace Chamber of Commerce, 1984; Vice-President, Duplin County Education Foundation; Vice-President, Wallace 100 Committee; 1985; Member, Board of Directors, Wallace Jr. Women's Club, 1986-91.

Political Activities

Member, Democratic National Committee; Chair, Duplin County Democratic Party, 1987-91; Field Director, Hunt for Governor Campaign, 1992; Member, N.C. Democratic Party Executive Council and N.C. Democratic Party Executive Committee; Chair, Duplin County Sanford for Senate Campaign, 1986; Member, National Board of Jewish Democratic Council.

Honors and Awards

Who's Who in American Women, 1983; Outstanding Young Women of America; Woman of the Year, Wallace Chapter, American Business Woman's Association, 1984.

Personal Information

Married Max H. Offerman of Galesburg, Illinois, July 29, 1956; Three children: Mark (born September 27, 1958), Sheri (born October 1, 1960) and Lori (born April 16, 1964); Six grandchildren; Member, Temple of Israel, Wilmington.

Secretaries of Revenue¹

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Alston D. Watts ²	Iredell	1921-1923
Rufus A. Doughton ³	Alleghany	1923-1929
Allen J. Maxwell ⁴	Wake	1929-1942
Edwin M. Gill ⁵	Wake	1942-1949
Eugene G. Shaw ⁶	Guilford	1949-1957
James S. Currie ⁷	Wake	1957-1961
William A. Johnson ⁸	Harnett	1961-1964
Lewis Sneed High ⁹	Cumberland	1964-1965
Ivie L. Clayton ¹⁰	Wake	1965-1971
Gilmer Andrew Jones, Jr. ¹¹	Wake	1972-1973
Mark H. Coble ¹²	Guilford	1973-1977
Mark G. Lynch ¹³	Wake	1977-1985
Helen Ann Powers ¹⁴	Madison	1985-1990
Betsy Y. Justus ¹⁵	Bertie	1990-1993
Janice H. Faulkner	Pitt	1993-1996
Muriel K. Offerman	Duplin	1996-Present

Notes

¹The Department of Revenue was created by the 1921 General Assembly with provision for the first "Commissioner of Revenue, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate" for a four year term, and the succeeding one to be "nominated and elected" in 1924 "in the manner provided for...other state officers." In 1929, the provision for electing a commissioner was repealed and a provision that called for appointment of the commissioner by the governor substituted in its place. The Executive Organization Act of 1971 established the Department of Revenue as one of the nineteen major departments. In 1973 the title "Commissioner" was changed to "Secretary."

²Watts was appointed by Governor Morrison and served until his resignation on January 29, 1923.

³Doughton was appointed by Governor Morrison to replace Watts. He was elected in the general elections in 1924 and served following re-election in 1928 until March, 1929.

⁴Maxwell was appointed by Governor Gardner to replace Doughton and served following subsequent reappointments until June, 1942.

⁵Gill was appointed by Governor Broughton to replace Maxwell and served following his reappointment until his resignation effective July 1, 1949.

⁶Shaw was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Gill and served following his reappointment until his resignation in August, 1957.

⁷Currie was appointed by Governor Hodges to replace Shaw and served until his resignation in January, 1961.

⁸Johnson was appointed by Governor Sanford to replace Currie and served until April, 1964, when he was appointed to the Superior Court.

⁹High was appointed by Governor Sanford to replace Johnson and served until his resignation in January, 1965.

¹⁰Clayton was appointed by Governor Moore to serve as acting commissioner. He was later appointed commissioner and served following reappointment by Governor Scott on July 21, 1969 until his resignation effective December 31, 1971.

¹¹Jones was appointed by Governor Scott to replace Clayton and continued serving until Coble took office.

¹²Coble was appointed on June 8, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Jones.

¹³Lynch was appointed on January 10, 1977, to replace Coble.

¹⁴Powers was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Lynch.

¹⁵Justus was appointed May 1, 1990 by Governor Martin to replace Powers.

Department of Transportation

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) provides a system to transport people and goods effectively, efficiently and safely while rendering the highest level of service to the public.

The State Highway Commission and the Department of Motor Vehicles was combined to form the North Carolina Department of Transportation and Highway Safety by the Executive Organization Act of 1971. This act also created the North Carolina Board of Transportation. In 1979, the term "Highway Safety" was dropped from the department's name when the Highway Patrol Division was transferred to the newly-created Department of Crime Control and Public Safety.

The North Carolina Department of Transportation is headed by a secretary appointed by the governor. Legislation passed in 1973 designates the secretary as an ex-officio member and chair of the Board of Transportation. All transportation responsibilities, including aviation, ferry service, mass transit and rail, as well as highways and motor vehicles, are the responsibility of the department. The Board of Transportation, the chief policy-making body of the department, awards all highway contracts and sets transportation priorities. The staff executes the initiatives of the board and is responsible for day-to-day operations.

□ ***Division of Highways:*** The Division of Highways administers state road planning, design, construction and maintenance programs and policies established by the Board of Transportation. North Carolina's highway program uses available resources to construct, maintain and operate an efficient, economical and safe transportation network. This division is responsible for the upkeep of the largest state-maintained highway system in the country. It utilizes both state and federal funds in its road improvement program.

The division has a long history of service to North Carolina. As the 20th century approached, the need for better roads became increasingly apparent to most North Carolinians. Railroads simply could not provide the internal trade and travel connections required by an ambitious people in an expanding economy. The beginning of the "Good Roads" movement was hesitant, but it sparked a transportation revolution that would serve North Carolina's interests and bring many benefits to citizens who supported the system through their taxes.

Modern road building in North Carolina may have begun in 1879 with the General Assembly's passage of the Mecklenburg Road Law. The statute was intended as a general state law, but as worded, applied only to Mecklenburg County. It allowed the county to build roads with financing from a property tax, and required four days labor of all males between the ages of 18 and 45.

The author of the legislation, Captain S.B. Alexander, saw his bill repealed, then re-enacted in 1883, as growing numbers of people acknowledged the need for better roads. By 1895, most of the state's progressive counties had established tax-based road building plans.

As the new century neared, interest in better roads spread from the mountains to the coast. A Good Roads Conference in 1893 attracted more than 100 business and government leaders from throughout North Carolina. They organized the North Carolina Road Improvement Association and promoted meetings the following year in Chapel Hill, Raleigh and Charlotte. Before 1900, most decisions concerning transportation were dictated by immediate local needs. Little thought was given to long-range transportation goals on a statewide basis. The concept of a statewide system existed only in the minds of a few visionary people. Well into the new century, state policy was limited to assisting counties in meeting transportation needs.

Fortunately, there were emerging leaders who could look beyond county boundaries, practical people who had the conviction, determination and know-how to match their vision. These leaders knew that good transportation had a place among the state's top priorities and labored to make North Carolina's highway system one of the best in the country.

In 1913, Governor Locke Craig took office. He led the call for good roads and established the State Highway Commission in 1915. Because of his efforts, Governor Craig would be the first chief executive to be called "The Good Roads Governor." Many other individuals labored for better roads during this crucial period. Three whose names would rank high on any "honor roll" of North Carolina transportation pioneers were Dr. J. A. Holmes, Colonel Joseph Hyde Pratt and Harriet Morehead Berry. Each was associated with the North Carolina Economic and Geological Survey -- described as the "cutting edge" of the roads movement in this state. Each headed the North Carolina Good Roads Association during the two critical decades in which that association led the struggle for better roads across North Carolina.

Holmes was a driving force behind the good roads movement long before the development of organized efforts to promote the cause. He was a prime mover in establishing the Good Roads Association and served as its first executive secretary. Pratt succeeded Holmes as head of both the Geological Survey and the Good Roads Association. He preached road building at reasonable cost and urged counties to borrow money for that purpose. His advice was followed. Counties issued a total of \$84.5 million in road construction bonds before the practice was halted in 1927.

Yet, Pratt's most important contribution to North Carolina may have been bringing Harriet M. "Hattie" Berry of Chapel Hill into the association of

good roads advocates. Miss Berry quickly became an uncompromising force in the campaign. She pushed for establishment of a State Highway Commission and, in 1915, helped draft legislation designed to establish and maintain a statewide highway system. The bill was defeated, but Hattie Berry was not. She mounted a campaign that carried into 89 counties and, in 1919, when the bill was reintroduced, Miss Berry appeared before the legislature to answer any lingering questions. When the final vote came, the decision was not whether to build roads, but what kind of roads to build. The foundation has been laid. The "Good Roads State" would now become a reality.

This pivotal point in the State's transportation history came with the decision to accept debt as a means of getting better highways. It began slowly at the county level in New Hanover, Mecklenburg and Guilford counties. The era of building roads using whatever money happened to be at hand and a day of required labor from each able-bodied man faded. In its place rose a sophisticated enterprise of structured funding and complex engineering. For the first time in North Carolina history, planning became part of the highway building and maintenance programs.

Road-building swept the entire state through the mid-1920s. Following passage of the Highway Act of 1921, almost 6,000 miles of highway were built in a four-year period. The aggressive leadership of Governor Cameron Morrison and other transportation advocates helped fuel the drive to improve transportation in North Carolina, as did public approval of a \$50 million bond issue. During the Depression years of the early 1930s, however, highway construction ground to a halt. Some state leaders began looking to the Highway Fund as a possible source of money to meet other public service needs, a potentially devastating course for the highway system. It was at this critical time that the state, under the leadership of Governor O. Max Gardner, assumed responsibility for all county roads and an allocation of \$16 million was made for maintenance.

By 1933, the Depression had carried North Carolina into a dark period. The precarious state of the economy, coupled with the state's assumption of financial responsibility for public schools, prompted state leaders to use highway funds for non-highway purposes. As the economy began to recover later in the decade, the General Assembly recognized the damage caused to the roads system by years of neglect and allocated \$3 million in emergency funds for bridge repair in 1935. Later in the session, more comprehensive action was taken to restore the financial stability of the road program. For the next five years, North Carolina measured up fully to its growing reputation as the "Good Roads State." As state revenues continued to rise, stretches of a new highway were constructed.

The outbreak of World War II again brought a halt to construction. This

time, however, North Carolina's highway program appeared to benefit from the moratorium. The state, led by Governors J. Melville Broughton and Gregg Cherry, used funds produced by the accelerated wartime economy to pay off highway debts. When Cherry left office, all debts had either been eliminated or money had been set aside to meet obligations. Despite the interruption of the war years, North Carolina's road building progress from 1937 to 1950 was dramatic. Road mileage during the period rose from 58,000 to 64,000 miles. It was generally conceded, however, that one important area of transportation had been neglected -- secondary roads. North Carolina led the nation in use of school buses. The state also ranked second in the number of small, family farms. But little cause existed for pride in the condition of school bus routes and farm-to-market roads.

In his campaign for governor in 1948, Kerr Scott rebuked his primary opponent, Charles Johnson, for advocating a \$100 million secondary roads bond issue. After defeating Johnson, Scott reassessed the situation and again concluded that his opponent had been wrong in suggesting a \$100 million bond issue. Scott instead requested \$200 million from the state's voters. Despite strong opposition from urban leaders, the bond issue was approved. Work began immediately to pave thousands of miles of rural roads that previously had been impassable in bad weather. By the end of the Scott administration, construction promised in the bond project was 94 percent complete.

Neither the proposal to borrow money for road building nor popular support of the proposal was surprising. Borrowing money to improve roads and paying the debt with road-use taxes had become a tradition in North Carolina. During the 1920s, the state had passed four bond issues totaling \$16.8 million. The Scott bond issue added \$200 million to that total. In Governor Dan Moore's administration, voters approved a \$300 million issue. In 1977, Governor James B. Hunt Jr. proposed a second \$300 million bond issue and voters approved the bond issue.

The structure of the state's transportation programs have evolved through the years to make the program more credible and responsive to the state's needs. In 1971, the General Assembly combined the State Highway Commission and the Department of Motor Vehicles to form the Department of Transportation and Public Safety. The reorganization encouraged the new department to adopt a more modern planning system. In 1973, Governor Jim Holshouser proposed the "Seven-Year Transportation Plan," which later became the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP). The TIP is a planned and programmed schedule of the state's major highway construction that balances projected construction costs against anticipated revenues. The TIP is updated

annually to add new projects and adjust priorities.

The N.C. Board of Transportation makes final decisions on new projects and priorities each year after local officials and interested citizens express views and make recommendations on their future highway needs. This approach to meeting North Carolina's transportation needs has expanded to include aviation and public transportation projects. Other changes also improved reliability and responsiveness. Under Governor Bob Scott, the Board of Transportation expanded to 24 members and during the Holshouser administration, the department moved to formulate funding for some transportation improvements.

In 1986, the General Assembly passed Governor Jim Martin's "Roads to the Future" program. The legislation was designed to produce \$240 million a year in additional revenues by Fiscal Year 1991-1992. These funds were to be used to bolster or improve the maintenance and safety on the state's highways. An additional \$30 million was set aside to begin a program of state-funded construction. Governor Martin also directed the Department to improve the reliability of the Transportation Improvement Program by more closely matching the program to anticipated revenues. In 1987, poor highway construction prospects caused the Martin Administration and the General Assembly to take a hard look at the transportation needs of North Carolina. In 1989, after much debate, the legislature approved a large and ambitious public works program - the Highway Trust Fund. The law calls for major construction to meet a wide variety of the State's needs. It provides for the completion of a 3,600-mile "Intrastate" system of four-lane roads across the state. When this system is completed, nearly all North Carolinians will live within 10 miles of a four-lane highway. The trust fund program also will improve 113 miles of interstate highways, help pave all the remaining dirt roads in the state, build loops and connector roads near seven major cities, and provide additional money to local governments for city street improvements. Funding for the program is provided by motor fuel and other highway use taxes.

At the beginning of the century, North Carolina was a state of relatively few, and incredibly poor roads. Only 5,200 miles of state roads existed in 1921. From that inauspicious beginning, the highway network has grown to more than 77,400 miles, the largest state-maintained system in the nation. Significantly, construction and maintenance of the system, from the beginning, has been supported exclusively by highway user tax revenues. North Carolina boasts 14,375 miles of primary highways (U.S. and N.C. Interstate) and 63,028 miles of rural secondary roads.

The most severe problem confronting transportation officials in North Carolina today is meeting the highway safety and maintenance demands

with a Highway Fund that is not able to keep pace with needs resulting from increased travel and traffic.

To address those needs, Governor Jim Hunt unveiled a bold new transportation plan in 1994. Transportation 2001 accelerates road construction and calls for completing key economic development highways. The program emphasizes paving secondary roads and eliminating a road maintenance backlog. Transportation 2001 also seeks to improve public transportation in North Carolina by making transit, rail, ferry, aviation and bicycling more efficient and user-friendly. Transportation 2001 has helped NCDOT increase its construction program by 20 percent and accelerate more than 400 projects statewide. This total includes construction of new interstates in North Carolina. Construction of I-26 from Asheville to the Tennessee border was moved up by five years. NCDOT completed and opened the nation's first sections of I-73 and I-74 in 1996. The interstate highways will improve access to our state for visitors coming from Virginia and South Carolina. When completed, I-73/74 will bring 325 miles of new interstate to North Carolina and will provide routing all the way from the Piedmont to the southeastern coast. The project brings an interstate-type highway to areas of North Carolina that have not previously had such access. It will also give undeveloped areas of the state an opportunity to boost their economies.

Another vital part of Transportation 2001 is its emphasis on key elements outlined in the Highway Trust Fund. Transportation 2001 and the new Highway Bond are two of the most significant developments in state transportation in recent memory. The Highway Bond passed both houses of the General Assembly and received the approval of voters in 1996. The bond allocates \$950 million to accelerate highway construction in North Carolina, \$500 million for construction of urban loops, \$300 million for construction of the intrastate system and \$150 million for paving secondary roads.

The transit portion of Transportation 2001 is already in high gear. The Transit 2001 Commission, whose members were appointed by Governor Hunt, spent 16 months researching North Carolina's public transportation needs and soliciting public input. The commission released a report with detailed recommendations in February, 1997. The highlights of the commission's recommendations included:

- ▶ Improving train speeds in the Raleigh-to-Charlotte rail corridor.
- ▶ Building community transportation systems.

- ▶ Increasing mobility for the elderly and persons with disabilities.
- ▶ Extending passenger train service to western North Carolina.

□ ***Division of Motor Vehicles:*** The Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) has more direct contact with citizens than any other state agency. This division serves more than 1.5 million drivers and registers more than six million vehicles each year.

The General Assembly created the State Department of Motor Vehicles in 1941 to consolidate services previously provided by the Secretary of State and the Department of Revenue. During the reorganization of the executive branch in 1971, the Department of Motor Vehicles became a division under the control of what is now the Department of Transportation. The Division of Motor Vehicles is comprised of six major sections which are expanding rapidly to better serve the needs of North Carolinians.

The 1980s and early 1990s brought some major changes to the Driver License Section. All offices were automated to promote a quick exchange of information and services. DMV also established a commercial driver license program, creating new testing and licensing standards for truckers. Six express drivers license offices in various locations throughout the state provide faster service for drivers not required to take the written or road tests.

The Vehicle Registration Section has computerized its branch offices, allowing agents to update license plates on a central computer, produce receipts by computer for collection and keep track of plates surrendered by non-insured vehicle owners.

In 1994, The DMV Enforcement Section began the Operation Rest Assured program to monitor rest areas. This program reminds travelers on North Carolina highways that DMV enforcement officers, along with other law enforcement agencies, have joined in an intense effort to increase patrols and make rest areas safer. The Enforcement Section also headed up a joint effort -- Operation Blue Flame -- between DMV, the Internal Revenue Service and the state departments of Revenue and Agriculture to stop fuel tax evasion. North Carolina is the first state to undertake this type of joint effort. In addition, the Enforcement Section operates a computer system that enables the DMV to keep statewide vehicle theft reports.

The Collision Reports Section is the official storehouse for state accident reports. All law enforcement agencies in North Carolina file reportable accidents with this section.

The International Registration Plan Section is responsible for issuing license plates to truckers who travel out-of-state. The section audits mileage and monitor truckers for appropriate insurance coverage.

The School Bus and Traffic Safety Section was recognized in 1991 as the nation's most outstanding state agency teaching defensive driving. This section trains school bus drivers and supplements a passenger safety training program for young students.

The strong emphasis on safety in the Division of Motor Vehicles' operations helps make North Carolina's roads among the safest in the nation. As the number of vehicles and drivers continue to grow, DMV strives to serve the public in a courteous, efficient and professional manner.

- ***Division of Aviation:*** North Carolina, the birthplace of modern aviation on December 17, 1903, has kept pace with advancement in that important field through the Division of Aviation. North Carolina has more than 15,500 licensed pilots and 6,500 registered civilian aircraft. In addition, all branches of the armed service have aviation facilities in North Carolina.

State government aviation functions first began in 1965 under the direction of the Department of Conservation and Development. In 1973, responsibility for aviation was transferred to the Department of Transportation. NCDOT's Division of Aviation was formally established one year later.

The Division of Aviation provides technical assistance and funding to help develop and improve air transportation service and safety throughout the state. In 1989, it began administering federal funds for almost all airports under the State Block Grant Program.

The original North Carolina Airport System Plan (NCASP) of 1979 was updated in 1992. The revised NCASP projects aviation activity and required airport requirements through 2010. The division currently works with 75 publicly-owned airports with three additional facilities under development. The NCASP recommended six new publicly-owned airports be constructed by 2010. In addition, there are more than 100 privately-owned airports that are open to the public.

An integral part of the aviation program is the Aeronautics Council, appointed by the governor with one representative from each congressional district plus two at-large members. The council serves as North Carolina's advisory board on grants and other aviation matters.

- ***Public Transportation Division:*** In North Carolina, where the population is widely dispersed and the majority of people live in small cities and rural communities, public transit plays an important role. Taking full

advantage of matching funds, the Public Transportation Division, established in 1975, coordinates programs and initiatives that support public transit in both urban and rural communities, as well as county-wide human service transportation and transit services for the elderly and disabled. The staff helps provide training for transit drivers across the state using a mobile, self-contained employee development center called "THE BUS." The division also promotes public transit as an alternative form of transportation that is safe, convenient, economical and environmentally sound, helping to reduce traffic congestion and improve air quality. Planning for regional public transit services is becoming increasingly important to help meet the demands of commuter traffic in larger metropolitan areas. In 1993, the Public Transportation Division helped to initiate the state's regional commuter bus service in the Triangle Area.

□ **Rail Division:** Railroads were the early backbone of North Carolina's transportation system and they continue to play a vital role in transporting passengers and freight in the state's transportation network. NCDOT began working in 1997 to promote, protect and improve the state's railroad system. The Rail Division administers a revitalization program to maintain service on light-density branch lines and purchase inactive rail corridors to protect them from abandonment and preserve them for future use. The division also administers a program that assists with construction of industrial access spurs.

In 1992, the U.S. Department of Transportation designated the Washington, D.C.-Raleigh-Charlotte rail corridor as one of five national future high-speed rail corridors. Efforts have begun to modernize the corridor through improvements to railroad tracks and stations that will allow higher-speed rail traffic and shorter travel times between Charlotte, Raleigh and the Northeast.

The Rail Division staff works with local communities and railroad companies to improve safety at railroad/highway intersections by using innovative new technologies and closing redundant or unsafe crossings. In partnership with Amtrak, the Rail Division provides, promotes and improves inter-city rail passenger service on the state-sponsored *Carolinian* and state-owned *Piedmont* trains.

□ **Ferry Division:** The Ferry Division is the second largest state-owned and operated ferry system in the United States and one of the oldest services provided by NCDOT. The state began subsidizing a few private ferry shuttle routes in 1934. The state transportation department started regular ferry service operations in 1947. Given division status in 1974, the Ferry Division owns and operates 25 vessels at 13 locations along North

Carolina's coast. It also maintains an in-house shipyard at Manns Harbor for all repair work.

The 13 operations support seven ferry routes that provide year-round transportation for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicle passengers. Thanks to a thriving tourist economy, as well as regular commuters, the division transports about 800,000 vehicles and 2 million passengers each year.

- ❑ ***Office of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation:*** Walking is the most common form of transportation in North Carolina and bicycling remains the fastest-growing mode of transportation. The General Assembly created the Bicycle Program in 1974, making it the oldest program of its kind in the nation. The Bicycle Program has since become an award-winning model for other states to follow. The Department of Transportation added a Pedestrian Program in 1992 in response to the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act.

The Office of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation works to ensure that North Carolina citizens have the best transportation choices available. The program provides technical assistance and funding to cities and towns throughout North Carolina for safe and desirable bicycle and pedestrian facilities, as well as comprehensive education and training opportunities in bicycle and pedestrian safety. The majority of the state's communities with populations exceeding 2,000 have become participants in these programs and interest continues to increase as citizens desire safer places to walk and bicycle.

- ❑ ***Beautification Program:*** The Office of Beautification encourages North Carolina citizens to take an active role in reducing litter along the roadways and in their communities. Since the Adopt-A-Highway Program began in 1988, more than 14,000 miles of state-maintained roads have been adopted by 7,000 volunteer groups and 200,000 participants. This active participation makes North Carolina's program the largest anti-littering effort of its kind in the nation and saves taxpayers \$3 million each year. Many groups now recycle the litter they pick up to further help the environment. Each year the department solicits volunteer support for an additional spring and fall cleanup campaign.

The Swat-A-Litterbug Program is a popular anti-littering educational effort. It gives every citizen the opportunity to be an active participant in keeping our highways clean. Citizens report littering incidents they observe and educational letters are sent to offenders.

- ❑ ***Scenic Byways Program:*** NCDOT has designated 38 scenic byways to give visitors and residents the opportunity to explore some of North

Carolina's finest less-traveled routes. The routes encompass North Carolina history, geography and culture, by taking motorists along cascading waterfalls, rich marshlands, sheer cliffs, outdoor dramas, aquariums, museums, old battlegrounds and state parks. Varying in length from three to 173 miles, the designated scenic byways cover more than 1,600 miles of North Carolina roadways.

- ❑ ***Work Zone Safety Program:*** This program is designed to increase the awareness of potential dangers to both motorists and workers in highway work zones. Its central theme is "Stay Alert." The program has developed a video specifically for the trucking industry that identifies the hazards of work zones from a trucker's eyes. Division staff make presentations to groups promoting the concept of safety in work zones. By constantly seeking new and innovative methods of communicating the safety message across the state, the program seeks to lower the number of accidents in highway work zones.

Boards and Commissions

Governor's Highway Beautification Council

North Carolina Aeronautics Council

North Carolina Bicycle Committee

North Carolina Board of Transportation

North Carolina Rail Council

For further information about the Department of Transportation, call:
(919) 733-2522

or visit the department's Web site at:
<http://www.dot.state.nc.us/>



E. Norris Tolson Secretary of Transportation

Early Years

Born in Tarboro on November 18, 1939, to Thomas L. and Effie Mae Proctor Tolson Sr.

Educational Background

South Edgecombe High School, 1958; B.S. in Crop Science and Agribusiness, N.C. State University, 1962.

Professional Background

Secretary, N.C. Department of Transportation, 1998-Present; Secretary, N.C. Department of Commerce, 1997-98; Vice-President, General Manager and Sales and Marketing Executive, E.I. DuPont, 1965-93.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1994-96.

Organizations

United Way; Lions Club; Community Policing Initiatives; Hospice and Home Health Care; Future Farmers of America.

Boards and Commissions

President and Chair, Executive Committee, N.C. State University College of Education and Psychology Foundation; Past National President, Student Subdivision, American Society of Agronomy; Past President, North Carolina Future Farmers of America; Member, Student Senate, N.C. State University; President and Vice-President, Student Body, N.C. State University; Board of Directors, Centura Bank.

Military Service

First Lieutenant, Counterintelligence Corps, U.S. Army, 1963-65.

Personal Information

Married, Betsy Faye Cobb of Edgecombe County. Three children and two grandchildren. Member and Certified Lay Speaker, United Methodist Church.

Secretaries of Transportation¹

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Fred M. Mills, Jr. ²	Anson	1971-1973
Bruce A. Lentz ³	Wake	1973-1974
Troy A. Doby ⁴ .....	.....	1974-1975
Jacob F. Alexander, Jr. ⁵	Rowan	1975-1976
G. Perry Greene, Sr. ⁶	Watauga	1976-1977
Thomas W. Bradshaw, Jr. ⁷	Wake	1977-1981
William R. Roberson, Jr. ⁸	Beaufort	1981-1985
James E. Harrington ⁹	Wake	1985-1989
Thomas J. Harrelson ¹⁰	Brunswick	1989-1993
R. Samuel Hunt, III	Alamance	1993-1995
Garland Garrett	Wake	1995-1998
E. Norris Tolson	Edgecombe	1998-Present

¹The Executive Organization Act of 1971 created the "Department of Transportation and Highway Safety" with provision for a "secretary" appointed by the governor. In 1977 "Highway Safety" was dropped.

²Mills was appointed by Governor Scott.

³Lentz was appointed on January 5, 1973, by Governor Holshouser to replace Mills. He resigned June 30, 1974, following his appointment as Secretary of Administration.

⁴Doby was appointed on July 1, 1974, by Governor Holshouser to replace Lentz. He resigned April 25, 1975.

⁵Alexander was appointed on April 25, 1975, by Governor Holshouser to replace Doby. He resigned effective April 20, 1976.

⁶Greene was appointed on April 20, 1976, by Governor Holshouser to replace Alexander.

⁷Bradshaw was appointed on January 10, 1977, by Governor Hunt to replace Greene. He resigned effective June 30, 1981.

⁸Roberson was appointed July 1, 1981, to replace Bradshaw.

⁹Harrington was appointed January 7, 1985, by Governor Martin to replace Roberson.

¹⁰Harrelson was appointed by Governor Martin on December 15, 1989 to replace Harrington.

Office of the State Controller

In 1986, the Office of the State Controller (OSC) was created by the General Assembly. The agency's head, the State Controller, is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the General Assembly for a seven-year term. Farris W. Womack was North Carolina's first state controller and served from February, 1987, to 1988. Fred Wesley Talton served from 1988 to 1993. The current state controller, Edward Renfrow, took office on July 21, 1993.

The State Controller is the state's chief financial officer and manages the North Carolina Accounting System (NCAS). The State Controller prescribes policies and procedures that support the NCAS and accomplish financial reporting and management of the state's financial entity. The purpose of the NCAS is to maintain, for the benefit of central and agency managers, timely, reliable, accurate, consistent and complete financial, budgetary and management information on North Carolina state government. Two major divisions comprise the Office of the State Controller:

- ❑ ***Financial Systems Division:*** The Financial Systems Division designs, develops, implements and maintains the policies, procedures and software that form the North Carolina Accounting System (NCAS). It provides agency implementation, functional and technical systems administration, client support, and maintenance of NCAS. NCAS uses GEAC Enterprise Service (formerly Dun & Bradstreet Services, Inc. MARS/G "E" series) financial software that provides General Ledger, Budgetary Control, Purchasing, Inventory, Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Fixed Assets, Project Tracking and Financial Controller database modules. NCAS provides information access through the use of the mainframe-based, on-line, real-time inquiries, the GEAC Information Expert report generator, Report Management Distribution System on-line report viewing and printing and client/server-based SmartStream Decision Support System.

- ❑ ***Statewide Accounting Division:*** The Statewide Accounting Division administers day-to-day and procedural control of agencies using NCAS. The division establishes and provides systems control over NCAS to ensure that all financial transactions are entered, balanced and reconciled. This division also researches technical accounting standards and incorporates these standards into its financial reporting. Statewide accounting provides daily, monthly, quarterly and annual reporting on the financial condition and results of operations of the state. Another major responsibility involves administering the statewide cash management program,

which includes statewide appropriation and allotment control. Statewide Accounting operates a central payroll system, a Flexible Benefit Program and provides tax compliance, cost allocation and disbursing services to state agencies.

The Office of the State Controller's Business Services provides administrative support for the agency primarily in terms of fiscal and human resource management activities. Fiscal activities include recommending and administering all fiscal policies within OSC and accounting for all fiscal activity in accordance with the requirements of the Office of State Budget and Management, the Office of the State Controller and the Office of the State Auditor. Personnel activities include planning and administering a comprehensive human resources program in accordance with N.C. General Statute 126 and applicable federal statutes governing equal opportunity and salary administration.

For more information about the Office of the State Controller, call:
(919) 981-5454

or visit the department's Web site at:
<http://www.osc.state.nc.us/OSC/>



Edward Renfrow

State Controller

Early Years

Born in Johnston County, September 17, 1940, to Donnie T. and Illamae (Lewis) Renfrow.

Educational Background

Graduate, Clayton High School, 1958; Associate Degree in Business Administration with Accounting Major, Hardbarger Junior College; continued education through courses at Atlantic Christian College, Duke University and East Carolina University through Johnston Technical College.

Professional Background

Accountant, Edward Renfrow & Co. (1962-1980)

Political Activities

State Controller, 1993-Present; Special Advisor To The Governor Of North Carolina, January, 1993-July, 1993; State Auditor, 1981-1993 (elected 1980, re-elected 1984, 1988); Served in N.C. Senate 1974-80; Treasurer, N.C. Democratic Executive Committee, 1973-1974; N.C. Chair, Democratic National Telethon, 1972-73. Member, Democratic Party.

Organizations

National State Auditors Association (Past President, 1985-1986); National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers (President 1990-91); Governmental Finance Officers Association; Former Member, National Intergovernmental Audit Forum, Southeastern Intergovernmental Audit Forum (Past Chair 1987-88); N.C. Society of Accountants (President, 1972-73; First President, Scholarship Fund, 1973-74); National Society of Public Accountants (seminar speaker); Phi Theta Phi Fraternity; Former member, Raleigh Hosts Lions Club; American Legion Post N71; Former Member, Smithfield-Selma Chamber of Commerce (First Vice President, 1974); Lifetime Honorary Member, N.C. Retired Peace Officers Association.

Boards and Commissions

Former member, N.C. Council of State; Capitol Planning Commission, Local Government Commission, Information Technology Commission, N.C. Wildlife

Federation Board of Directors, Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Task Force on Pension Accounting and Reporting (1984-92); Member, U.S. General Accounting Office's Auditing Standards Advisory Council (1985-88); former Chair of Board of Trustees, Firemen's & Rescue Squad Workers' Pension Fund; Community College Advisory Council, 1977-78; Study Committee to Rewrite N.C. Game Laws, 1977-1979; N.C. Wildlife Commission, 1977-79; Study Commission to Recodify Community College Laws, 1977-79; Commission on Public School Laws 1977; Governor's Commission on Public School Finance, 1978; N.C. Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission, 1978-80.

Military Service

Served N.C. National Guard, Specialist 4th Class, 1962-66; Presently an Honorary Member.

Honors and Awards

Received Distinguished Service Award, Smithfield Jaycees, 1974; Boss of the Year Award, 1975; N.C. Wildlife Federation's Governor's Award for Conservation Legislator of the Year, 1977 and 1979; Community Leader of America Award, 1971; Tar Heel of the Week, March 10, 1985.

Personal Information

Married, Rebecca (Becky) Stephenson, December 4, 1960; Children: Candace Elaine and Elizabeth Paige. Member, Smithfield First Baptist Church; Former Member, Sharon Baptist Church; Chair, Deacon Board, (two terms); Sunday School Teacher; Member, General Board of Baptist State Convention, 1970-74; Past Treasurer, Johnston Baptist Association.

State Controllers

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Farris W. Womack		1987-1988
Fred Wesley Talton	Wake	1988-1993
Edward Renfrow	Johnston	1993-Present

State Board of Elections

The framework of North Carolina's election laws was constructed in 1901. The statute governing primary elections dates from 1916. North Carolina enacted a version of the Australian Ballot in 1929 and the General Assembly passed the Corrupt Practices Act in 1931. The legislature revised the state's election laws substantially in 1933. The most recent major change in North Carolina election laws came in July, 1994, when the North Carolina General Assembly adopted N.C. General Statute Article 7A. This legislation places North Carolina in compliance with the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA).

The 1965 General Assembly authorized a seven-member commission to study and analyze the state's election procedures and ordered the commission to draft legislation that would clarify and simplify state election laws. Alex K. Brock was appointed as the first Executive Secretary-Director of the State Board of Elections and served from 1965 until 1993. The 1967 General Assembly adopted the changes recommended by the 1965 commission almost without alteration. After the 1967 recodification, the state developed North Carolina's uniform loose-leaf registration system, which replaced the old unmanageable bound book system. Along with these new sophistications came the important audit trail to ensure the voters that elections were virtually free from fraud.

In 1969 the General Assembly enacted a requirement that all 100 counties in North Carolina adopt full-time registration offices. This accomplishment required, for the first time ever in North Carolina history, that all counties operate an office for the specific purpose of administering election laws and registering voters.

North Carolina implemented a uniform municipal election code in 1971. This act guaranteed that state voters need only register one time at one place to qualify to vote in any election in which they were eligible to vote. Prior to the adoption of the code, voters were registered on as many as five different sets of books.

The General Assembly made the State Board of Elections an independent agency in 1974. As an independent state agency, it does not come under the jurisdiction of any other department headed by an elected official. All members on the State Board of Elections are appointed by the governor for a term of four years. State law forbids more than three members of the same political party serving on the five-member board at any time. This requirement makes North Carolina's Board of Elections the only such state elections agency where bipartisan membership is mandated by law.

The State Board of Elections appoints all 100 county boards of elections, which are comprised of three members. State law requires that both major political parties be represented on the county boards. Each county board has a supervisor of elections who serves as the administrative head of the board of elections

and guides the election process in each county. The supervisor is selected by nomination to the State Board's Executive Secretary-Director, who must approve both the hiring and dismissal of each supervisor.

The State Board of Elections conducts annual training sessions for members and supervisors of county boards of elections to prepare them in turn to conduct training sessions for precinct officials in their respective counties. These training sessions must be held once during each odd-numbered year before the municipal election held in the county. They must also be held once during each even-numbered year before the first partisan primary and once during each even-numbered year after the partisan primaries, but before the general election.

The state board supervises all elections conducted in any county, special district or municipality in North Carolina. There are 100 counties, more than 500 municipalities and approximately 1,200 special districts in North Carolina. The state board develops rules and regulations that govern each election. Those rules and regulations include procedures for processing protests and complaints resulting either before or after an election. Protests must first be filed with the county board of elections of the county in which the protest originates. Filing is followed by a public hearing on the complaint and a decision to either uphold or deny the complaint. Any party to the original complaint may appeal a decision rendered by a county board of elections to the State Board of Elections for review or further proceedings. If sufficient evidence of fraud, election irregularities or violations is discovered through public hearings, the board may order a new primary, general or special election.

The State Board of Elections determines the form and content of ballots, instruction sheets, abstract and return forms, certificates of election and other forms used in primaries and general elections. State law requires the board to print ballots that are distributed to all counties. The state board must certify all voting equipment.

The board recommends any necessary or advisable changes in the administration of primaries and general elections to the governor and the General Assembly of North Carolina. The State Board of Elections undertakes various other duties and responsibilities. In 1994, the state board successfully initiated mail-in voter registration, a procedure that simplified the voter registration process for all North Carolinians. An agency voter registration program followed in January, 1995. This program allows citizens to register to vote when receiving various agency services. The board provides registration forms to more than 500 designated voter registration sites throughout the state. These forms can be completed at a designated voter registration location or mailed to the appropriate county board of elections.

The State Board of Elections also administers the Campaign Reporting Act. Enacted in 1974, this law limits contributions and expenditures to and by political parties and political action committees. The Campaign Reporting Division of

the State Board of Elections receives registration applications from political action committees, political parties, candidates and all others involved in making contributions to or making expenditures on behalf of political parties and candidates. The law requires that periodic reports be filed with the Campaign Reporting Division, after which they must be audited. Late filers are assessed a daily penalty. If the report is still delinquent after five days, the office submits all relevant material to the appropriate district attorney, who is required to prosecute the violator.

For more information about the State Board of Elections, call:
(919) 733-7173

or visit the board's Web site at:
<http://www.sboe.state.nc.us/SBOE/>



Gary O. Bartlett

Executive Director/Secretary

Early Years

Born in Goldsboro, Wayne County, June 27, 1954, to Oz and Carolyn (Lassiter) Bartlett.

Educational Background

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, B.A., 1976, History.

Professional Background

Executive Secretary/Director, State Board of Elections, 1993-Present; Legislative Assistant to Congressman H. Martin Lancaster, 1990-93; Managing Agent for Weil Enterprises, 1983-90; Oz Bartlett, Inc., Masonry Contractors, 1976-82.

Honors and Awards

Goldsboro Young Man of the Year Award, 1981; J. Albert House Award, 1977; God and Country Award, 1968.

Personal Information

Married, Mary Elizabeth Howard, May 21, 1995. Member, First Christian Church of Goldsboro.

Office of Administrative Hearings

During its 1985 session, the General Assembly rewrote the State Administrative Procedure Act (APA). This act is now codified as Chapter 150B of the General Statutes. Enacted in 1974, the Administrative Procedure Act (then Chapter 150A) was intended to safeguard citizens' interests by establishing for most state administrative agencies uniform procedures for:

- ▶ Adopting, centrally filing and publishing agency rules.
- ▶ Hearing and deciding contested cases before those agencies.
- ▶ Judicially reviewing agency decisions.

The Administrative Procedure Act is not the source of any agency's rule-making and decision-making powers. It restricts and the scope of powers that state law grants to state agencies. It defines their functions or directs them to carry out specified activities.

The 1985 action of the General Assembly reflected a legislative consensus that state executive branch agencies had too often exceeded the powers given them by the General Assembly. Legislators were particularly concerned that agencies were adopting rules not authorized by statute and imposing criminal penalties through enforcement of rules that the General Assembly had not authorized. The 1985 act also reflected the reality that merging the roles of investigator, prosecutor, and judge in a single administrative agency could lead to fundamental injustice. The General Assembly sought to curtail agency powers substantially and placed the exercise of those powers (which are, in fact, a delegation of legislative authority) under closer scrutiny by rewriting the Administrative Procedures Act significantly.

The director of the Office of Administrative Hearings is appointed to a four-year term by the Chief Justice of the N.C. Supreme Court and serves as North Carolina's chief administrative law judge. The director appoints administrative law judges who may be removed only for just cause under the State Personnel Act.

The Office of Administrative Hearings is an independent agency equivalent to a principal department of state government, as provided for by the Constitution of North Carolina. As it is independent of all other agencies the office must carry out all of the administrative functions of any governmental agency, including personnel, budget, payroll, purchase and contract, and computer systems operation, as well as its operating missions. The administration and operations of the office are performed by the following sections:

- ❑ ***Administrative Staff:*** The Administrative Staff performs ministerial activities involved in personnel, purchasing, payroll, budget, and public relations.
- ❑ ***Adjudicative Staff:*** The Adjudicative Staff consists of the chief administrative law judge, who is also the agency's director, and eight administrative law judges responsible for conducting hearings on various grievable issues covered under G.S. 150B.
- ❑ ***Hearings Staff:*** The Hearings Staff administers the contested case hearing provisions, the processing of cases and the collection, coding and tabulation of data related to cases.
- ❑ ***Rules Staff:*** The Rules Staff performs administrative and technical work in the compilation, production and publication of the North Carolina Register and the North Carolina Administrative Code.
- ❑ ***Civil Rights Staff:*** The Civil Rights Division conducts investigations and seeks resolutions of discrimination cases deferred by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

These employees staff programs in the following divisions:

- ❑ ***Hearings Division:*** One of the duties assigned to the Office of Administrative Hearings is to provide a source of independent hearing officers to preside in administrative cases and prevent the commingling of legislative, executive and judicial functions in the administrative process. It is given the judicial power necessary to carry out these functions.

By creating a group of independent administrative law judges to serve as hearing officers, North Carolina was the tenth state to adopt what is known as a central panel system. Only California, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Tennessee and Washington preceded North Carolina in adopting the central panel system. Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming have since created similar central panels and agencies.

When a dispute with a state agency involving a person's rights, duties or privileges -- including a license or a monetary penalty -- cannot be resolved informally, the person may initiate a contested case by filing a petition for a contested case hearing. This dispute resolution process is open to individual citizens, businesses and other state agencies. North

Carolina's executive branch has 25 primary state departments and 38 occupational licensing boards. Except for a few agencies that are exempted from the Administrative Procedures Act, Chapter 150B applies to all agencies, boards and commissions of state government. It does not, however, apply to county or municipal governments.

- ❑ **Rules Division:** The Rules Division administers Article 2A of the Administrative Procedure Act (G.S. 150B), which provides for a uniform procedure for the adoption of rules as well as for the publication of the *North Carolina Register* and the *North Carolina Administrative Code*. All state agencies, with minor exceptions, must follow the uniform procedure for conducting public rule-making hearings, adopting proposed rules and filing the adopted rules for codification. Public notification of agency rule-making hearings occurs through a notice published in the *North Carolina Register*.

The register is published semi-monthly and contains information relating to agency, executive, legislative and judicial actions required by or affecting Chapter 150B. It includes all required notices and the text of proposed administrative rules and amendments. After formal adoption and approval by the Rules Review Commission, the rule is filed for codification in the *North Carolina Administrative Code*. This code is a compilation and index of the administrative rules of 26 state departments and 41 occupational licensing boards.

- ❑ **Civil Rights Division:** The Civil Rights Division administers cases filed under Section 706 of the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Act. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) has likewise designated the Office of Administrative Hearings as the 706 deferral agency. A work-sharing agreement between the Office of Administrative Hearings and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission sets forth the responsibilities of the respective agencies in handling deferred discrimination charges. This division investigates and attempts to resolve allegations of discrimination against state employees or applicants for state employment through negotiation.

For more information about the Office of Administrative Hearings, call:
(919) 733-2691

or visit the office's Web site at:
<http://www.state.nc.us/OAH/>

Office of State Personnel

North Carolina's state government did not have a systematic or uniform personnel system prior to 1925. There was no equality or consistency in the administration of personnel policies. The General Assembly appropriated money in a lump sum to each agency and agency heads allocated it for operating expenses and salaries. Each agency set pay rates for its workers until 1907, when the legislature assumed authority over personnel matters, including acting on pay increases for individual employees. In 1921, the General Assembly turned salary administration over to the governor and the Council of State, resulting in the establishment of a "Salary Standardization Board."

In 1925, the General Assembly established a five-member Salary and Wage Commission. The Commission found that in addition to inequitable salaries, there was a lack of uniformity among the various state government agencies in office hours, leave, holidays and job entrance requirements. The commission set classifications for all positions, grouped positions with similar duties together and established minimum and maximum salary ranges. Agency heads determined salaries. A 1931 law abolished the Salary and Wage Commission and established a Department of Personnel within the Office of the Governor to handle classification, compensation and personnel policies. In 1933, these duties were transferred to the Budget Bureau and the Department of Personnel was abolished. From 1933 to 1949, with no staff to deal exclusively with personnel problems, a great disparity in personnel standards once again developed between agencies.

In 1938 a Supervisor of Merit Examinations was appointed to prepare a classification plan and administer examinations for the N.C. Unemployment Compensation Commission as required by the Social Security Act of 1935. The act was amended in 1939 to include merit system coverage for other state agencies subsidized by federal funds. A Merit System Council was formed to administer federal regulations and policies regarding competitive examinations, job standards and pay.

The State Personnel Act of 1949 established a State Personnel Department with a personnel council and a director. The law also required each agency to designate a personnel officer. From 1939 until 1965, the Merit System Council and the State Personnel Department operated independently of one another. In 1965, the General Assembly passed a new State Personnel Act that consolidated the two agencies and created a seven-member State Personnel Board. Between 1965 and 1975, a number of revisions and additions were made to the act. The General Assembly significantly revised the act in February, 1976, to provide for a seven-member commission, rather than a board. The new commission issued binding corrective orders in employee grievance appeals procedures.

The Office of State Personnel's (OSP) serves the interests of state employees; manages programs established by the governor, the General Assembly and the State Personnel Commission; and provides specific services to the general public. OSP seeks recommendations and input from the Personnel Roundtable, which is made up of all agency and university personnel officers. The roundtable meets at least three times a year to review and discuss new or revised personnel policies. Numerous other statewide committees representing various disciplines concentrate on specific subject areas. Public hearings are held before the State Personnel Commission (SPC) meetings for further input and discussion of proposed policies. OSP exercises its powers under the State Personnel Act (General Statute 126). It is the administrative arm of the State Personnel Commission, a seven-member group appointed by the Governor. The SPC establishes policies and procedures governing personnel programs and employment practices for approximately 83,700 employees covered by the State Personnel Act and over 34,200 local government employees in federal grant-in-aid programs that are subject to the federal standards for a merit system of personnel administration.

The State Personnel Director leads the Office of State Personnel and its staff of personnel professionals. The director advises the governor, elected and appointed department heads and university chancellors on personnel policies. The director also participates in cabinet and executive cabinet meetings. He or she meets with legislative members, professional groups and employee groups to promote sound personnel management practices. The director serves in national professional organizations as the representative of North Carolina state government. The director and senior staff members develop new policies or revise existing policies and procedures based on acceptable principles of personnel administration and applying the best methods established by government and private industry. A staff of approximately 110 employees carries out the services and programs of the Office of State Personnel:

❑ ***Director's Office:*** The office provides guidance on personnel system policies, guidelines, procedures and programs to legislators, managers, supervisors and agency personnel staff. Other responsibilities include monitoring personnel problems within state government, as well as federal laws and policies affecting personnel administration and ratified bills of the N.C. General Assembly. The office administers the Performance Management Programs. Policy development, interpretation and coordination of all personnel policies which impact human resource functions are provided for state agencies and universities through this office. Coordination and action on substantially equivalent personnel system requests from local governments are also provided.

❑ ***Administrative Services Division:*** This division administers and revises

policies pertaining to salary, leave, holidays and other conditions of employment. The Personnel Management Information System (PMIS), an on-line database system, provides a means for generating various management reports. The division also provides OSP's systematic administration and budget control and manages the Credentials Verification Program. Temporary Solutions, which provides short-term employees for clerical and professional needs, is also managed through this division.

- ❑ ***Employee and Management Development Division:*** This division provides a variety of training programs, including management and supervisory skills development, computer technology and the Pre-Retirement Employees' Planning Program (PREPARE). The division serves as the central training agency for state government and works collaboratively with department and university training coordinators to develop training systems. It provides every state agency with the capacity to train middle managers and supervisors to competently manage their employees and to plan, develop and implement a professional skills program that addresses employee development needs common to all state government departments and universities. The division also coordinates and manages the Governor's Awards for Excellence service awards and statewide employee and management publications. The division's media section provides consultation and some technical assistance with media production upon request and as time permits.
- ❑ ***Employee Risk Control Services:*** This division, through the Workplace Requirements Program and State Government Workers' Compensation Program, provides staff services for the development, implementation and monitoring of agency participation in programs involving workplace safety and health and workers' compensation. It provides technical assistance to agencies and education for employees through other resources in state government. The division seeks to eliminate exposure to unsafe conditions and work practices and to return employees to productive employment in a consistent and cost effective manner when injuries or illnesses do occur on the job. The Unemployment Insurance Cost Control and NC Flex, the statewide flexible benefits program, are also administered by this division.
- ❑ ***Employee Services Division:*** This division provides administrative support to the State Personnel Commission by preparing and managing the case docket of contested employee grievance cases received from the Office of Administrative Hearings. The division advises the commission and prepares final decisions and orders in such cases. The division also

advises management and employees on the grievance procedures process, wage and hour laws and statutes affecting re-employment. This division is concerned with statutory priorities for veterans' preference, internal promotion, the return of policy-makers to career service and reductions in force. The Employee Services director serves as OSP's liaison with the General Assembly. The liaison tracks personnel and benefits legislation that may affect state employees. The division director also keeps OSP management apprised of legislative impacts and progress. The State Employees' Assistance Program, a comprehensive management support system focusing on resolving personal issues that impact adversely on overall productivity, is also housed here.



Equal Opportunity Services: This division strives to help state government make maximum use of all its human resources; create a bias-free environment; assist state government to develop a personnel system which provides each employee individual opportunities; and create a work force that reflects the diversity of North Carolina's citizenry using specialized program services as a catalyst for change. The division assesses state agencies and universities to determine the effectiveness of their Equal Employment Opportunity programs in attracting, retaining and developing a diverse work force at all occupational levels. Specialized programs include the EEO Institute, the Positive Emphasis Program, the Model Cooperative Education Program, the New Horizons Program, Sexual Harassment Training and Together We Make It Work.



Position Management Division: Position Management establishes and maintains position classification and pay systems for approximately 83,600 positions subject to the State Personnel Act. The program ensures equitable and competitive classification and pay relationships for positions based upon the type and level of work and labor market demands. It analyzes, consults and negotiates individual position action requests submitted from a variety of agencies and universities statewide.

For more information about the Office of State Personnel, call:
(919) 733-7108

For more information on the Employee Assistance Program, call:
(800) 543-7327

You can visit the office's Web site at:
<http://www.osp.state.nc.us/OSP/>

Ronald G. Penny

State Personnel Director

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, N.C., August 2, 1953, to Leon J. Penny and the late Ernestine E. Penny.

Educational Background

Ligon High School; University of Delaware; N.C. A&T State University; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law.

Professional Background

Senior Managing Partner, Penny & Barnes Law Firm; Lecturer and Legal Counsel to the Chancellor of Elizabeth City State University; Attorney, E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Inc.; Agricultural Economic Intern, N.C. Department of Agriculture; Economic Researcher, U.S. Agency for International Development, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.; Quality Control Intern, Mead Corporation; Radio Announcer; Loading Dock Worker; Tax Auditor.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Chapter, International Personnel Management Association; State Personnel System Study Commission; Committee on Governor's Conferences on Library and Information Services; Governor's Committee on Data Processing and Information Systems.

Organizations

N.C. Bar; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; Admitted to Practice in the following Courts: U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals; U.S. District Court for the Middle and Eastern Districts of N.C.; U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of N.C.; N.C. Supreme Court and all inferior Courts of N.C.; NAACP; Eastern N.C. Black Bar Association; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.; Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Elizabeth City Jaycees; Pasquotank County Improvement Association; Chair, Board of Directors, Legal Services of the Coastal Plains; Board of Advisors, Duke University Lead Program; Elizabeth City Morning Rotary Club; River City Development Corporation; Mayor's Task Force on Drugs; Mayor's Advisory Committee; Elizabeth City-Camden Chamber of Commerce.

Honors and Awards

Omega Psi Phi Citizen of the Year; Jaycee Spring Board Award; NAACP Pasquotank County Community Service Award; Omega Psi Phi Merit Award for

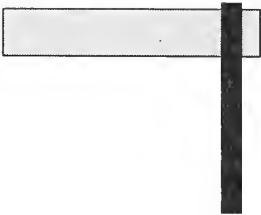
Community Service; Outstanding Young Man of the Year; Who's Who in the Southeast; Cornerstore Missionary Baptist Church Man of the Year; Alpha Phi Alpha Martin Luther King, Jr. Award; State NAACP Service Award; First Place Oralist Mandatory Moot Court Competition (criminal law division); Graduated Summa Cum Laude, N.C. A&T State University; Who's Who; Alpha Chi Honor Society; Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society.

Personal Information

Married, Carolyn McKay Penny. Child: Ronald G. Penny, Jr.

State Directors of Personnel

<u>Name</u>	<u>Residence</u>	<u>Term</u>
Henry Hilton	Wake	1949-1950
John W. McDevitt	Wake	1950-1961
Edwin S. Lanier	Wake	1962-1962
Walter E. Fuller	Wake	1962-1963
John L. Allen	Wake	1964-1965
Claude Caldwell	Wake	1965-1974
Al Boyles	Wake	1974-1976
Harold H. Webb	Wake	1977-1985
Richard V. Lee	Mecklenburg	1985-1993
Ronald G. Penny	Pasquotank	1993-Present



The State Legislature

The General Assembly is the oldest governmental body in North Carolina. According to tradition, a “legislative assembly of free holders” met for the first time around 1666. No documentary proof, however, exists proving that this assembly actually met. Provisions for a representative assembly in Proprietary North Carolina can be traced to the Concessions and Agreements, adopted in 1665, which called for an unicameral body composed of the governor, his council and twelve delegates selected annually to sit as a legislature.

This system of representation prevailed until 1670, when Albemarle County was divided into three precincts. Berkeley Precinct, Carteret Precinct and Shaftsbury Precinct were apparently each allowed five representatives. Around 1682, four new precincts were created from the original three as the colony’s population grew and the frontier moved westward. The new precincts were usually allotted two representatives, although some were granted more. Beginning with the Assembly of 1723, several of the larger, more important towns were allowed to elect their own representatives. Edenton was the first town granted this privilege, followed by Bath, New Bern, Wilmington, Brunswick, Halifax, Campbellton (Fayetteville), Salisbury, Hillsborough and Tarborough. Around 1735 Albemarle and Bath Counties were dissolved and the precincts became counties.

The unicameral legislature continued until around 1697, when a bicameral form was adopted. The governor, or chief executive at the time, and his council constituted the upper house. The lower house, the House of Burgesses, was composed of representatives elected from the colony’s various precincts. The lower house could adopt its own rules of procedure and elect its own speaker and other officers. It could, however, meet only when called into session by the governor and only at a location designated by him. Because the lower house held the power of the purse and paying the governor’s salary, regular meetings of the legislature were held at least once during a two-year period (a biennium), and usually more often. Throughout the colonial period, the House of Burgess’ control over the colony’s finances fueled controversy between the governor and the lower house. The house wielded its financial control effectively throughout this period, continually increasing its influence and prestige.

This power struggle between the governor and his council on one hand and the colonial legislature on the other, had a profound effect on the structure of the new government created by North Carolina’s first state constitution, adopted in 1776. The General Assembly became the primary organ of government with control over all other areas of government. The legislature wielded the constitutional

authority to elect all executive and judicial branch officials. The N.C. Senate and House of Commons conducted joint balloting to elect these officials. On many occasions, the elections for administrative and judicial officials consumed substantial amounts of time when one candidate for a position could not muster a majority of votes from the legislators. The first break from this unwieldy procedure came in 1835, when a constitutional amendment changed the method for electing the governor. Instead of being elected by the legislature for a one-year term, the governor would henceforth be elected by the people for a two-year term. Another 33 years -- and a devastating civil war and military occupation -- would pass before the remaining state executive and judicial offices were elected by vote of the people. The postwar Constitution of 1868 dramatically reduced the General Assembly's appointive powers over the other two branches of state government.

The state constitution of 1776 created a bicameral legislature with members of both houses elected by the people. The N.C. Senate had one representative from each county, while the N.C. House of Commons had two representatives from each county and one from each of the towns given representative status in the constitution. This scheme continued until 1835, when voters approved several constitutional changes to the legislative branch. Membership in the Senate was set at 50 with senators elected from districts. The state was divided into districts with the number of senators based on the population of each individual district. The membership of the House of Commons was set at 120 with representation based on the population of the county. The more populous counties had more representatives, but each county was entitled to at least one representative. Representation in each house would be adjusted based on the federal census taken every ten years. The General Assembly retained the power to adjust districts and representation.

In 1868, a new constitution was adopted, leading to more changes in the legislative branch. The bicameral structure was retained, but the name of the lower house was changed from the House of Commons to the House of Representatives. The new constitution eliminated the property qualification for holding office, opening up opportunities for less wealthy North Carolinians to serve. The Office of Lieutenant Governor re-appeared for the first time since 1776. The lieutenant governor, elected by the people, would now serve as president of the Senate. He would also take office as governor if the incumbent governor could not continue in office for any reason. The N.C. Senate members could also elect a president pro tempore from among their ranks. The president pro-tem chaired the Senate sessions in the absence of its president.

In 1966, the House of Representatives adopted district representation similar to the Senate's arrangement. Although the total number of representatives stayed at 120, every county was no longer guaranteed a representative. Instead, the requirement to maintain a rough equality of population size between districts resulted in counties with lower populations losing their resident representative.

The switch to a district format left nearly one-third of the state's counties with no resident legislator.

Prior to Raleigh's designation as North Carolina's permanent capital in 1792, the seat of government moved from town to town with each new General Assembly, a pattern established during the colonial period. Halifax, Hillsborough, Fayetteville, New Bern, Smithfield and Tarborough all served as the seat of government between 1776 and 1794. The Assembly of 1794-95 was the first legislative session to meet in Raleigh.

The buildings used as meeting places for the colonial and early general assemblies varied as much as their location. If the structure was big enough to hold the legislators, it was pressed into use. Courthouses, schools and even local residences served as legislative buildings. Tryon Palace in New Bern was North Carolina's first capitol building. Completed in 1771, the palace was abandoned during the Revolutionary War because of its exposure to enemy attack. When Raleigh became the permanent state capital, the General Assembly approved the construction of a simple, two-story brick state house. This structure, completed in 1796, served as the General Assembly's home until a fire gutted it in 1831. The legislature approved a new capitol building and construction on the current capitol was complete in 1840. The first session to convene in the capitol opened on November 16, 1840. Construction of the current legislative building started in early 1961. The first session held in the new building convened on February 6, 1963.

The organizational structure of state government established by the Constitution of 1868 remained basically unchanged with the adoption of the state's third constitution in 1971. As one of the three branches of government established by the constitution, the legislative branch is equal with, but independent of, the executive and judicial branches. It is composed of the General Assembly and its administrative support units. The North Carolina constitution gives the General Assembly legislative, or law-making, power for the entire state. This means, in the words of the state's Supreme Court, that the legislature has "the authority to make or enact laws; to establish rules and regulations governing the conduct of the people, their rights, duties and procedures; and to prescribe the consequences of certain activities." These mandates give the General Assembly the power to make new laws and amend or repeal existing laws on a broad range of issues that have statewide as well as local impact. The legislature also defines criminal law in North Carolina.

Legislators in both the N.C. Senate and House of Representatives stand for election every two years in even-numbered years. Members of both houses are drawn from districts established by law. Qualifications for election differ slightly for each house. For election to either house, a person must reside in the district he or she wants to represent for at least one year prior to the election. Candidates must be registered to vote in North Carolina. Senate candidates must be at least

25 years old on the date of the election and a resident of the state for two years immediately preceding the election. House candidates must be at least 21 years old on the date of the election, in addition to the previously stated qualifications.

A constitutional amendment approved by voters in 1982 set the first day of January following the November general election as the date legislators officially take office. Prior to the amendment, legislators took office immediately following the November election.

Each house of the legislature elects a principal clerk, a reading clerk and a sergeant-at-arms, as well as its own officers. The president of the Senate (lieutenant governor) presides over its sessions. A president pro-tem, elected by senators from among their membership, presides over the Senate in the absence of the lieutenant governor. The speaker of the House of Representatives is elected by the representatives from among their membership. Other officers in each respective house are elected either by the membership as a whole or by the members of each party.

Much of the General Assembly's legislative work occurs through standing committees. Shortly after the start of every legislative session, the leadership in each house forms standing committees, appointing members of their respective house to the committees. Since 1989, the president pro-tem has appointed Senate committees, a duty traditionally given the president of the Senate. The speaker of the House appoints committees in that chamber. These leaders often make committee assignments based on legislators' interests and expertise. In the most recent session, there were 20 standing committees in the Senate and 24 in the House.

The Legislative Services Commission manages the General Assembly's administrative staff, the Legislative Services Office. The president pro-tem of the Senate and the speaker of the House are ex-officio chairmen of the Legislative Services Commission and each appoints six members from his or her respective house to serve on the commission. The commission employs a legislative services officer who serves as chief staff officer for the commission. The Legislative Services Office has five support divisions, each managed by a director appointed by the Legislative Services Commission:

- ❑ ***Administrative Division:*** The Administrative Division's primary role is to provide logistical support to the General Assembly in a variety of areas such as budget preparation and administration, building maintenance, equipment and supplies, mailing operations, printing (including printed bills) and a host of other services.
- ❑ ***Information Systems Division:*** The Information Systems Division designs, develops and maintains a number of computer applications used by the General Assembly staff. Legal document retrieval, bill status reporting, fiscal information systems, office automation and electronic

publishing are all functions of the division. A Legislative Services Commission sub-committee sets policies governing the division's operation and access to the Legislative Computer Center.

- ❑ ***Bill Drafting Division:*** The Bill Drafting Division assists legislators by preparing bills for introduction. Staff attorneys draft the bills and make sure they are entered into the computer and printed. They also make sure that the proper number of copies of draft bills are delivered to the introducing legislator. Division staff follow numerous guidelines to ensure confidentiality.
- ❑ ***Fiscal Research Division:*** The Fiscal Research Division serves as the research and watchdog arm of the General Assembly on fiscal and compliance matters regarding state government. Its statutory duties include fiscal analysis, operational reviews and reporting.
- ❑ ***Research Division:*** The Research Division obtains information and makes legal and non-fiscal analyses of subjects affecting and affected by state law and government. Individual legislators and standing committee of the General Assembly alike can request the division's services. Division staff also answer questions from other North Carolina and sister state agencies and private citizens.

For more information about the Legislative Services Office, call:

(919) 733-4111

or visit the office's Web site at:

<http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/>



George Rubin Hall, Jr.

Legislative Services Officer

Early Years

Born in Raleigh, N.C. April 14, 1939, to George Rubin, Sr. (deceased) and Ludie Jane Conner Hall.

Educational Background

Hugh Morson High School, 1953-55; Needham Broughton High School, 1955-57; Bachelor's of Science, Campbell College, 1964; Post-graduate work in Public Personnel Administration, N.C. State University; Government Executives Institute, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1982.

Professional Background

Legislative Services Officer, 1979-Present; 14 years, N.C. Division of Vocational Rehabilitation; former Administrative Officer with N.C. General Assembly; Licensed Building Contractor; Licensed Real Estate Broker.

Organizations

National Rehabilitation Association; N.C. Rehabilitation Association.

Boards and Commissions

Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations, Southern Legislative Conference; Legislative Organization and Management Committee, National Conference of State Legislators; former member, Wake County School Board Advisory Council; Manpower Area Planning Council, Region J, 1972-73.

Military Service

Staff Sgt., N.C. Army National Guard, 1959-60 (active duty), 1960-65 (reserve duty).

Personal Information

Married, Carolyn Marie Young of Raleigh on June 26, 1960. Children: George Rubin III, W. Gregory and Carolyn Elizabeth. Member, Longview Baptist Church, Raleigh, N.C.

The 1997 General Assembly

The 1997 General Assembly, North Carolina's 142nd, convened in the respective chambers of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Legislative Building in Raleigh at noon on January 29. The opening of the session was convened by Lieutenant Governor Dennis A. Wicker in the Senate and Principal Clerk of the House, Denise Weeks. Prior to 1957, the General Assembly convened in January at a time fixed by the Constitution of North Carolina. From 1957 through 1967, sessions convened in February at a time fixed by the Constitution. The 1969 General Assembly was the first to convene on a date fixed by law after elimination of the constitutionally fixed date. The assembly now convenes on the first Wednesday after the second Monday in January after the November election. The 1997 General Assembly adjourned on Thursday, August 28, 1997, 212 days after it convened.

Women in the General Assembly

Lillian Exum Clement of Buncombe County was the first woman to serve in the General Assembly. Clement served in the 1921 House of Representatives. Since then, more than 101 women have served in the General Assembly. There were 29 women in the 1997 General Assembly, six in the Senate and 23 in the House of Representatives.

Representative Ruth M. Easterling, a Democrat from Mecklenburg County, became one of the longest-serving women in the General Assembly during the 1997 session. Representative Easterling, currently in her eleventh term, tied former Senator Lura S. Tally, a Democrat from Cumberland County, and Former Representative Jo Graham Foster, a Democrat from Mecklenburg County, for the longevity record. Former Senator Tally served five terms in the House and six in the Senate. Former Representative Foster served all of her terms in the House. Closing in on this record is Senator Betsy L. Cochrane, a Republican from Davie County. Senator Cochrane is in her ninth term in the General Assembly, having served from 1981-88 in the House and 1989-Present in the Senate.

Minorities in the General Assembly

During Reconstruction -- and particularly after the adoption of the Constitution of 1868 -- minorities were elected to the General Assembly for the first time in the state's history. Fifteen African-Americans were elected to the House of Representatives and two to the Senate in 1868. Under the leadership of Representative Parker D. Robbins of Hertford County and Senators A. H. Galloway of New Hanover County and John A. Hyman of Warren County, the 1868 General Assembly approved the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which guaranteed citizenship for African-Americans. As con-

servative Democrats regained power following the end of Reconstruction, African-American representation in the General Assembly disappeared for nearly one hundred years. Henry E. Frye of Guilford County became the first African-American to serve in the General Assembly during this century when he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1969. Twenty-four African-Americans served in the 1997 General Assembly, seven in the Senate and 17 in the House of Representatives. Representative Frye still holds the record for most terms served in the General Assembly by an African-American. He has served six terms in the House of Representatives and one in the Senate. The House's only current member of Native American descent is Rep. Ronnie Sutton of Robeson County (Democrat, 85th House District).

Miscellaneous Facts and Figures

The oldest member of the 1997 Senate was R. L. Martin (11/8/18), a Democrat from Pitt County. The youngest member of the 1997 Senate was Daniel Page (10/13/66), a Republican from Harnett County. The oldest member of the 1997 House of Representatives was Ruth Easterling (12/26/10), a Democrat from Mecklenburg County. The youngest member of the 1997 House of Representatives was Wayne Goodwin (2/22/67), a Republican from Richmond County. The senator with the longest tenure is R.C. Soles, Jr., a Democrat from Columbus County, serving his fifteenth term - four in the House and 11 in the Senate. The representative with the longest tenure is Liston B. Ramsey, a Democrat from Madison County, who is serving his eighteenth term, all in the House. Representative Ramsey has now tied the all-time record for longevity in service. The record is also held by former state Representative Dwight Quinn, a Democrat from Cabarrus County, who served all of his eighteen terms in the House.

Salaries of Legislators

Members of the 1997 General Assembly received a base salary of \$13,951 per year and a monthly expense allowance of \$559. The speaker of the House and the president pro-tempore of the Senate each received a base salary of \$38,151 per year and a monthly expense allowance of \$1,413. The Senate deputy pro-tempore and the speaker pro-tempore of the House each received base salaries of \$21,739 and monthly expense allowances of \$836. The majority and minority leaders of each house received \$17,048 in base salary and monthly expense allowances of \$666. During the legislative session and when they are carrying out the state's business, all legislators receive a subsistence allowance of \$104 per day and a travel allowance of \$.29 per mile.

1997 North Carolina Senate

Officers

President (Lieutenant Governor)	Dennis A. Wicker
President Pro Tempore	Marc Basnight
Deputy President Pro Tempore	Frank W. Ballance, Jr.
Majority Leader	Roy A. Cooper III
Minority Leader	Robert G. Shaw
Majority Whip	Leslie J. Winner
Minority Whip	Hugh Webster
Principal Clerk	Janet B. Pruitt
Reading Clerk.....	LeRoy Clark, Jr.
Sergeant at Arms.....	Cecil Goins

Senators

<u>Name</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>
Albertson, Charles W (D).....	5th	Duplin	Beulaville
Allran, Austin M. (R)	26th	Catawba.....	Hickory
Ballance, Frank W., Jr. (D).....	2nd	Warren	Warrenton
Ballantine, Patrick J. (R)	4th	New Hanover	Wilmington
Basnight, Marc (D).....	1st.....	Dare	Manteo
Blust, John M. (R)	32th	Guilford.....	Greensboro
Carpenter, Robert (R)	42nd	Macon	Franklin
Carrington, John H (R).....	36th	Wake.....	Raleigh
Clark, R. L. (R).....	28th	Buncombe	Asheville
Cochrane, Betsy L. (R).....	38th	Davie	Advance
Cooper, Roy A. III (D)	10th	Nash.....	Rocky Mount
Dalton, Walter (D)	37th	Rutherford.....	Rutherfordton
Dannelly, Charlie Smith (D).....	33rd	Mecklenburg.....	Charlotte
East, Don W. (R).....	12th	Surry	Pilot Mountain
Forrester, James (R).....	39th	Gaston	Stanly
Foxx, Virginia (R).....	12th	Watauga.....	Banner Elk
Garwood, John A. (R)	27th	Wilkes.....	North Wilkesboro
Gulley, Wib (D).	13th	Durham	Durham
Hartsell, Fletcher L., Jr. (R).....	22nd	Cabarrus.....	Concord
Horton, Hamilton C., Jr. (R).....	20th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Hoyle, David W. (D).....	25th	Gaston	Gastonia
Jenkins, Thomas K. (D).....	29th	Macon	Franklin
Jordan, Luther Henry, Jr. (D).....	7th	New Hanover	Wilmington

Kerr, John H., III	8th	Wayne	Goldsboro
Kinnaird, Eleanor (D)	16th	Orange	Carrboro
Ledbetter, Jesse Ingram (R)	28th	Buncombe	Asheville
Lee, Howard N. (D)	16th	Orange	Chapel Hill
Lucas, Jeanne Hopkins (D)	13th	Durham	Durham
Martin, R.L. (D)	6th	Pitt	Bethel
Martin, William N. (D)	31st	Guilford	Greensboro
McDaniel, James Mark (R)	20th	Forsyth	Pfafftown
Miller, Brad (D)	14th	Wake	Raleigh
Moore, Kenneth R. (R)	27th	Caldwell	Lenoir
Odom, Thomas L., Sr. (D)	34th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Page, Daniel E. (R)	15th	Harnett	Coats
Perdue, Beverly E. (D)	3rd	Craven	New Bern
Phillips, Jim W., Sr. (D)	23rd	Davidson	Lexington
Plyler, Aaron W. (D)	17th	Union	Monroe
Purcell, William R. (D)	17th	Scotland	Laurinburg
Rand, Anthony E. (D)	24th	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Reeves, Eric M. (D)	14th	Wake	Raleigh
Rucho, Robert A. (R)	35th	Mecklenburg	Matthews
Shaw, Robert G. (R)	19th	Guilford	Greensboro
Shaw, Larry (D)	41st	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Soles, R.C., Jr. (D)	18th	Columbus	Tabor City
Warren, Ed N. (D)	9th	Pitt	Greenville
Webster, Hugh (R)	21st	Caswell	Yanceyville
Weinstein, David (D)	30th	Robeson	Lumberton
Wellons, Allen H. (D)	11th	Johnston	Smithfield
Winner, Leslie	40th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte

Leaders of the Senate

Speakers of the Senate

<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Senator</u>	<u>County</u>
1777	Samuel Ashe	New Hanover
1778	Whitmel Hill	Martin
1778	Allen Jones	Northampton
1779	Allen Jones	Northampton
1779	Abner Nash	Jones
1780	Abner Nash	Jones
1780	Alexander Martin	Guilford
1781	Alexander Martin	Guilford
1782	Alexander Martin	Guilford
1782	Richard Caswell.....	Dobbs
1783	Richard Caswell.....	Dobbs
1784 (April)	Richard Caswell.....	Dobbs
1784 (October).....	Richard Caswell.....	Dobbs
1785	Alexander Martin	Guilford
1786-87	James Coor	Craven
1787	Alexander Martin	Guilford
1788	Alexander Martin	Guilford
1789	Richard Caswell.....	Dobbs
1789	Charles Johnston.....	Chowan
1790	William Lenoir	Wilkes
1791-92	William Lenoir	Wilkes
1792-93	William Lenoir	Wilkes
1793-94	William Lenoir	Wilkes
1794-95	William Lenoir	Wilkes
1795	Benjamin Smith	Brunswick
1796	Benjamin Smith	Brunswick
1797	Benjamin Smith	Brunswick
1798	Benjamin Smith	Brunswick
1799	Benjamin Smith	Brunswick
1800	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1801	Joseph Riddick.....	Gates
1802	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1803	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1804	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1805	Alexander Martin	Guilford
1806	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1807	Joseph Riddick	Gates

<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Senator</u>	<u>County</u>
1808	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1809	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1810	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1811	Joseph Riddick	Gates
1812	George Outlaw	Bertie
1813	George Outlaw	Bertie
1814	George Outlaw	Bertie
1815	John Branch	Halifax
1816	John Branch	Halifax
1817	John Branch	Halifax
1817	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1818	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1819	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1820	Bartlet Yancey	Caswell
1821	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1822	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1823-24	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1824-25	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1825-26	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1826-27	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1827-28	Bartlett Yancey	Caswell
1828-29	Jesse Speight.....	Greene
1829-30	Bedford Brown	Caswell
1930	David F. Caldwell	Rowan
1830-31	David F. Caldwell	Rowan
1831-32	David F. Caldwell	Rowan
1832-33	William D. Mosely	Lenoir
1833-34	William D. Mosely	Lenoir
1834-35	William D. Mosely	Lenoir
1835	William D. Mosely	Lenoir
1836-37	Hugh Waddell.....	Orange
1838-39	Andrew Joyner	Halifax
1840-41	Andrew Joyner	Halifax
1842-43	Lewis D. Wilson	Edgecombe
1844-45	Burgess S. Gaither	Burke
1846-47	Andrew Joyner	Halifax
1848-49	Calvin Graves	Caswell
1850-51	Weldon N. Edwards	Warren
1852	Weldon N. Edwards	Warren
1854-55	Warren Winslow	Cumberland
1856-57	William W. Avery.....	Burke

<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Senator</u>	<u>County</u>
1858-59	Henry T. Clark	Edgecombe
1860-61	Henry T. Clark	Edgecombe
1862-64	Giles Mebane	Alamance
1864-65	Giles Mebane	Alamance
1865-66	Thomas Settle	Rockingham
1866-67	Matthias E. Manly	Craven
1866-67	Joseph H. Wilson	Mecklenburg

*Presidents Pro-Tempore of the Senate*¹

<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Senator</u>	<u>County</u>
1870-72	Edward J. Warren	Beaufort
1872-74	James T. Morehead	Guilford
1874-75 .....	.....	.....
1876-77	James L. Robinson	Macon
1879-80	William A. Graham	Lincoln
1881	William T. Dorch	Buncombe
1883 .....	.....	.....
1885	E. T. Boykin	Sampson
1887 .....	.....	.....
1889	Edwin W. Kerr	Sampson
1891	William D. Turner	Iredell
1893	John L. King	Guilford
1895	E. L. Franck, Jr.	Onslow
1897 .....	.....	.....
1899-1900	R. L. Smith	Stanly
1899-1900	F. A. Whitaker	Wake
1901	Henry A. London	Chatham
1903	Henry A. London	Chatham
1905	Charles A. Webb	Buncombe
1907-1908	Charles A. Webb	Buncombe
1909	Whitehead Klutz	Rowan
1911	Henry N. Pharr	Mecklenburg
1913	Henry N. Pharr	Mecklenburg
1915	Oliver Max Gardner	Cleveland
1917	Fordyce C. Harding	Pitt
1919-20	Lindsey C. Warren	Washington
1921	William L. Long	Halifax
1923-24	William L. Long	Halifax
1925	William S. H. Burgwyn	Northampton
1927	William L. Long	Halifax
1929	Thomas L. Johnson	Robeson

<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Senator</u>	<u>County</u>
1931	Rivers D. Johnson	Duplin
1933	William G. Clark	Edgecombe
1935	Paul D. Grady	Johnston
1937-38	Andrew H. Johnston	Buncombe
1937-38	James A. Bell	Mecklenburg
1939	Whitman E. Smith	Stanly
1941	John D. Larkins, Jr.	Jones
1943	John H. Price	Rockingham
1945	Archie C. Gay	Northampton
1947	Joseph L. Blythe	Mecklenburg
1949	James C. Pittman	Lee
1951	Rufus G. Rankin	Gaston
1953	Edwin Pate	Scotland
1955-56	Paul E. Jones	Pitt
1957	Claude Currie	Durham
1959	Robert F. Morgan	Cleveland
1961	William L. Crew	Halifax
1963	Ralph H. Scott	Alamance
1965-66	Robert B. Morgan	Harnett
1967	Herman A. Moore	Mecklenburg
1969	Neill H. McGeachy	Cumberland
1971	Frank N. Patterson, Jr.	Stanly
1971	Gordon P. Allen	Person
1973-74	Gordon P. Allen	Person
1975-76	John T. Henley	Cumberland
1977-78	John T. Henley	Cumberland
1979-80	W. Craig Lawing	Mecklenburg
1981-82	W. Craig Lawing	Mecklenburg
1983-84	W. Craig Lawing	Mecklenburg
1985-86	J. J. Harrington	Bertie
1987-88	J. J. Harrington	Bertie
1989-90	Henson P. Barnes	Wayne
1990-91	Henson P. Barnes	Wayne
1992-Present	Marc Basnight	Dare

¹The state constitution of 1868 abolished the office of speaker of the Senate, instead creating the office of lieutenant governor with similar duties and functions. The lieutenant governor presides over the Senate and is called “the president of the Senate” when serving in this capacity. Senators also elect one of their members to serve as president pro-tempore during periods when the lieutenant can not preside.



Marc Basnight

President Pro-Tempore of the N.C. Senate

Democrat, Dare County

First Senatorial District: Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Hyde, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Tyrrell and portions of Beaufort, Bertie and Washington counties.

Early Years

Born in Manteo, Dare County, May 13, 1947, to St. Clair and Cora Mae (Daniels) Basnight.

Educational Background

Manteo High School, 1966.

Professional Background

Part Owner and President of Basnight Construction Company, Manteo.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1985-86, 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-1994, 1995-96, 1997-Present.

Organizations

32nd-Degree Mason; Member of the York Rite, Scottish Rite and Sudan Temple; First in Flight Society.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Board of Transportation, representing Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Dare, Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties, 1977-83.

Honors and Awards

Paul Harris Fellow; Dare County Jaycees Citizen of the Year, 1980; Outer Banks Chamber of Commerce Citizen of the Year, 1983; Dare Day Citizenship Award, 1974 and 1987; Nature Conservancy President's Public Service Award, 1989; 1991 Recipient of National Hurricane Conference's Legislative Achievement Award; Senate Leadership Award; N.C. Council of Community Mental Health Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Program, 1992.

Personal Information

Married, Sandy Tillett, March 23, 1968. Children: Vicki and Caroline Basnight. Member, Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Ex-Officio member of all standing Senate committees.



Frank. W. Ballance, Jr.

Deputy President Pro-Tempore

Democrat, Warren County

*Second Senatorial District: Gates, Hertford,
Northampton, Warren and Portions of Bertie, Halifax
and Vance counties*

Early Years

Born in Windsor, Bertie County, February 15, 1942, to Frank Winston and Alice (Eason) Ballance.

Educational Background

W.S. Etheridge High School, 1959; North Carolina Central University, 1963; North Carolina Central Law School, 1965.

Professional Background

Attorney, Frank W. Ballance, Jr. & Associates, PA 1990-Present (Ballance and Reaves, 1985-89; Frank W. Ballance, Jr., 1979-1984; Clayton and Ballance, 1966-1979); Librarian and Professor, South Carolina State College School of Law, 1965-66.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives 1983-86; Vice-Chair, Warren County Political Action Council; Chair, 2nd Congressional District Black Caucus.

Organizations

Chair, Warren County Chapter, NAACP, 1988; N.C. State Bar, 1965-Present; N.C. Association of Trial Lawyers; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, Elizabeth City State University; Board of Trustees, North Carolina Central University.

Military Service

North Carolina National Guard, 1968; Reserves, 1968-71.

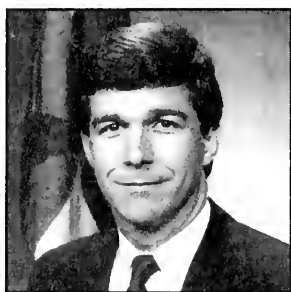
Personal Information

Married, Bernadine Smallwood, 1969. Children: Garey Malcolm, Angela Denise,

and Valerie Michelle. Member, Greenwood Baptist Church, Warrenton; Chair, Board of Deacons.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Select Committee on the Future of the Courts; Vice-Chair, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety. Member, Appropriations Base Budget Commerce, Judiciary, State and Local Government and Personnel, Ways and Means, Select Committee on Congressional Redistricting, Select Committee on Session Limits.



Roy A. Cooper III

Senate Majority Leader

Democrat, Nash County

*Tenth Senatorial District: Nash and Portions of
Edgecombe, Halifax and Wilson counties*

Early Years

Born in Nashville, Nash County, June 13, 1957, to Roy A. and Beverly Cooper, Jr.

Educational Background

Northern Nash Sr. High School, 1973-75; Bachelor of Arts, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1979; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1982.

Professional Background

Attorney and Partner, Fields & Cooper, Rocky Mount.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-91; N.C. College Democrats (President, UNC-Chapel Hill Club), 1978; N.C. Young Democrats (2nd District Chair), 1980; Democratic Party (Precinct Officer, Delegate to County, District and State Conventions); Co-Chairman, Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee, 1994-1996; Co-Chair, N.C. Senate Committee, 1996-Present.

Organizations

Rocky Mount Jaycees; Chamber of Commerce; Tar River Chorus and Orchestra Society, Board of Directors; United Way, Board of Directors; American Heart Association, Board of Directors; Red Cross; Board of Directors, Visions, Inc.; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Boards and Commissions

Former, State Goals and Policy Board, 1979-84; State Interim Balanced Growth Board, 1979-84; Commission on the Future of N.C. (N.C. 2000), 1981-84; N.C. Courts Commission, 1988-90; Commission on the Future of Justice in N.C., 1994-1996.

Honors and Awards

Morehead Scholar; UNC Order of Golden Fleece, Grail, and Old Well; Order of

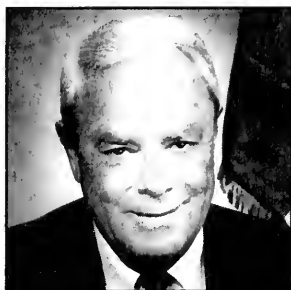
the Long Leaf Pine State Honor Society; Freedom Guard Award (N.C. Jaycees); Distinguished Service Award (Rocky Mount Jaycees); UNC-Chapel Hill Outstanding Alumnus Award.

Personal Information

Married, Kristin B. Cooper. Children: Hilary, Natalie and Claire. Member and Deacon, First Presbyterian Church, Rocky Mount.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Judiciary, Select Committee on Congressional Redistricting, Select Committee on Session Limits; Vice-Chair, Finance; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Children and Human Resources, Education/Higher Education, Rules and Operation of the Senate, Select Committee on the Future of the Courts.



Robert G. Shaw

Senate Minority Leader

Republican, Guilford County
*Nineteenth Senatorial District: Portions of
 Davidson, Guilford and Randolph counties*

Early Years

Born in Erwin, Harnett County, November 22, 1924, to R.G.B. and Annie Byrd Shaw.

Educational Background

Campbell College; UNC-Chapel Hill.

Professional Background

Restaurateur.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, N.C. Council on Community and Economic Development, 1975-77; Member, Natural and Economic Resources Board, 1975-77; Member, N.C. Advisory Budget Committee; Member, Joint Legislative Committee on Governmental Operations.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1985-Present; N.C. Republican Party Chair, 1975-77; Republican National Committee, 1975-77; County Commissioner, Guilford County, 1968-76 (former Chair).

Military Service

U.S. Army Air Corps, 1943-46.

Personal Information

Married, Linda Owens of Jamestown, 1981. Children: Ann (Shaw) Hewett and Barbara (Shaw) Twining. Grandsons: Robert C. Hewett, John Christopher Hewett, James V. Twining, Jr., John Robert Twining, Michael Twining, and Steven S. Twining. Member, Presbyterian Church, Greensboro.

Committee Assignments

Vice Chair, Finance; Member, Commerce, Judiciary, Pensions and Retirement and Insurance, State and Local Government and Personnel; Select Committee on Session Limits.

Leslie Jane Winner

Senate Majority Whip



Democrat, Mecklenburg County

*Fortieth Senatorial District: Portions of
Mecklenburg County*

Early Years

Born in Asheville, Buncombe County, October 24, 1950, to Harry Winner and Julianne Marder Winner.

Educational Background

Lee H. Edwards High School, 1968; Brown University, Providence RI, A.B., 1972; Northeastern University School of Law, J.D., 1976.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-94, 1995-Present; Women's Political Caucus; Democratic Women's Club; State Democrat Party Executive Committee, 1981-87.

Organizations

Mecklenburg County Bar (Secretary-Treasurer, 1990-92); President, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys, 1982-83; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Permanent Member, 4th Circuit Judicial Conference; Rules Advisory Committee, 1988-Present; Director, National Conference of Christians & Jews, 1992-Present; Director, Children's Law Center, 1992-Present; Past President, Elizabeth Community Association; Volunteer Mediator, Charlotte Community Relations Committee; Volunteer, Friendship Troup and Amay James Elementary School.

Personal Information

Married, Kenneth Schorr, December 20, 1987. Children: Lilian Ilana Schorr. Temple Beth El.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education; Education/Higher Education; Vice-Chair, Children and Human Resources; Judiciary; Member: Appropriations, Base Budget, Finance, Select Committee on Congressional

Redistricting, Select Committee on the Future of the Courts; Select Committee on Session Limits.

Hugh B. Webster

Senate Minority Whip

Republican, Caswell County

*Twenty-First Senatorial District: Alamance,
Caswell and Portions of Person counties*



Early Years

Born in Caswell County, August 6, 1943, to
LeGrand and Kathleen Hicks Webster.

Educational Background

Bartlett Yancey High School, Yanceyville, 1961; N.C. State University, 1962-63;
B.S. in Business, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1968, Specialization in Accounting, 1969;
Tax Specialist Course, University of Illinois-Champaign, 1970.

Professional Background

CPA, Hugh B. Webster, PA.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1995-Present.

Organizations

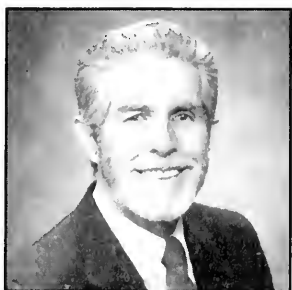
NCACPA; AICPA; NATP; Ruritan (Past President); Leasburg Volunteer Fire
Department (Past President).

Personal Information

Married to Patricia Ramsey Webster of Topnot, N.C., on August 12, 1967.
Children: LeGrand and Noel.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, State and Local Government and Personnel; Member, Finance,
Pensions and Retirement and Insurance, Ways and Means, Select Committee on
Congressional Redistricting.



Charles W. Albertson

Democrat, Duplin County

Fifth Senatorial District: Duplin and Portions of Jones, Onslow, Pender and Sampson counties

Early Years

Born in Beulaville, Duplin County, January 4, 1932, to James Edward and Mary Elizabeth Norris Albertson.

Educational Background

Beulaville Elementary and High School, 1938-50; attended James Sprunt Community College.

Professional Background

Farmer; Retired PPQ Officer, USDA; Professional Musician; Songwriter and Publisher; Recording Artist.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-Present; Member, North Carolina House of Representatives, 1989-92.

Organizations

Beulaville Investors Club; North Carolina Farm Bureau; Co-coordinator Yokefellow Prison Ministry, 1978-80; Chair, Duplin County Red Cross Fund Drive, 1980; Duplin Rural Development Panel, Food and Agriculture Council, 1980-87; Duplin County Fair Committee, 1982.

Boards and Commissions

James Sprunt Community College, Board of Trustees, 1977-1992 (Chair, 1986-1989); James Sprunt Community College Foundation Board of Directors, 1980; Chair, James Sprunt Community College Foundation, 1983-86; Duplin County Agriculture-Business Council, 1980-Present (President, 1981); Duplin County Arts Council Board of Directors, 1977-79.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Air Force, 1951-52.

Honors and Awards

Two Certificates of Esteem from U.S. Defense Department for entertaining troops in 26 counties; Duplin County Board of Commissioners proclaimed Charlie

Albertson Day, May 25, 1975; Long-Leaf Pine Award; Award for writing song for USDA APHIS; Has performed on the Grand Ole Opry.

Personal Information

Married, Grace Sholar, February 15, 1953. Children: Randy Lee Albertson and Pamela Albertson Darnell. Three Grandchildren. Member, Beulaville Presbyterian Church, Deacon, 1972-77, Elder, 1978-83, 1984-86, 1988-Present, Sunday School Teacher, Choir Member; Former President, Wilmington Presbyterian Men's Council; Former Vice-President, N.C. Synod Men's Council.

Committee Assignments

Chair: Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources; Vice-Chair: Appropriations on Department of Transportation; Member, Appropriations, Base Budget, Finance, Judiciary, State and Local Government and Personnel, Select Committee on Congressional Redistricting.



Austin Murphy Allran

Republican, Catawba County

*Twenty-Sixth Senatorial District: Catawba and
Portions of Lincoln counties*

Early Years

Born in Hickory, Catawba County, December 13, 1951, to Albert M. and Mary Ethel Houser Allran.

Educational Background

Hickory High School, 1970; B.A., Duke University, 1974; J.D., Southern Methodist University School of Law, 1978.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate 1987-88, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-94; Senate Minority Whip, 1995-1996; Member, N.C. House, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86; Legislative Assistant, Governor James Holshouser, 1974; Congressional Intern on the Washington staff of Congressman James T. Broyhill, 1973; Catawba County Republican Men's Forum.

Organizations

N.C. State Bar; Catawba County Bar Association; Hickory Museum of Art; Catawba County Historical Association; Duke University Alumni Association; Hickory Landmarks Society.

Personal Information

Married, Judy Mosbach, September 27, 1980. Children: Elizabeth Austin Allran and Catherine Houser Allran. Great-grandson of John Edney Hoover of Lincoln County, Member of N.C. House, Session of 1915; Great-great-grandson of Coatsworth Wilson of Lincoln County, Member of N.C. House, 1891. Life-long member, Corinth Reformed United Church of Christ, Hickory, where activities include: Usher, Greeter, Communion Server; Past Chair of Archives and History Committee; Past Member, Consistory (two terms); Former Chair of Spiritual Council; Former Member, Board of Business Management; Former Member, Board of Christian Education.

Committee Assignments

Vice Chair: Appropriations, Base Budget; Ranking Minority Member, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Ways and Means; Member, Children and Human Resources, Judiciary, Select Committee on the Future of the Courts.



Patrick J. Ballantine

Republican, New Hanover County

*Fourth Senatorial District: Portions of Carteret,
New Hanover, Onslow and Pender counties*

Early Years

Born March 17, 1965, in Grand Forks, North Dakota, to James Clinton and Margaret Wilker Ballantine.

Educational Background

Cape Fear Academy, Wilmington, NC, 1983; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1987; J.D., University of Dayton School of Law, 1990.

Professional Background

Attorney, Ballantine & Ballantine, P.C.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1994-Present; John Locke Foundation; Heritage Foundation; Republican National Committee; Lincoln Forum; New Hanover County Republican Executive Committee.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Retail Merchants Association; Rotary; Jaycees; Historic Wilmington Foundation; Friends of Fort Macon; Ducks Unlimited; UNCW Seahawk Club; Special Olympics; United Way; High School Moot Court Coach; March of Dimes.

Boards and Commissions

Kidzone; American Lung Association of North Carolina; New Hanover Adolescent Health Center.

Personal Information

Married, Lisa Beard of Fort Worth, Texas, August 10, 1991.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Commerce; Member, Finance, Appropriations, Judiciary, Ways and Means, Select Committee on Congressional Redistricting.

John M. Blust

Republican, Guilford County

*Thirty-Second Senatorial District: Portions of
Guilford County*



Early Years

Born June 4, 1954, in Hamilton, Ohio, to Gordon Charles Blust (deceased) and Barbara J. Brown.

Education

Western Guilford High School, Greensboro, 1972; Bachelor's of Science in Accounting and Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1979; J.D., UNC School of Law, 1983.

Professional Background

Attorney, Ivey, McClellan, Gatton & Talcott, LLP.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Chairman, Guilford County Republican Party, 1993-95.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Guilford County Mental Health Board of Directors; Vance Harner Scholarship Fund.

Military Service

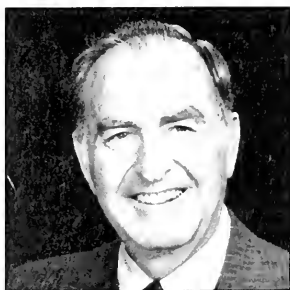
Captain, 82nd Airborne, 2nd Infantry Division, U.S. Army, 1982-85.

Personal Information

Member, Westover Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Pensions and Retirement and Insurance; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety, Base Budget, Finance, Judiciary, Rules and Operations of the Senate, State Government, Local Government and Personnel, Ways and Means, Select Committee on Session Limits.



Robert C. Carpenter

Republican, Macon County

Forty-Second Senatorial District: Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Polk and Portions of Buncombe, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon and Transylvania counties

Early Years

Born in Franklin, Macon County, June 18, 1924, to Edgar J. and Eula D. Carpenter.

Educational Background

Franklin High School, 1942; Western Carolina University; UNC-Chapel Hill Pre-flight School; Purdue University, LUTC; Graduate, University of Virginia School of Consumer Banking.

Professional Background

Retired, Vice President and City Executive, First Union National Bank, Franklin.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-Present.

Organizations

Director, Franklin Rotary Club (President, 1959); American Legion Post 108; Franklin AARP; Franklin Investment Club; St. Michaels Council of Knights of Columbus; Former member, Asheville Optimist Club, 1962-71 (President, 1965); Optimist International (Zone Governor and President, 1966); Rotary District 767 (District Secretary/Treasurer, 1975); Franklin Jaycees (President, 1960-61); Angel Community Hospital (Vice-Chair); Operation Heartbeat, (Chair); Group 10, N.C. Bankers Association (Chair, 1965); Group 6, N.C. Bankers Association, (Chair, 1974); NABAC, (President, 1967).

Boards and Commissions

Former Member, Macon County Economic Development Commission; Former Member, Board of Trustees, Southwestern Community College; Former Chair, Franklin First Union Board of Directors; Former Commissioner, Macon County Board of County Commissioners, 1978-82; Former President and Member, N.C. Association of Community College Trustees; Member, N.C. Developmental Disabilities Board, 1985-Present; Member, Governor Martin's Literacy Commission, 1987-88; Aging Study Commission; Mental Health Study

Commission; Financial Institutions Study Commission; Transportation Oversight; Western North Carolina Transportation Corridor Commission.

Military Activities

Aviation Cadet, U.S. Navy, 1943-45.

Personal Information

Married, T. Helen Edwards Bryant, January 18, 1986. Children: Elizabeth, Jane, Christine, Robert D. Dale, Thomas and Edgar. Member, Saint Francis Catholic Church, Franklin; Eucharist Minister; Parish Council, 1982-86.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations on Department of Transportation, Judiciary; Member, Commerce, Pensions and Retirement; Vice-Chair, Transportation.



John H. Carrington

Republican, Wake County

Thirty-Sixth Senatorial District: Portions of Wake County

Early Years

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1934, to William E. and Doretta Keyes Carrington.

Educational Background

Miami Edison High School, Miami Florida, 1957; Mechanical Engineering, Pennsylvania Military College (Widener College), 1962; Forensic Sciences, American Institute of Applied Sciences, 1960.

Professional Background

Executive, the Sirchie Group of Companies; President and CEO, Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Inc.; Director, Law Enforcement Associates, Inc.; Director, Premier Crown Corp.; Director, Pro-Light/Sireno Corp.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1995-Present.

Organizations

Board Member, John Locke Foundation; Shriner.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Board of Community Colleges, 1993-Present; North Carolina Port Authority, 1993-Present.

Military Service

Served U.S. Army, 3rd Army Airborne Training School, 1st Special Troops Brigade, 1953-55; Highest rank of E-3; Parachutist Badge; Parachute Packing and Aerial Delivery Badge.

Personal Information

Children: Kent H. Carrington, February, 10, 1962; Scott E. Carrington, December 19, 1964.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Rules and Operations of the Senate; Member, Finance. Pensions and Retirement and Insurance, Transportation, and Ways and Means.

R.L. Clark

Republican, Buncombe County

Twenty-eighth Senatorial District: McDowell, Madison, Yancey and Portions of Buncombe and Burke counties



Early Years

Born in Spring Creek, Madison County, N.C., on November 21, 1930, to Raphus and Lois Gregory Clark.

Educational Background

Spring Creek High School, Spring Creek, 1949; B.S. in Business Administration, Western Carolina University, 1953; Masters in Education, Western Carolina University, 1969.

Professional Background

Sales and Sales Management, 1953-62; Employee, Department of Human Resources, 1963-83; Retail Merchant, Walnut Cash and Carry, Inc.; President, Walnut Cash and Carry, Inc., 1983-Present; President, Georgetown Food Mart, Inc., 1987-1993.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1995-Present.

Organizations

Past Member, Director and President, Lions Club of Asheville; Past Secretary/Treasurer, District 31-A, Lions International; Member, Local Board #3, Selective Service System, 1983-Present.

Personal Information

Married to Patricia A. Blanchard of Wilmington. Children: Darrell, June, 5, 1953; Teresa, July 11, 1955, and Melissa, December 14, 1965.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations on Human Resources, Base Budget, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Children and Human Resources, Transportation, Ways and Means.



Betsy Lane Cochran

Republican, Davie County

Thirty-eighth Senatorial District: Davie and Portions of Davidson, Rowan and Forsyth counties

Early Years

Born in Asheboro, Randolph County, to William Jennings and Brodus Inez (Campbell) Lane.

Educational Background

Asheboro Grammar Schools and High School; B.A. Cum Laude in Elementary Education, Meredith College; Legislative Leaders, Advanced Management Program, Boston University.

Professional Background

North Carolina State Senator, former educator and housewife.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate 1989-Present; Senate Minority Leader, 1994-95, 95-96; Senate Minority Whip, 1993-94; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1985-86, 1987-88; House Minority Leader, 1985-89; Vice-Chair, Davie County Republican Party; Executive Committee, N.C. Republican Party; N.C. Delegate, GOP National Convention, 1976, 1988, 1992; GOP National Platform Committee, 1988; N.C. Republican Credentials Committee, 1979; N.C. Republican Rules and Resolutions, 1981.

Organizations

Kappa Nu Sigma; Vice-President, Mocksville Women's Club; Director, Neighborhood Property Owners Association; N.C. Symphony; N.C. Museum of History Associates; N.C. Museum of Art; ALEC; NCSL; Federation of Republican Women; Meredith College Alumnae Association.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Advisory Council on Teacher Education; Piedmont Health Systems Agency; Republican Education Commission for the 80s; Retail Merchants Advisory Board; Public School Forum of N.C.; N.C. Parks and Recreation Commission; Governor's Programs of Excellence in Education; Commission on the Future of the South; Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin Committee, 1981-1992; Davie County Hospital Trustee; Southern Regional Education Board; Legislative Services Commission; Economic Futures Commission; United Way of N.C.; Governor's

Task Force on Aging, 1988; Co-Chair, Commission on Aging, 1989-95; Commission on Workforce Preparedness; Advisory Budget Commission; Meredith College Board of Advisors, 1994-present; Chairman, Legislative Ethics Committee, 1991; Commission on Libraries and Information Services; Governor's Advocacy Council on Children and Youth; Committee for a Competitive North Carolina.

Honors and Awards

N.C. Jaycee Women's Outstanding Woman in Government, 1985; Outstanding Freshman Representative (GOP), 1981; Who's Who for American Women; Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities; Yearbook Editor, college and high school; One of Ten Outstanding Legislators in the Nation, 1987; Distinguished Women in North Carolina Nominee, 1987, 1989; Meredith College Founder's Day Speaker, 1987; North Carolina Association for Home Care Legislator of the Year Award, 1992; N. C. Public Library Directors Association Distinguished Service Award, 1991; N.C. Health Care Facilities Better Life Award, 1993; Commencement Speaker, Davidson County Community College, 1993; Commencement Speaker, Rowan Community College, 1993; Commencement Speaker, Meredith College, 1995; Wildlife Federation Legislator of the Year, 1994; N.C. Autism Legislator of the Year, 1995; Myer-Huneycutt Elected Official of the Year, 1996.

Personal Information

Married, Joe Kenneth Cochrane. Children: Lisa and Craig. Member, Knollwood Baptist Church; President, Women's WMU; Nominating Committee; Sunday School Teacher, 1966-77.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Appropriations, Base Budget, Commerce; Ranking Minority Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources; Member, Children and Human Resources, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Select Committee on Congressional Redistricting, Select Committee on Session Limits.



Walter Harvey Dalton

Democrat, Rutherford County

*Thirty-Seventh Senatorial District: Rutherford and
Portions of Cleveland counties*

Early Years

Born May 21, 1949, in Rutherfordton to Charles C. and Amanda Haynes Dalton.

Educational Background

Rutherfordton-Spindale High School, 1963-67; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1975.

Professional Background

Attorney, Hamrick, Bowen, Nanney and Dalton; Rutherford County Attorney, 1986-96.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present.

Organizations

Former President, Rutherford County Bar; Member, North Carolina State Bar; Member, South Carolina State Bar.

Boards and Commissions

Former Member, Rutherford County Red Cross Board of Directors; Former Member, Child Abuse Prevention Society; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Isothermal Community College, 1995-97; Trustee, McClure Educational Foundation; Board Member, Rutherford County Community Foundation.

Honors and Awards

Honorary Member, Rutherford County Fire Service.

Personal

Married Lucille Hodge Dalton of Rutherfordton on August 7, 1971. Children: Brian Walter, born August 12, 1976, and Elizabeth Lynette, born February 2, 1980. Member, Vice-Chair of Administrative Board, Finance Chair and Lay Leader, Spindale United Methodist Church; Certified Lay Speaker, United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, State and Local Government and Personnel; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Base Budget, Commerce, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Select Committee on the Future of the Courts, Select Committee on Session Limits.



Charlie Smith Dannelly

Democrat, Mecklenburg County

*Thirty-third Senatorial District: Portions of
Mecklenburg County*

Early Years

Born in Bishopville, Lee County, South Carolina, August 13, 1924, to Robert Samuel and Minnie

Smith Dannelly.

Educational Background

Mather Academy, Camden, South Carolina, 1944; B.A. in Education, Johnson C. Smith University, 1962; Masters in Education and Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966.

Professional Background

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, Teacher-1962, Assistant Principal,-1963, Principal-1966 to 1991.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1995-Present; Charlotte City Council, 1977-1989.

Organizations

President, Phi Delta Kappa; Secretary, Democratic Men's Club; Treasurer, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Principal's Association; Secretary, Omega Pi Phi Chapter KRS; Committee to Preserve and Restore Third Ward Board of Directors; JCSU 100 Club; NAACP; Chairman of Education Committee of Mecklenburg County; Omega Psi Phi; Sigma Pi Phi Boulé; Alpha Kappa Mu; Phi Delta Kappa; NC Black Leadership Caucus; National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Boards and Commissions

Mecklenburg County ABC Board; Charlotte Council on Alcohol; Mecklenburg County Social Services Board; Selective Service Board; WBT Penny Pitch Children's Charities Board; Nevins Center Board of Directors; Arthritis Patient Services Board; West Charlotte Business Incubator Board.

Military Activities

U.S. Army, 82nd Airborne, 1st Lt., June 26, 1951-February, 1954 (Korean War); Parachute Badge, United Nations Service Medal, Korean Service Medal with one

Bronze Star, National Defense Service Medal.

Honors and Awards

Omega Man of the Year (Pi Phi Chapter), 1978; 6th District Omega Man of the Year, 1979; Outstanding Service Awards-1983, 1986, 1987.

Personal Information

Married to Rose LaVerne Rhodes of Orangeburg, S.C., August 2, 1956. Children: Charlie Smith Dannelly, born September 15, 1961. Member, Friendship Missionary Baptist Church and Chairman of Board of Youth Opportunity University Summer School.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Ways and Means; Vice-Chair, Appropriations on Human Resources, Children and Human Resources, Education/Higher Education; Member, Appropriations, Base Budget, Finance, Select Committee on the Future of the Courts.

Don W. East

Republican, Surry County



Twelfth Senatorial District: Alleghany, Ashe, Guilford (part), Rockingham, Stokes, Surry and Watauga counties

Early Years

Born in Pilot Mountain, Surry County, N.C., on December 26, 1944, to Ralph and Viola Hall East.

Educational Background

East Surry High School, Pilot Mountain, N.C., 1962; Forsyth Technical College.

Professional Background

Retired Police Officer; Small Farm Owner.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1995-Present.

Organizations

Arart Long Hill Ruritan Club.

Boards and Commissions

Served two terms on Surry County Board of Commissioners, 1984-1992.

Personal Information

Married to Connie Needham of Pilot Mountain, 1963. Children: Gina, born March 3, 1967. Grandsons: Matthew and Jacob. Member, First Baptist Church, King, NC; Chairman, Maintenance Committee.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Appropriations, Base Budget; Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Children and Human Resources; Pensions & Retirement and Insurance, Ways and Means.

James S. Forrester, MD

Republican, Gaston County

*Thirty-Ninth Senatorial District: Portions of
Gaston, Iredell and Lincoln counties*



Early Years

Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, January 8, 1937, to James S. and Nancy McLennan Forrester.

Educational Background

New Hanover High, 1954; B.S. in Science, Wake Forest University, 1958; M.D., Bowman Gray School of Medicine of WFU, 1962; M. P.H., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1976.

Professional Background

Physician, Family Practice; Past President, Gaston County Medical Society; Past Member, Board of Trustees, Gaston Memorial Hospital; Past BOD, N.C. Heart Association, Board Certified in Family Practice and Preventive Medicine; Medical Director of Brian Center and Greenfield Manor, Gastonia.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-Present; County Commissioner, Gaston County, 1982-90; Chair, Board of Commissioners, 1989-90.

Organizations

Gaston County Medical Society; N.C. Medical Society; Aerospace Medical Association (A. Fellow); American College of Preventive Medicine (fellow); AMA Southern Medical Association; American Medical Directors Association; Lions Club; Team Physician, East Gaston High School; Medical Consultant, Gaston County Health Department; N.C. Institute of Medicine.

Boards and Commissions

Past Vice Chair, Gaston-Lincoln Mental Health; Past President, Gaston County Heart Association; BOD (past) Childrens Council, Gaston County; Past BOD, United Arts Council; BOD, Gaston County Museum of Art and History.

Military Service

N.C. Air National Guard, HQ NCANG, Brig General, Ret., (Asst. A.G. for Air); USAF Command Flight Surgeon of the Year, 1976; Former Commander of 145 TAC clinic and State Air Surgeon; Chief Flight Surgeon,

Participated in air evacuation in Vietnam; Air War College graduate, Legion of Merit.

Honors and Awards

Jefferson Award for Public Service, 1988; N.C. Medical Society Physician Community Service Award, 1994; Distinguished Achievement Award, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, Wake Forest University, 1997.

Other Activities

Participated in Foreign Medical Missions in Belize and Haiti.

Personal Information

Married, Mary Frances All of Wilmington, March 12, 1960. Children: Lorri Wynn Maxwell, Gloria Ann Lucioni, Mary Paige Forrester and James S. Forrester, Jr. Member, First Baptist Church, Stanley; Member, Christian Medical and Dental Society.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Appropriations, Base Budget; Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations on Human Resources, Children and Human Resources, Rules and Operations of the Senate. Member, Commerce, Education/Higher Education, Judiciary, Select Committee on Congressional Redistricting, Select Committee on Session Limits.

Virginia Foxx

Republican, Rockingham County

Twelfth Senatorial District: Alleghany, Ashe, Guilford (part), Rockingham, Stokes, Surry and Watauga counties



Early Years

Born in New York City, N.Y., on June 29, 1943, to Nunzio John and Dollie Garrison Palmieri. Moved to North Carolina at the age of 6.

Educational Background

Crossnore High School, Crossnore, N.C., 1957-1961; A.B. in English, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1968; M.A.C.T. in Sociology, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1972; Ed.D. in Curriculum and Teaching, UNC-Greensboro, 1985.

Professional Background

Owner, Grandfather Mountain Nursery; Vice-President, Foxx Family, Inc.; Former President, Mayland Community College; Former Assistant Dean, General College, Appalachian State University; Deputy Secretary, Department of Administration.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1995-Present; Member, Vice-Chair, Chair, District Chair, Watauga County Board of Education, 1976-1988.

Organizations

Executive Committee, NCCBI; Women's Forum; Rotary Club; N.C. Center for Public Policy Research Board; N.C. FREE Board; Executive Committee, N.C. Association of Colleges and Universities, 1991-1992; N.C. Child Advocacy Institute Advisory Board; N.C. Partnership for Children Board; Advisory Panel, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation; Advisory Board, Third Century Project, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation; Avery Habitat for Humanity; Lector, St. Bernadette Catholic Church; Avery County Chamber Board; UNC-CH Botanical Garden Foundation Board.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Mitchell YMCA, 1993-1994; Steering Committee, Women Administrators in Higher Education; Board, Western N.C. Development Association, 1988-1993; National Advisory Council for Women's Educational

Programs, appointed by President Carter and confirmed by U.S. Senate, 1980-1983.

Honors and Awards

Carpathian Award for Personal Advocacy, 1994; nominated for Nancy Susan Reynolds Award, 1993; Order of the Long-Leaf Pine from Governor Martin, 1992; YMCA of the USA/Southfield, Distinguished Fundraising Award, 1993; Distinguished Woman of North Carolina, 1990.

Personal Information

Married to Thomas Allen Foxx of Grandfather Community, N.C., 1963. Children: Theresa, born May 22, 1964. Member, St. Bernadette Church, Linville, NC, Lector, 1989-Present.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Children and Human Resources, Education/Higher Education, Finance.

John Allen Garwood

Republican, Wilkes County

Twenty-Seventh Senatorial District: Alexander, Avery, Caldwell, Mitchell, Wilkes, Yadkin and Portions of Burke counties



Early Years

Born on July 8, 1932, in North Wilkesboro to James Lemuel and Annie Laura Carrigan Garwood.

Educational Background

Wilkesboro High School, Wilkesboro, 1951; B.S. in Business Education, Appalachian State University, 1957.

Professional Background

Vice-President, Lineberry, Inc.; Real Estate Broker's License; Life, Property and Casualty Licenses. Small business manufacturing wood-cutting tools.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Chair, Wilkes County Commission, 1992-94; Chair, 5th Congressional District Republican Party, 1980-82; Chair, Wilkes County Republican Party, 1978-79.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Local Board, First Citizens Bank, 1975-Present; Member, UNC Board of Governors, 1985-96; Member, Appalachian State University Board of Trustees, 1973-80 (Chair, 1979-80); Member, Health Foundation Board, 1996-Present; Current Member, North Carolina State University College of Agriculture and Life Science Advisory Board.

Organizations

Past Vice-President and Director, Wilkes Chamber of Commerce; Past Exalted Ruler, North Wilkesboro Elks Lodge.

Military Service

Sergeant, 11th Airborne, U.S. Army, 1953-55, Korean Theater.

Personal Information

Married Wanda Bandy on August 3, 1957. Children: John B., born December 8,

1961, David, born December 7, 1963, and Susan G. Robertson, born May 15, 1969. Member, Wilkesboro United Methodist Church; Chair, Administrative Board, 1972-73; Lay Leader, 1995-Present; Certified Lay Speaker.

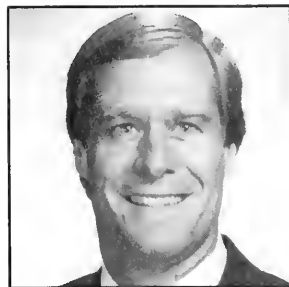
Committee Assignments

Member. Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Transportation.

Wib Gulley

Democrat, Durham County

*Thirteenth Senatorial District: Durham, Granville
and Portions of Person and Wake counties*



Early Years

Born in Little Rock, Arkansas, on July 31, 1948, to Wilbur P. Gulley, Jr. and Jane Harrison Ashley.

Educational Background

Hall High School, 1966; Bachelor of Arts in History, Duke University, 1970; J.D., Northeastern University, School of Law, 1981.

Professional Background

Attorney and Partner, Law firm of Gulley and Calhoun.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-Present; Mayor, City of Durham, 1985-89; Member, Democratic National Committee, 1986-87; Member, N.C. Democratic Party, Executive Committee, 1986-95; First Vice-Chair, Durham County Democratic Party, 1983-86.

Boards and Commissions

Member of Board and Past Chair, Triangle Transit Authority; Member, Transit 2001 Commission; Board Member and Past Chair, Durham Service Corps; Member, N.C. Economic Development Commission; Board Member and Past Chair, North Central Legal Assistance Program.

Honors and Awards

1995 Standing Legislator Award, N.C. Chapter, American Planning Association; The 1996 Margaret Sanger Award from Planned Parenthood; 1995 Legislator of the Year Award, N.C. Low Income Housing Coalition; Legislator of the Year Award, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1997.

Personal Information

Married, Charlotte L. Nelson of Asheville on May 5, 1985. Children: Paul Nelson and Caroline Louise. Member and Deacon, First Presbyterian Church, Durham.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety; Vice-Chair,

Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Transportation; Member, Appropriations, Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Judiciary, Select Committee on Congressional Redistricting, Select Committee on Session Limits.

Fletcher Lee Hartsell, Jr.

Republican, Cabarrus County

Twenty-Second Senatorial District: Cabarrus and portions of Rowan and Stanly counties



Early Years

Born in Concord, Cabarrus County, on February 15, 1947, to Fletcher L. and Doris Wright Hartsell.

Educational Background

Concord High School, 1965; A.B. in Political Science, Davidson College, 1969; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1972.

Professional Background

Attorney; Cabarrus County Schools Attorney, 1979-Present; Cabarrus County Attorney, 1985-Present.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-Present.

Organizations

19-A Judicial District Bar Association, Cabarrus and Rowan Counties (Secretary-Treasurer, 1983-84, 1987-Present; President, 1985-86); American and N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; President, Cabarrus County Bar Association, 1986-87; Regional Director, N.C. Council of School Attorneys; National Association of Social Security Claimant's Representatives; President, Kan-La-Can Community Concert Association, 1980-85; Chair, Board of Trustees, Cabarrus Academy, 1986-87; Volunteer, Cabarrus Winter Night Shelter; Concord Rotary Club; Help Line of Cabarrus County Advisory Board.

Military Service

First Lieutenant/Captain, U.S. Army, Reserve Commission, 1972; Honor Graduate, Officer Basic Course, U.S. Army Infantry School (IOBC 5-72).

Personal Information

Married, Tana (Honeycutt) Hartsell of Kannapolis on May 21, 1972. Children: Fletcher Lee Hartsell, III, Whitney Paige Hartsell and Alice Tyson Hartsell. Member, McGill Avenue Baptist Church, Diaconate (Chair 1979-80, 1987-88), Sunday School Teacher, Church Training Director, Brotherhood Director; Cabarrus Baptist Association; Baptist Men's Director and Parliamentarian;

Baptist State Convention of N.C.; Regional Baptist Men's Director and Assistant Parliamentarian; Southern Baptist Convention; Overseas Missions Volunteer (Guatemala 1985 and 1986; Bermuda, 1987); Secretary, National Fellowship of Baptist Lawyers, 1989.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Education/Higher Education, Judiciary; Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education; Member, Appropriations, Base Budget, Commerce, Finance; State and Local Government and Personnel, Select Committee on the Future of the Courts, Select Committee on Session Limits.

Hamilton C. Horton, Jr.

Republican, Forsyth County

*Twentieth Senatorial District: Portions of
Forsyth County*



Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem on August 6, 1931, to Hamilton C. and Virginia Lee Wiggins Horton.

Educational Background

R. J. Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, 1949; A.B. in History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1953; L.L.B., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1956; Summer study at Université De Grenoble, 1950, and Universität Von Salzburg, 1952.

Professional Background

Lawyer, Horton, Sloan & Roth; President, Forsyth County and 21st District Bar, 1989-1990.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1971-72, 1973-74, 1995-Present; Member, North Carolina House of Representatives, 1969-1970.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; Rotary Club; Chairman, Forsyth County Historic Properties Commission, 1987-89; Vice-Chairman, N.C. Board on State Goals and Properties, 1987-1992; Chairman, N.C. Recreation and Natural Heritage Trust, 1991-1994; Vice-Chairman, N.C. Environmental Defense Fund; Vice-Chairman, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership.

Military Service

Lieutenant, U.S. Navy, 8th Naval District, 1956-60.

Honors and Awards

Outdoor Recreation Achievement Award, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1976; New River Award, Conservation Council of N.C., 1976.

Personal Information

Married to Evelyn Hanes Moore of Winston-Salem on February 16, 1963. Children: Rosalie Hanes Horton. Member, Trustee, and Elder, Calvary Church.

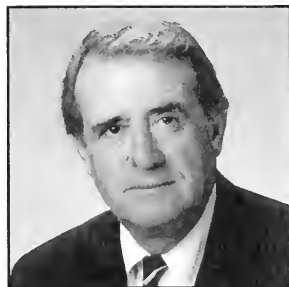
Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources, Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Judiciary, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Select Committee on the Future of the Courts.

David William Hoyle

Democrat, Gaston County

*Twenty-Fifth Senatorial District: Portions of
Cleveland, Gaston and Lincoln counties*



Early Years

Born in Gastonia on February 4, 1939, to William Atkin Hoyle and Ethel (Brown) Hoyle.

Educational Background

Dallas High School, 1957; B.A. in Business Administration, Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1960; Honorary Doctor of Laws, Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1983.

Professional Background

CEO/President, Summey Building Systems, Inc.; Founder/President, Summey Building Systems, Inc., 1960-1985; Founder-SBS, Inc., Manufactured Housing, Construction and Real Estate Development.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1993-Present; Mayor, Town of Dallas, 1967-71; Chair, Gaston County Democratic Party.

Organizations

Founder/Board Member, Home Builders Association of Gaston Co.; Vice-Chair, Board of Directors of Gaston Federal Savings & Loan Association; Board of Advisors, Branch Banking & Trust; Board of Directors, TI-CARO, Inc.; Director, Gaston County Chamber of Commerce; Chair, 1987 Arts Fund Drive; Board of Directors, Schiele Museum of Natural History, Inc.; Board of Directors, United Way of Gaston Co, Inc.; Director, Gaston County Heart Association; Board of Directors, Gaston County Area Mental Health; President, Dallas Jaycees; President, Lenoir-Rhyne College Alumni Association; Gaston County PTA Council; Board of Directors, Garrison Community Foundation of Gaston County, Inc.; Board of Directors, Shaw Group, Inc.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Board of Transportation, 1977-1984; President, Piedmont Educational Foundation; Board of Trustees, Lenoir-Rhyne College; Chair, Board of Trustees, Gaston Memorial Hospital.

Personal Information

Married, Linda Summey Hoyle on January 28, 1959. Children: Lonnia Hoyle Beam and David William Hoyle, Jr. Member, Holy Communion Lutheran Church, Dallas N.C.; Member/Chair, Church Council; Chair, Stewardship Committee; Church School Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Finance; Vice-Chair, Commerce, Education/Higher Education; Member, Judiciary, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Transportation, Ways and Means, Select Committee on Congressional Redistricting, Select Committee on Session Limits.

Thomas K. Jenkins

Democrat, Macon County



Early Years

Born September 4, 1955, at Camp LeJeune to William Thomas and Adele Biebinger Jenkins.

Educational Background

Franklin High School, 1973; Mars Hill College, 1973-75; B.S. in Business Administration, Western Carolina University, 1977; Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership, 1992.

Professional Background

Real Estate Sales and Development, DeSoto Trail.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-94; Past President, Macon County Young Democrats; Past Chair, Macon County Democratic Party; Chair, 11th Congressional District Democratic Party.

Boards and Commissions

Past President and Director, Franklin Board of Realtors; Past State Director, N.C. Board of Realtors; Member, Board of Trustees, Southwestern Community College, 1993-95; Member, Western N.C. Regional Economic Development Commission; Vice-Chair, Year of the Mountains Commission, 1995.

Organizations

Member, Rotary Club of Franklin.

Personal Information

Married, Robin Reneau Jenkins of Franklin on April 28, 1978; Children: Thomas William. Member, St. Agnes Episcopal Church; Former Junior Warden, Former Sunday School Teacher, Former Vestryman.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Pensions and Retirement and Insurance; Vice-Chair, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations, Base Budget, State and Local Government and Personnel, Ways and Means.



Luther H. Jordan

Democrat, New Hanover County

Seventh Senatorial District: Portions of Jones, Lenoir, New Hanover, Onslow and Pender counties

Early Years

Born on June 1, 1950, in New York, N.Y.

Educational Background

New Hanover High School, 1969; Graduate of Mortuary Science, Gupton Jones College, 1972; B.A., Shaw University, 1997.

Professional Background

President, Jordan's Funeral Home, Inc.; International Longshoreman's Association, Local 1426; Past Vice-President, Cape Fear Mobile Phone Limited; Past Vice-President, Cape Fear District Funeral Directors Association; Past Appointee to N.C. Legislative Committee for Funeral Directors Association; Past Appointed Liaison between Unions and State Elected Representatives and Senators; Past Vice-President of Spica Development Group, Inc.; Past President, Jordan Corporation Land Developers; Former Mayor Pro-Tempore for the City of Wilmington.

Political Activities

N.C. Senate, 1993-Present; Appointed by N.C. General Assembly to Technology Development Authority, 1991; Re-elected to four-year term on City Council, 1989; Sister Cities International Board of Directors, 1991; International Task Force for the National League of Cities, 1991; Re-elected to four year term of City Council, 1985; Elected Chair, Cape Fear Council of Governments, 1984; Appointed National League of Cities Transportation & Communication Committee, 1984; Appointed Vice-Chair, N.C. Transportation & Communication Committee, 1984; Appointed Regional Forum by County Commissioners Association and N.C. League of Municipalities, 1983; Appointed N.C. General Revenue Sharing Task Force by N.C. League of Municipalities, 1983; Chair Elect of Cape Fear Council of Governments (First Black Chair), 1983; Appointed to fill unexpired term on N.C. State Executive Democratic Board, 1982; Delegate to County, District and State Democratic Convention, 1982; Elected Vice-Chair, Cape Fear Council of Governments, 1982; Appointed N.C. Highway Policy Task Force, 1982; Attended NLC Convention in Los Angeles, CA, 1982; Elected to Board of Directors of N.C. Black Municipal Officials, 1981; Re-elected to four-year term on Wilmington City Council, 1981; NLC Convention in Detroit, Michigan, 1981; National League of Cities (NLC) Convention in Atlanta, GA,

1980; Committee to revamp City Boards and Committees, 1979; Elected Treasurer of Cape Fear Council of Governments, 1979; Attended National League of Cities in Las Vegas, Nevada, 1979; Appointed Audit Committee City of Wilmington, 1978; Wilmington Historic Foundation, 1978; Appointed to Cape Fear Council of Governments as Secretary, 1978; Appointed to Wilmington City Council, 1977; N.C. Senatorial Committee, 1975.

Organizations

Life Member, NAACP Member, Gupton Jones College Alumni Association; Member, Wilmington Sportsman Club; Member, Shriners-Habib Temple No. 159; Member, 1985 Wilmington/New Hanover Visitors & Meetings Council; Past Member, Cape Fear Council Boys Scouts of America Executive Board; City Representative to Zurich, Switzerland on Export-Import Growth, 1981; Past Member, Board of Directors of Sickle Cell Anemia Association; Member, New Hanover County PAC; Member, N.C. Black Municipal Association; Member, National Black Caucus; Past Member, Committee of 100/Regional Housing Board; Past Member, Chamber of Commerce; Past Member, Board of Directors of Girls Club; Epsilon Nu Delta Mortuary Fraternity; Hanover Lodge No. 14 Masonic; Wilmington Consistory No. 63; Boys Club of American, Life Member; Optimist Club, Life Member.

Honors and Awards

Man of the Year, Winston-Salem State University Alumni, 1992; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., 6th District Outstanding Service Award, 1988; Salute to Greatness Award, Shaw University, 1988; Citizen of the Year of New Hanover County/Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, 1981; Outstanding Young Man of the Year, U.S. Jaycees, 1981; N.C. Young Professional of the Year, 1977.

Personal Information

Chestnut Street Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.); N.C. Representative (past) National Social Concerns Committee Presbyterian Church; Deacon, Chair of Board of Trustees, Board of Elders.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Department of Transportation; Vice-Chair, State and Local Government and Personnel; Member: Appropriations, Base Budget, Commerce, Pensions and Retirement and Insurance, Rules and Operations of the Senate.



John Hosea Kerr, III

Democrat, Wayne County

*Eighth Senatorial District: Greene, Lenoir (part)
and Wayne counties*

Early Years

Born in Richmond, Virginia, on February 28, 1936, to John H., Jr., and Mary Hinton Duke Kerr.

Educational Background

John Graham High School, Warrenton, NC, 1954; A.B., University of North Carolina, 1958; J.D. with Honors, University of North Carolina School of Law, 1961.

Professional Background

Attorney, Partner in Warren, Kerr, Walston and Hollowell and Taylor; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; Wayne County Bar Association; Past President, Eighth Judicial Bar Association; Past President, Lawyers of N.C., Inc.

Political Activities

N.C. Senate, 1993-Present; N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-92; , Past Chair, Wayne County Democratic Executive Committee, 1980-85; Precinct Chair; Past President, Wayne County Young Democrats.

Organizations

Goldsboro Rotary Club; Wayne County Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President Goldsboro Jaycees, 1962-71.

Boards and Commissions

BB&T Advisory Board; Wayne County Boys Club; Past Chair, Wayne County Public Library Trustees, 1966-78; Past Chair, Wayne County Chapter, American Red Cross; Past Chair, Morehead Foundation, District II Committee; Past Chair, Wayne County Community Building Trustees; Past Chair, Advisory Board, N.C. National Bank; UNC Board of Visitors; Board of Governors, N.C. Bar Association.

Military Service

Sergeant, N.C. National Guard, 1954-62.

Honors and Awards

Goldsboro Charter Chapter American Business Women; Boss of the Year, 1978; Jaycee Key Man Award; Phi Beta Kappa; Order of Coif; Recipient of Bob Futrelle Good Government Award, Wayne County, 1989.

Personal Information

Married, Sandra Edgerton Kerr of Goldsboro on December 21, 1960. Children: John and James. Member, Madison Avenue Baptist Church; Past Member, Board of Deacons.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Finance; Vice-Chair, Ways and Means; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations on Human Resources, Children and Human Resources, Commerce, Judiciary, Select Committee on the Future of the Courts.



Eleanor Gates Kinnaird

Democrat, Orange County

Sixteenth Senatorial District: Chatham, Moore, Orange and Portions of Lee and Randolph counties

Early Years

Born November 14, 1931, in Rochester, Minnesota, to E. Vernon and Madge Pollock Gates.

Educational Background

Rochester High School, Rochester, Minnesota, 1953; B.A. in Music, Carleton College, 1953; M.M. in Music, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1973; J.D., N.C. Central University School of Law, 1992.

Professional Background

Attorney, N.C. Prisoner Legal Services, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Mayor, Town of Carrboro, 1987-95; Precinct Officer and County Convention Delegate, Orange County Democratic Party.

Organizations

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity; After-School Middle School Steering Committee; League of Women Voters; Friends of the Carrboro Library; Volunteer, Carr Court Community.

Boards and Commissions

Governor's Advocacy Council on Children and Youth, 1997.

Honors and Awards

Pro Bono Award, N.C. Central University, 1994.

Personal Information

Children: Robinaon A. Kinnaird, born May 27, 1955, Michael G. Kinnaird, born December 4, 1956, and Paul N. Kinnaird, born March 4, 1959; Member, Chapel of the Cross Episcopal Church; Member, Social Ministry Committee.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Children and Human Resources; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural

Resources, Appropriations, Appropriations on General Government, Base Budget, Pensions and Retirements and Insurance, Rules and Operations of the Senate.



Jesse Ingram Ledbetter

Republican, Buncombe County

Twenty-eighth Senatorial District: Buncombe (part), Burke (part), Madison, McDowell and Yancey counties

Early Years

Born in Avery's Creek, Buncombe County, on December 22, 1922, to Richard Johnson and Etta

Maria Ingram Ledbetter.

Educational Background

Valley Springs High School, 1939; Brevard Junior College, 1941; B.S. in Military Science, University of Maryland, 1958.

Professional Background

Realtor, Ledbetter Realty; President, Asheville Board of Realtors, 1976.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1995-Present; Buncombe County Board of Commissioners, 1980-92.

Organizations

Asheville Board of Realtors; Asheville Area Chamber of Commerce; Council of Independent Business Owners (CIBO); Asheville Merchants Association; Better Business Bureau; Asheville Civitan Club, Valley Springs Grange, VFW Post 891; Friends of South Buncombe Library; WNC Chapter of the Retired Officers Association; Buncombe County Children First, 1990-94; Buncombe County Council on Aging, 1993-94; Central Committee of N.C. Republican Party.

Boards and Commissions

Asheville/Buncombe Water Authority, 1986-1993; UNCA Board of Trustees, 1985-1993; Buncombe County Board of Health, 1988-1992.

Military Service

Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Air Force, 1942-66; Mediterranean Theater, WWII; Distinguished Flying Cross (DFC); Air Medal with Three Oak Leaf Clusters; WWII European Medal with six battle stars; Air Force Commendation Medal.

Honors and Awards

Asheville Board of Realtors Realtor of the Year, 1979.

Personal Information

Married Marie Ensley of Weaverville on October 7, 1943. Children: Patricia Ledbetter Haley, born September 2, 1944, and Catherine Ledbetter Padgett, born September 12, 1948.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, State and Local Government and Personnel; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations on General Government, Base Budget, Commerce, Rules and Operation of the Senate, Ways and Means.



Howard N. Lee

Democrat, Orange County

Sixteenth Senatorial District: Chatham, Moore, Orange and Portions of Lee and Randolph counties

Early Years

Born July 28, 1934, in Georgia to Howard and Lou Tempie Barnes Lee.

Educational Background

B.A. in Sociology, Forth Valley State College, Georgia, 1959; M.S.W., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966.

Professional Background

President, Lee Enterprises, Inc., 1985-Present; President, Custom Molders, Inc.; Lecturer, School of Social Work, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1981-85; Development Officer, National Child Welfare Leadership Center, 1983-84; Administrative Assistant to the Dean, School of Social Work, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1982-83; Secretary, N.C. Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, 1977-81; Duke University, 1966-75; President and Founder, the John H. Wheeler Foundation, Inc., 1978-85; President and Founder of La Spa Productions, 1981-84.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate; First Chair, N.C. State Democratic Party, 1976-77; N.C. Democratic National Committeeman, 1972-76; Second Vice-Chair, N.C. Democratic Party, 1970-72; Mayor, Town of Chapel Hill, 1969-75.

Organizations

President, Eastern N.C. Chapter, National Association of Social Workers, 1967-69; First Vice-President, National Conference on Social Welfare, 1973-74; Chair, Round Up Campaign, Oconeechee Council of the Boy Scouts of America, 1977-79; Member, Appalachian National Science Trail Advisory Council, 1979-81; Grand Boule, Sigma Pi Alpha Fraternity, Alpha Tau Boule, 1984; State Crusade Chair, N.C. Division, American Cancer Society, 1985-87.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, School of Social Work, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1987-Present; Board of Visitors, School of Public Health, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1985-Present; Board of Directors, Chapel Hill-Carrboro Public School Foundation (President, 1985-87);

Charter Member, Board of Visitors, School of Law, N.C. Central University, 1980-Present; Board of Trustees, National Recreation and Park Association, NY, 1980-82; Board of Visitors, School of Forestry, Duke University, 1987-88; Board of Trustees, Wake Forest University, 1972-76; Board of Directors, N.C. Advancement School, 1971-75; Board of Directors, N.C. Heart Association, 1971-75; Board of Directors, Day Care and Child Development Council of America, 1970-74; Board of Directors and Executive Committee, Southern Regional Council, 1970-74; Board of Directors and Second Vice-President, National Association of Social Workers, 1969-76.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1959-61; Psychiatric Social Worker with Mental Health Clinic at Fort Hood, Texas, and Company Clerk at Camp Casey, Korea; Two years active reserve.

Honors and Awards

Who's Who in the South, 1979; Who's Who in Politics, 1979; Order of the Golden Fleece, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1976; Who's Who in Black America, 1975; Who's Who in America, 1972; National Urban League Equal Opportunity Award, 1970.

Personal

Married to Lillian Lee; Three children, three grandchildren. Member, Olin T. Binkley Memorial Baptist Church in Chapel Hill; Deacon, Sunday School Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Education/Higher Education; Vice-Chair, Transportation; Member, Appropriations, Base Budget, Commerce, Finance, Judiciary.



Jeanne Hopkins Lucas

Democrat, Durham County

Thirteenth Senatorial District: Durham, Granville and Portions of Person and Wake counties

Early Years

Born in Durham, December 25, 1935, to Robert Hopkins and Bertha Holman Hopkins.

Educational Background

Hillside High School, 1953; B.A., N.C. Central University, 1957; M.A., N.C. Central University, 1977.

Professional Background

Educator; Director (retired), School-Community Relations, Durham Public Schools, 1992-93; Director, Personnel/Staff Development, Durham City Schools, 1991-92; Director, Staff Development Center, Durham City Schools, 1977-91; President, N.C. Association of Classroom Teachers, 1975-76; French and Spanish Classroom Teacher, Durham City Schools, 1957-75.

Political Activities

Member (First African-American Female in N.C. Senate), N.C. Senate, 1993-Present; Precinct Chair/Committee Member, Gorman Ruritan, Precinct #29; Member, Political Action Committee for Educators (PACE); Member, Legislative Committee, NCAE; Secretary, John F. Kennedy Young Democratic Club; Member, Durham Demonettes; Member, Durham Committee on the Affairs of Black People; Secretary, Durham County Democratic Party; Chair, 2nd Congressional District Democratic Party; Co-Chair, Political Committee, Durham Committee; Delegate, National Democratic Convention, 1984; Member, State Executive Committee, Democratic; N.C. State Textbook Commission, Governor James B. Hunt; Member, 1974 Senate Study Commission of Public and Private Schools, appointed by Lieutenant Governor.

Organizations

First Vice-President, WTVD Advisory Committee on Minority Affairs; Member, Durham Alumnae Chapter, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., (Past President); Executive Board, Durham County Chapter, American National Red Cross; Durham Branch, NAACP; Member, Durham Chapter of Links, Inc., (Past President); Member, Human Relations Committee Greater Durham Chamber of Commerce; N.C. Association of Classroom Teachers, 1975-76; President,

Durham City Association of Educators; Parliamentarian DC, Association of Black Educators; Board of Visitors, Duke University Trinity College; National Teacher Examination Study Committee, State Board of Educational Background; President of N.C. Advisory Council, State Board of Educational Background.

Honors and Awards

Nominated Outstanding Young Educator of Hillside High School; Durham City Outstanding Young Educator from Hillside High School, 1973; Durham City Teacher of the Year, 1974; Public Service Sorority Merrick-Fisher-Spaulling; Mount Gilead Music/Service Awards; YWCA Woman of Achievement Silver Medallion Nominee; National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.; Sojourner Truth Award; American Business Woman of the Year, 1992.

Personal Information

Married William "Bill" Lucas on August 2, 1959. Member, Mount Gilead Baptist Church; Director, Gospel Choir; Ideal Sunday School Class; Member, Christian Educational Background Committee; Chapter President, United Christian Front for Brotherhood; Secretary Trustee Board, (Past Chair); Chair, Budget Committee; Member, Mass Choir; Sunday School Teacher, Teenagers; Interdenominational Health and Human Services Coordinator for three Durham churches.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Children and Human Resources; Vice-Chair, Appropriations on General Government, Ways and Means; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations on Human Resources, Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Judiciary, Select Committee on Session Limits.



Robert Lafayette Martin

Democrat, Pitt County

Sixth Senatorial District: Portions of Edgecombe, Martin, Pitt, Washington and Wilson counties

Early Years

Born in Bethel, Pitt County, on November 8, 1912, to John Wesley and Lena Sessums Martin.

Educational Background

Oxford Orphanage High School; School of Electricity, Oxford Orphanage.

Professional Background

President, Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association; Farmer; Retired Railroad Official.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1985-Present; Commissioner, Pitt County, 1956-1984; Mayor, Town of Bethel, 1951-1956; Commissioner, Town of Bethel, 1949.

Organizations

Shriner; 32nd Degree Mason; Kiwanis Club.

Personal Information

Married Sue Cooper on June 29, 1940. Children: Lynda and Bobbie Sue. Member, Bethel Missionary Baptist Church; Past Chair, Board of Deacons; Superintendent, Sunday School; Sunday School Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources; Vice-Chair, Commerce, Pensions and Retirement and Insurance; Member, Appropriations, Base Budget, Transportation, Ways and Means, Select Committee on Congressional Redistricting, Select Committee on the Future of the Courts.

William Nelson Martin

Democrat, Guilford County



Thirty-First Senatorial District: Portions of Guilford County

Early Years

Born in Eden, Rockingham County, on May 25, 1945, to Thomas William and Carolyn Henderson Martin.

Educational Background

Douglas High School, Eden, 1962; B.S. in Economics, N.C. A&T State University, 1966; J.D., George Washington University School of Law, 1973.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1983-Present; National Conference of State Legislators, Assembly on the Legislature, Human Services Committee; Southern Legislative Conference, Human Resources Committee; North Carolina Legislative Black Caucus, 1983-Present (Chair, 1997-98); Vice-Chair, Piedmont Triad Legislative Caucus, 1997-98; Member, Bill Clinton for President, North Carolina Steering Committee, 1992; Chairman, Democratic Party Platform Committee, 1986; Co-Chairman of the Bob Jordan for Lieutenant Governor Campaign Committee, 1984.

Organizations

Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, 1965-present; Council of Churches of Greater Bridgeport (Co-Chair, Social Concerns Committee), 1967-69; Congress of Racial Equality, 1967-73 (Chair, Bridgeport CT Chapter, 1968-69; Special Assistant to Northeastern Regional Director, 1969-73); National Black Child Development Institute, 1976-present (member, national board of directors, 1979-81); Triad Sickle Cell Anemia Foundation Board, 1978-84; Life Member, NAACP; One Step Further, Inc. (Co-founder and first Board of Directors President); Charlotte Hawkins Brown Historical Foundation (Co-founder, member of board of directors, 1983-Present); Board Member, Southeast Greensboro Youth Development Council, 1986); Board Member, Public School Policy Forum of N.C., 1986-Present; Board Member, Guilford County Minority AIDS Task Force, 1992-1995.

Boards and Commissions

City of Greensboro Housing Commission, 1979-82; N.C. Historic Sites Advisory Committee, 1985-86; UNC Public Television Black Issues Forum Program Advisory Committee, 1988-93; Chair, N.C. At-Risk Children and Youth Task Force, 1988-89; Interstate Migrant Education Council, 1988-Present; N.C. Commission on Family-Centered Services, 1994-95; Governor's Task Force on Welfare Reform, 1994-95; N.C. Advisory Committee on Cancer Coordination and Control, 1995-Present; N.C. Alliance for Competitive Technologies, 1995-Present; N.C. Task Force on Human Services, 1995-96.

Personal Information

Married, Patricia Yancey. Children: Thomas William and William Nelson, Jr. Member, Providence Baptist Church, Greensboro.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on Human Resources; Vice-Chair, Children and Human Resources; Member, Appropriations, Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Judiciary, Ways and Means, Select Committee on Congressional Redistricting, Select Committee on the Future of the Courts.

James Mark McDaniel

Republican, Forsyth County

Twentieth Senatorial District: Portions of Forsyth County



Early Years

Born in Harrisonburg, Virginia, on March 3, 1953, to James Mark and Mary Jones McDaniel.

Educational Background

D.M. Thorrell High School, Atlanta, Georgia, 1971; Political Science, UNC-Greensboro, 1975.

Professional Background

Consultant, McDaniel Consulting Services; President, Southeastern Eye Center, 1985-1993; Owner and President, Salem Optical, Inc. and Optical Shop, Inc.; General Partner, seven commercial real estate partnerships in North Carolina.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1995-Present.

Organizations

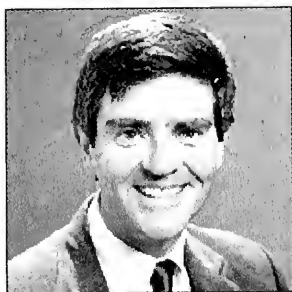
Pop Warner Football Coach, Twelve Years (Pop Warner National Champions in Pee Wee Division, 1992; Pop Warner Mid South Regional Champions in Junior Pee Wee Division, 1993).

Personal Information

Married to Lynne Stewart McDaniel of Greensboro on March 21, 1981. Children: Diane and Laura. Member, Sunrise United Methodist Church; Chairman, Administrative Council.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Pensions and Retirement and Insurance; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Finance, Transportation.



Brad Miller

Democrat, Wake County

*Fourteenth Senatorial District: Portions of Johnston
and Wake counties*

Early Years

Born in Fayetteville on May 19, 1953, to Nathan David Miller and Margaret Hale Miller.

Education

Terry Sanford High School, 1971; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1975; M.S. in Comparative Government, London School of Economics, 1978; J.D., Columbia University School of Law, 1979.

Professional Background

Attorney.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Member, N.C. House, 1993-94; Chairman, Wake County Democrat Party, 1985-87.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Wake County Bar Association; Raleigh Chamber of Commerce; Raleigh Civitan Club.

Personal Information

Married Esther Hall, December 19, 1981.

Committee Assignments

Chair, State and Local Government and Personnel; Vice-Chair, Judiciary; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations, Appropriations on Human Resources, Base Budget, Rules and Operations of the Senate.

Kenneth Ray Moore

Republican, Caldwell County

Twenty-Seventh Senatorial District: Alexander, Avery, Caldwell, Mitchell, Wilkes, Yadkin and Portions of Burke counties



Early Years

Born July 17, 1948, in Lenoir to S. Ray and Ruth Clay Moore.

Educational Background

Gamewell/Collettsville High School, Lenoir, 1966; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1970.

Professional Background

Owner and President, Mulberry Group, Inc.; Vice-President and General Manager of Caldwell Personnel Services; 20 Years Executive Position in Home Furnishings Industry.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Chair, 10th Congressional District Republican Party; Caldwell County Commissioner, 1980-84.

Military Service

SP-4, 540th Transportation Battalion, N.C. Army National Guard; 1970-76.

Personal Information

Married to Charlene Andrews Moore of Lenoir on June 13, 1970, Children: Rebecca C. Moore, born March 13, 1973. Member, First United Methodist Church, Lenoir.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Base Budget, Children and Human Resources, Judiciary, State and Local Government and Personnel.



Thomas LaFontaine Odom, Sr.

Democrat, Mecklenburg County

*Thirty-fourth Senatorial District: Portions of
Lincoln and Mecklenburg counties*

Early Years

Born in Rocky Mount on April 18, 1938.

Educational Background

West Mecklenburg High School, 1956; attended Charlotte College, 1957; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1960; L.L.B./J.D., School of Law, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1962.

Professional Background

Attorney, Senior Partner in law firm of Odom and Groves, P.A.; Assistant City Attorney, Charlotte, 1963-64; Research Assistant, N.C. Supreme Court, 1962-63.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-Present; Mecklenburg Board of County Commissioners, 1980-1986 (Chair, 1982-84; Vice-Chair, 1980-82).

Organizations

American and North Carolina Bar Associations; N.C. State Bar; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Steele Creek Masonic Lodge (past Secretary); Red Fez Shrine Club (past member, Board of Directors); Former Scout Leader and Little League Baseball Coach.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Commissioners, Carolinas Health Care System, 1987-Present; Board of Directors, Salvation Army Adult Rehabilitation Center, 1984-Present; Board of Visitors, UNC-Charlotte; Board of Visitors, Johnson C. Smith University; Former Member, Mecklenburg County Parks and Recreation Commission, 1975-1980 (Past Chair).

Honors and Awards

American Red Cross Certificate of Merit; Presidential Citation; National Association of County Commissioners National Award of Merit, 1986; Mecklenburg County Environmental Award, 1980; West Mecklenburg High School Hall of Fame; Legislator of the Year, N.C. Wildlife Federation, 1996.

Personal Information

Married to Jane Lowe of Charlotte. Children: Tommy, David, Amy and Matt. Member, Pleasant Hill Presbyterian Church (former Elder and Deacon); Sunday School Teacher; Past President, Synod Men of North Carolina; Past President, Mecklenburg Presbyterian Men; Commissioner to Presbyterian Church General Assembly, 1975 and 1988.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Base Budget; Vice-Chair, Judiciary; Member, Appropriations; Pensions and Retirement and Insurance; Transportation; Ways and Means; Select Committee on the Future of the Courts, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources.



Daniel E. Page

Republican, Harnett County

Fifteenth Senatorial District: Harnett and Portions of Johnston, Lee and Sampson counties

Early Years

Born October 13, 1966, in Apex to Ronald and Fern McCully Page.

Educational Background

Alleghany Christian High School, Clifton Forge, Virginia, 1984.

Professional Background

President/Owner, Avante Advertising, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1995-Present; Chairman, Harnett County Republican Party, 1993-94.

Organizations

Former Co-Chair, Harnett County Chapter, Christian Coalition, 1992.

Boards and Commissions

Board Member, Beacon Rescue Mission.

Personal Information

Married, Amy Menser Page. Children: Amber Victoria, Kristen Danielle and Danielle Lauren. Member, Sunday School Teacher (College and Career), Central Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations, Appropriations on General Government, Basic Budget, Rules and Operations of the Senate, Transportation.

Beverly Moore Perdue

Democrat, Craven County

*Third Senatorial District: Craven, Pamlico and
Portions of Carteret counties*



Early Years

Born in Grundy, Virginia, to Alfred P. and Irene E. Morefield Moore.

Educational Background

Grundy High School, 1965; B.S. in History, University of Kentucky, 1969; M.Ed. in Community College Administration, University of Florida, 1974; Ph.D. in Administration, University of Florida, 1976; Fellow, Geriatrics Specialist, University of Florida Center of Gerontology.

Professional Background

Former Director, Geriatric Services, Craven County Hospital; Consultant, Robert W. Johnson Foundation; Neuse River Council of Governments; Director of Human Services, Gerontology Society; National Council on Aging; American Hospital Association.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate 1991-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-90; Precinct Chair, Treasurer and First Vice-President, Craven County Democratic Party; N.C. Democratic Party, Executive Committee & Executive Council; Co-Chair, Jim Hunt for Governor Campaign, 1992.

Organizations

Chamber of Commerce; Committee of 100; Historical Society; Arts Council; Chair, A.B.C. Board.

Boards and Commissions

Member, NationsBank Regional Board; Member, N.C. United Way Board; N.C. Tourism Council; Member, Advisory Budget Commission; Governmental Operations; N.C. Health Policy Task Force; N.C.S.L. Education Commission; S.L.C. Fiscal Affairs and Governmental Operations Commission; Co-Chair, State and Local Government Fiscal Relations and Trends Study Commission; Joint Legislative Education Oversight Commission; Chairman, State Ports Study Commission; Chairman, River Quality and Fish Kill Committee.

Personal Information

Children: Garrett and Emmett. Member, Christ Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Finance, Ways and Means.

Jimmie Watkins Phillips

Democrat, Davidson County

*Twenty-Third Senatorial District: Portions of
Davidson, Iredell and Rowan counties*



Early Life

Born July 21, 1931 in Tarboro to Morris W. and Jimmy Herring Phillips.

Educational Background

Burkeville High School, Burkeville, Virginia, 1950; Campbell College, 1954; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1954-1960.

Professional Background

Retired.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present.

Military Service

S/Sgt., U.S. Marine Corps, 1951-54, Korean Theater.

Organizations

Red Cross; Davidson Medical Ministries.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Mental Health, 1995-96.

Personal Information

Married Carolyn Winberry of Statesville on May 19, 1956; Children: Jimmie, Mary Virginia and Sara. Member, First Baptist Church; Sunday School Teacher; Moderator, 1974-75.

Committee Appointments

Vice-Chair, Rules and Operations of the Senate; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations, Appropriations on Human Resources, Base Budget, Children and Human Resources, Finance.



Aaron W. Plyler Democrat, Union County

Seventeenth Senatorial District: Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland, Union and portions of Hoke and Stanly counties

Early Years

Born in Union County, October 1, 1926, to Isom F.

and Ida Foard Plyler.

Educational Background

Attended Benton Heights School; Florida Military Academy.

Professional Background

President and Owner, Plyler Grading and Paving, Inc.; President, Hill Top Enterprises; Farming and Real Estate Interests.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1983-Present; Member, N.C. House, 1975-82; Precinct Chair, 10 years; Past Chair, Union County Democratic Party.

Organizations

Member and Past President, Wingate College Patron Club; Member and Past President, Monroe-Union County Chamber of Commerce; Member, North Carolina Restaurant Association; National Federation Independent Business.

Boards and Commissions

Member, General Board of Directors, United Carolina Bank; Board of Directors, North Carolina Restaurant Association; Hill Top Enterprises; Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin, Mecklenburg-Union County United Way; Board of Advisors, UNC-Charlotte.

Honors and Awards

1970 Monroe-Union County Leadership Award; 1971 Union County Man of the Year Award; 1971 Wingate College Patron Club Award; 1973 Union County Leadership Award; 1980 Andrew Jackson Award; 1985 NCAE Award for Outstanding Support of Education; 1985 N.C. Public Library Directors Association Distinguished Service Award; Association for Retarded Citizens of N.C. Award, 1985 and 1991; Honorary Doctorate of Law, Wingate College, 1992; President, Southern Piedmont Legislative Caucus, 1992; 1993 Alumni

Appreciation Award, UNC-Charlotte; 600 Award, Charlotte Motor Speedway, 1993; Outstanding Recognition, American Cancer Society, 1993; Honorary Doctorate of Humanities, Pfeiffer College, 1994; 1994 Distinguished Service Award, N.C. Poultry Federation; 1997 Distinguished Service Award, Carolinas Urban Coalition.

Personal Information

Married Dorothy Moser Plyler on May 22, 1948. Children: Barbara Plyler Faulk, Dianne Plyler Hough, Aaron W. Plyler, Jr., Alan Plyler and Alton Plyler. Member, Benton Heights Presbyterian Church (Ruling Elder); Past Chair, Board of Deacons.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations; Member, Base Budget, Commerce, Pensions and Retirement and Insurance, Rules and Operation of the Senate, Transportation, Ways and Means.

William Robert Purcell, MD

Democrat, Scotland County



Seventeenth Senatorial District: Anson, Montgomery, Richmond, Scotland, Union and Portions of Hoke and Stanly counties

Early Years

Born February 12, 1931, in Laurinburg to Charles Augustus Purcell and Anna Meta Buchanan Purcell.

Educational Background

Laurinburg High School, 1949; B.S. in Pre-Med, Davidson College, 1952; M.D., UNC School of Medicine, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1956; Internship and Pediatric Residency, Medical College of South Carolina Teaching Hospitals, 1961.

Professional Background

Pediatrician, Purcell Clinic, Laurinburg, 1961-97.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Mayor, City of Laurinburg, 1987-97; Member, Laurinburg City Council, 1981-87.

Organizations

Past Chair, Scotland Memorial Hospital Medical Staff; Consulting Associate, Department of Pediatrics, Duke University Medical Center, 1996-97; Adjunct Clinical Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, UNC School of Medicine, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1996-97; President, Laurinburg Rotary Club, 1973-1974; Co-Chair, Scotland County Bond Referendum Committee, 1973-74; President, Laurinburg-Scotland County Area Chamber of Commerce, 1977.

Boards and Commissions

Member and Past Chair, Scotland County Board of Health, 1972-81; Member, Richmond County College Foundation Board of Directors, 1994-Present; Member, Board of Trustees, Scotia Village Retirement Home, 1996-Present; Member, Laurinburg-Maxton Airport Commission, 1973-74.

Honors and Awards

David Tayloe, Sr., Award in Community Pediatrics, N.C. Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics and N.C. Pediatric Society, 1995; Martin Luther King, Jr., Distinguished Service Award, Scotland County Ministerial Association, 1991;

Paul Harris Fellow, Laurinburg Rotary Club, 1989; Algernon Sydney Sullivan Award, St. Andrews Presbyterian College, 1983; Distinguished Service Award, UNC School of Medicine, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1998.

Military Service

Captain, 57th Field Hospital, U.S. Army Medical Corps, France, 1957-59; Reserves, 1959-61.

Personal Information

Married Jane G. McKeithan (deceased) on August 5, 1955; Children: William R. Purcell, Leslie Meta McCormick, Holly Lynn Albrecht, Augustus McKeithan Purcell; Member and Elder, Laurinburg Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations on Education/Higher Education, Base Budget, Children and Human Resources, Commerce, Education/Higher Education, Finance.



Anthony E. Rand

Democrat, Cumberland County

*Twenty-Fourth Senatorial District: Portions of
Cumberland County*

Early Years

Born in Garner, Wake County, on September 1, 1939, to Walter Rand, Jr., and Geneva Yeargan Rand.

Educational Background

Garner High School, 1957; B.A., University of North Carolina, 1961; J.D., University of North Carolina School of Law, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964.

Professional Background

Attorney, Lithotripters, Inc. (secretary and counsel); Principal, Rand & Gregory, P.A., 1989-96; Consultant, Prime Medical Services, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1981-88 and 1994-Present; Chair, Rules and Operation of the Senate, 1994-96; Majority Leader, N.C. Senate, 1986-1988; Chair Appropriations Base Budget Committee, 1985-88; Chair, Cumberland County Democratic Executive Committee, 1977-81; Member, N.C. Democratic Executive Committee, 1975-1981; Delegate, Democratic National Convention, 1992; Page, N.C. House, 1953 and 1956.

Organizations

The Arts Council of Fayetteville/Cumberland County; Kiwanis; Fayetteville Area Chamber of Commerce; Special Activities Committee, Fort Bragg, N.C.; Chairman, Fayetteville State University Foundation, Inc.; N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; National Health Lawyers Association.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Board of Directors, General Alumni Association of the University of North Carolina; Board of Visitors of the University of North Carolina; Board of Directors, Fayetteville Technical Community College Foundation; Local Board of Directors, First Citizens Bank and Trust Company; Board of Directors, Caring Children Program; Board of Advisors, N.C. Academy of Physician Assistants; Board of Directors, Fayetteville Alternative Sentencing Center; Member: Advisory Budget Commission, Joint Legislative Committee on Governmental Operations; Committee on Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits; Health

Committee of the National Conference of State Legislators Assembly on Federal Issues.

Personal Information

Married to Karen Skarda of Downers Grove, Illinois, on May 30, 1981. Children: Ripley Eagles Rand, born July 23, 1967, and Craven McLean Rand, born October 11, 1969. Member, St. John Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Rules and Operations of the Senate; Vice-Chair, Appropriations, Base Budget; Member, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety, Commerce, Finance, Judiciary, Transportation, Select Committee on Congressional Redistricting, Select Committee on the Future of the Courts, Select Committee on Session Limits.



Eric Miller Reeves

Democrat, Wake County

*Fourteenth Senatorial District: Portions of Johnston
and Wake counties*

Early Years

Born October 18, 1963, in Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, to
Stuart and Jennie Miller Reeves.

Educational Background

B.A., Duke University, 1986; J.D., Wake Forest University, 1989.

Professional Background

Attorney, Morgan & Reeves.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Member, Raleigh City Council, 1993-96.

Personal

Married Mary Morgan of Lillington on March 4, 1989. Children: Elizabeth, born
December 30, 1993; First Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Pensions and Retirement and Insurance; Member, Appropriations,
Appropriations on Department of Transportation, Base Budget, Commerce,
Finance, Judiciary, State and Local Government and Personnel, Select Committee
on the Future of the Courts.

Robert Anthony Rucho

Republican, Mecklenburg County

*Thirty-Fifth Senatorial District: Portions of
Mecklenburg County*



Early Years

Born Dec. 8, 1948, in Worcester, Massachusetts, to Thomas and Ernestine Tanca Rucho.

Educational Background

South High School, Worcester, Massachusetts; B.A. in Biology, Northeastern University; D.D.S., MCV VCU School of Dentistry; Cert. Prosthodontics, Boston University; M.B.A., Belk College of Business, UNC-Charlotte.

Professional Background

Prosthodontist and Dentist.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Former Member, Mecklenburg County Commission; Former Member, Matthews Town Council.

Personal Information

Married Theresa Fritscher of New Orleans, Louisiana, on May 8, 1993. Children: Robby, born January 30, 1995, and Ross, born May 14, 1997. Member, Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Cathedral.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations on Department of Transportation, Base Budget, Education/Higher Education, Judiciary.



Larry Shaw

Democrat, Cumberland County

*Forty-First Senatorial District: Portions of
Cumberland County*

Early Years

Born July, 15, 1949, in High Point to Dorffus and Odessa Shaw.

Educational Background

William Penn High School, High Point, 1967; B.S., Alabama State University, 1972; Masters of Education, Alabama State University, 1974.

Professional Background

Founder and Chairman, Shaw Food Services Company, Inc. (President, 1974-95; Chairman, 1974-Present; CEO, 1997-Present).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Member, N.C. House, 1995-96; State of Georgia, Lt. Colonel, Aide De Camp, Gov. Joe Frank Harris' staff; Honorary Citizen of Kansas (Governor John Carlin) and Texas (Governor Mark White).

Organizations

American Association of Minority Contractors; N.C. Association of Minority Businesses; National Business League, Fayetteville Chapter; Chair, Elizabeth City State University Foundation; Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce; Minority Business National League Defense Fund; Operation Push.

Boards and Commissions

Cumberland County Finance Authority Board; N.C. Small Business Advocacy Council; N.C. Capitol Building Authority; N.C. Economic Development Board; Member, Board of Trustees, N.C. Museum of Art; Board of Trustees, N.C. Center for Nursing Board; Member, White House Conference on Small Business (Appointed by President Bill Clinton).

Honors and Awards

Honorary Doctor of Human Letters, Rock Hill College, 1984; Larry and Evelyn Shaw Day declared in North Carolina by Gov. Hunt; Coach of Special Olympics for Handicapped Children Award; Businessman of the Year, Fayetteville Business and Professional League, 1984; Order of the Long Leaf Pine; Leadership Award,

Fayetteville State University, 1989-93; Football Hall of Fame and Honor Student, Alabama State University; Outstanding Service Award, N.C. Association of Minority Businesses, 1985.

Personal Information

Married to Evelyn Oliver of Selma, Alabama, on December 15, 1973; Children: Larry P. Shaw, age 20, and Marcus J. Shaw, age 16.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Transportation; Vice-Chair, Pensions and Retirement and Insurance; Member, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources, Base Budget, Commerce, Finance.



Robert Charles Soles, Jr.

Democrat, Columbus County

Eighteenth Senatorial District: Brunswick, Columbus and Portions of Bladen and New Hanover counties

Early Years

Born in Tabor City, December 17, 1934, to Robert C. and Myrtle (Norris) Soles.

Educational Background

Tabor City High School; Wake Forest University, 1956, B.S.; UNC-Chapel Hill, School of Law, 1959, J.D.

Professional Background

Attorney at Law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1977-Present (11 terms); N.C. House of Representatives, 1969, 1971, 1973-74, 1975-76.

Organizations

American and N.C. Bar Associations; American Trial Lawyers Association; N.C. Association of County Attorneys; Phi Alpha Delta; Rotary Club (former President).

Boards and Commissions

President, Southeastern Community College Foundation; Southern Growth Policies Board; Trustee, U.N.C.-Wilmington; Former Trustee of the consolidated University of N.C. Medical Malpractice Study Commission; Former Member Governor's Crime Commission.

Military Service

Captain, US Army Reserve, 1957-67.

Personal Information

Member, Tabor City Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Commerce; Vice-Chair, Finance, Judiciary; Member, Pensions and

Retirement and Insurance, State Government, Local Government and Personnel, Select Committee on Congressional Redistricting, Select Committee on the Future of the Courts, Select Committee on Session Limits.



Ed Nelson Warren

Democrat, Pitt County

*Ninth Senatorial District: Portions of Beaufort,
Lenoir, Martin and Pitt counties*

Early Years

Born in Stokes, Pitt County, November 26, 1929, to Elmer Edward and Daisy Cox Warren.

Educational Background

A.A., Campbell University; A.B., Barton College; M.A., East Carolina University; Doctoral Program, Duke University.

Professional Background

Investor; Real Estate; Farming.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1991-Present; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1981-90; Former Chair, Pitt County Board of County Commissioners.

Organizations

Greenville Rotary Club (Paul Harris Fellow); Pitt County Heart Association (Former Chair); Board of Directors, Greenville Chamber of Commerce; United Fund Board; Trustee, Salvation Army; Greenville Golf and Country Club, (Former President); East Carolina University Chancellor's Society.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, Pitt County Memorial Hospital (Former Chair); Pitt County Health Board; Pitt County Airport Authority; Board of Directors, Branch, Banking & Trust Company; Past President, United Fund.

Military Service

United States Air Force.

Honors and Awards

Pitt County Citizen of the Year Award, 1987; East Carolina University Alumni of the Year Award; Award for Outstanding Support of Education by N.C. Education Association; Distinguished Service Award in Recognition of Meritorious Service to Mental Health Association; Award for Outstanding Services from Board of Directors for Developmental Disability Services for Children; Honorary Member

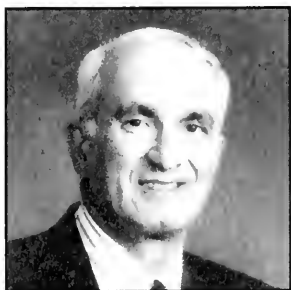
of Pitt County Memorial Hospital Board of Trustees; Legislator of the Year, N.C. Alliance; Chair, Heart Disease and Stroke Task Force; Distinguished Legislator Award, N.C. Manufactured Housing Association.

Personal Information

Married, Joan Braswell. Member, First Christian Church; Former Deacon; Finance Committee.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Appropriations on General Government; Vice-Chair, Commerce; Education/Higher Education; Member, Appropriations; Base Budget, Children and Human Resources, Ways and Means.



David Franklin Weinstein

Democrat, Robeson County

Thirtieth Senatorial District: Robeson and Portions of Bladen, Cumberland, Hoke and Sampson counties

Early Years

Born in Charlotte, June 17, 1936, to Max M. and Evelyn Lebo Weinstein.

Educational Background

Lumberton Senior High School, Lumberton, 1954; Agronomy, N.C. State University, 1958.

Professional Background

President, A.J. Weinstein & Sons, Inc.; Secretary and Treasurer, National Co., Inc.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina Senate, 1997-Present; Mayor, City of Lumberton, 1987-91; Robeson County Democratic Party.

Organizations

Rotary Club; Masons; Human Relations Commission.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Board of Trustees, UNC-Pembroke, 1994-96; Local Board, First Union National Bank, 1990-Present; Local Board, Wesley Pines Methodist Retirement Home, 1988-96.

Military Service

Captain, Co. B, 108th Division, U.S. Army, 1960; Reserves, 1961-66.

Personal Information

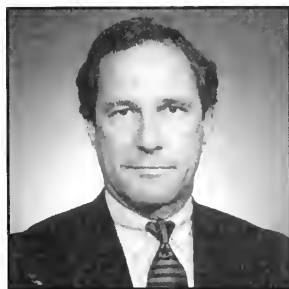
Married to Karen Kulbersh Weinstein of Columbus, Georgia, on October 16, 1960. Children: Aaron Steven Weinstein and Melinda Ann Weinstein. Member, Temple Beth-El (President, 1984-94).

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Transportation; Member, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources, Appropriations, Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources, Base Budget, Finance, Pensions and Retirement and Insurance.

Allen H. Wellons

Democrat, Johnston County



Eleventh Senatorial District: Franklin County and Portions of Johnston, Vance and Wilson counties

Early Years

Born March 12, 1949, in Smithfield to Elmer J. and Ruth Sanders Rose Jr.

Educational Background

Smithfield High School, 1967; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; J.D., N.C. Central University, 1975.

Professional Background

Attorney, Wilkins & Wellons.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Former Member, State Executive Committee, Democratic Party; Former President, Young Democrats; Former Chair, North Smithfield Precinct, Democratic Party.

Organizations

Smithfield-Selma Chamber of Commerce; Kenly Chamber of Commerce; Clayton Chamber of Commerce; Vance County Chamber of Commerce; Franklin County Chamber of Commerce; Co-Chair, Johnston County YMCA; Chair, Johnston County Youth Task Force, 1995; Greater Triangle Regional Leadership Council; Smithfield Kiwanis Club; Former Scoutmaster, Troop 22; Member, Partners in Education, Johnston County.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Directors, Johnston County Habitat for Humanity (President, 1996); Member, Board of Directors, Children's Hospital, UNC-Chapel Hill; Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Museum of Natural History; Former Member, Board of Directors, Food Bank of N.C.; Former Member, Board of Directors, Partners of Johnston County; State Personnel Commission; Member, Board of Directors, Historic Goodwin House.

Honors and Awards

1987 Tree Farmer of the Year.

Personal Information

Married Elizabeth Hobgood of Smithfield on December 29, 1971; Children: Suefan, born May 14, 1973, Abram, born September 16, 1975, and Elizabeth, born January 29, 1980.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations on Justice and Public Safety, Base Budget, Children and Human Resources, Finance, Pensions and Retirement and Insurance, Select Committee on the Future of the Courts.

Janet B. Pruitt

Principal Clerk, N.C. Senate



Early Years

Born March 27, 1944, in Nash County to James R. (deceased) and Marie Joyner (deceased) Bryant.

Educational Background

Spring Hope High School, 1962; Business, East Carolina University, 1962-64.

Professional Background

Principal Clerk, N.C. Senate, 1997-Present; Supervisor of Senate Clerks, 1988-96; Committee Clerk, 1981-88; Personnel Analyst, Social Services Division, Department of Human Resources, 1966-73.

Organizations

American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries; Former Member, Business and Professional Women.

Personal Information

Children: Meredith and Bryan; Member, Holy Trinity Lutheran Church; Former Sunday School Teacher.



Cecil R. Goins

Sergeant at Arms, N.C. Senate

Early Years

Born in Southern Pines in 1926, to T. R. Goins and Marie Barrett Goins.

Educational Background

West Southern Pines High, 1944; B.S., Business Administration, N.C. A&T State University, 1950.

Professional Background

Sergeant at Arms, N. C. Senate; Private Investigator and Owner, Alpha Investigative Services; Retired Deputy U.S. Marshal, Inspector and Criminal Investigator, U.S. Marshals Service (25 years); Assistant Business Manager, Shaw University.

Political Activities

Chair, Precinct #20, Raleigh; Political Action Committee, RWCA.

Organizations

Member, National Legislative Services and Security Association; Retired U.S. Marshals Association; Life Member, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.; Member, Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity Boule.

Boards and Commissions

Raleigh Civil Service Commission; N.C. Private Protective Service Board; Board of Directors, Meadowbrook Country Club.

Military Service

Enlisted, 2 years, Far East and Japan; M/Sgt., Europe & Germany; Five years active duty, 10 years reserve duty (Major).

Personal Information

Married, LaVerne C. Goins, August 29, 1951. Children: Wanda Goins Brockington and Carol L. Goins. Member, First Baptist Church.

Michael Wade Morris

Chaplain, N.C. Senate

Early Years

Born in High Point on April 23, 1948, to Albert Wade Morris and Evelyn Faye Burrows Morris.

Educational Background

Wade Hampton, Greenville, S.C.; B.A. in Religion, Gardner Webb College; Masters of Divinity, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary.



Professional Background

Associate Pastor, First Baptist Church, Raleigh.

Political Activities

Chaplain, N.C. Senate.

Organizations

Kiwanis Club of High Point; Board, High Point Salvation Army; Habitat for Humanity; Coach, Boys Basketball, YMCA, High Point; Volunteer, Overflow Shelter for Homeless in Raleigh.

Personal Information

Married Noel LeGette of New Bern in January, 1992. Children: Elizabeth Traci Morris. First Baptist Church, Raleigh.

N.C. Senate Committee Assignments, 1997 Session

Agriculture/Environment/Natural Resources

Chair: Albertson

Vice-Chairs: Gulley, Horton, Wellons

Ranking Minority Member: Cochrane

Members: Clark, Cooper, East, Foxx, Garwood, Jenkins, Kinnaird, McDaniel, Miller, Odom, Page, Perdue, Phillips and Weinstein

Appropriations

Co-Chairs: Perdue and Plyler

Vice-Chairs: Allran, Cochrane, East, Forrester and Rand

Members: Albertson, Ballance, Blust, Carpenter, Clark, Dalton, Dannelly, Garwood, Gulley, Hartsell, Horton, Jenkins, Jordan, Kerr, Kinnaird, Ledbetter, Lee, Lucas, Martin of Guilford, Martin of Pitt, Miller, Moore, Odom, Page, Phillips, Purcell, Reeves, Rucho, Shaw of Cumberland, Warren, Weinstein, Wellons and Winner

Appropriations on Department of Transportation

Chair: Jordan

Vice-Chair: Albertson

Ranking Minority Member: Carpenter

Members: Reeves, Rucho

Appropriations on Education/Higher Education

Co-Chairs: Lee and Winner

Ranking Minority Member: Hartsell

Members: Dalton, Garwood and Purcell

Appropriations on General Government

Chair: Warren

Vice-Chair: Lucas

Members: Kinnaird, Ledbetter and Page

Appropriations on Human Resources

Chair: Martin of Guilford

Vice-Chair: Dannelly

Ranking Minority Member: Forrester

Members: Clark, Kerr, Lucas, Miller and Phillips

Appropriations on Justice and Safety

Chair: Gulley

Vice-Chair: Ballance

Ranking Minority Member: East

Members: Blust, Rand and Wellons

Appropriations on Natural and Economic Resources

Chair: Martin of Pitt

Vice-Chair: Jenkins

Ranking Minority Member: Cochrane

Members: Horton, Shaw of Cumberland and Weinstein

Base Budget

Chair: Odom

Vice-Chairs: Allran, Cochrane, East, Forrester and Rand

Members: Albertson, Ballance, Blust, Carpenter, Clark, Dalton, Dannelly, Garwood, Gulley, Hartsell, Horton, Jenkins, Jordan, Kinnaird, Ledbetter, Lee, Lucas, Martin of Guilford, Martin of Pitt, Miller, Moore, Page, Perdue, Phillips, Plyler, Purcell, Reeves, Rucho, Shaw of Cumberland, Warren, Weinstein, Wellons and Winner

Children and Human Resources

Chair: Lucas

Vice-Chairs: Dannelly, Kinnaird, Martin of Guilford and Winner

Ranking Minority Member: Forrester

Members: Allran, Clark, Cochrane, Cooper, East, Foxx, Kerr, Moore, Phillips, Purcell, Warren and Wellons

Commerce

Chair: Soles

Vice-Chairs: Cochrane, Hoyle, Martin of Pitt and Warren

Ranking Minority Member: Ballentine

Members: Ballance, Carpenter, Dalton, Forrester, Hartsell, Jordan, Kerr, Ledbetter, Lee, Moore, Plyler, Purcell, Rand, Reeves, Shaw of Cumberland and Shaw of Guilford

Education/Higher Education

Co-Chairs: Lee and Winner

Vice-Chairs: Dannelly, Hartsell, Hoyle and Warren

Ranking Minority Member: Allran

Members: Cochrane, Cooper, Dalton, Forrester, Foxx, Garwood, Gulley, Horton, Lucas, Martin of Guilford, Perdue, Purcell and Rucho

Finance

Co-Chairs: Hoyle and Kerr

Vice-Chairs: Cooper, Shaw of Guilford and Soles

Ranking Minority Member: Allran

Members: Albertson, Ballentine, Blust, Carrington, Cochrane, Dalton, Dannelly, Foxx, Gulley, Hartsell, Lee, McDaniel, Perdue, Phillips, Purcell, Rand, Reeves Shaw of Cumberland, Webster, Weinstein, Wellons and Winner

Judiciary

Chair: Cooper

Vice-Chairs: Hartsell, Miller, Odom, Soles, and Winner

Ranking Minority Member: Carpenter

Members: Albertson, Allran, Ballance, Ballentine, Blust, Forrester, Gulley, Horton, Hoyle, Kerr, Lee, Lucas, Martin of Guilford, Moore, Rand, Reeves, Rucho and Shaw of Guilford

Pensions and Retirement and Insurance

Chair: Jenkins

Vice-Chairs: Blust, Martin of Pitt, Reeves and Shaw of Cumberland

Ranking Minority Member: McDaniel

Members: Carpenter, Carrington, East, Jordan, Kinnaird, Odom, Plyler, Shaw of Guilford, Soles, Webster, Weinstein and Wellons

Rules and Operations of the Senate

Chair: Rand

Vice-Chairs: Carrington, Gulley and Phillips

Ranking Minority Member: Forrester

Members: Blust, Cooper, Horton, Hoyle, Jordan, Kinnaird, Ledbetter, Miller, Page, Plyler and Soles

State and Local Government and Personnel

Chair: Miller

Vice-Chairs: Dalton, Jordan and Webster

Ranking Minority Member: Ledbetter

Members: Albertson, Ballance, Hartsell, Jenkins, Moore, Reeves, Shaw of Guilford and Soles

Transportation

Chair: Shaw of Cumberland

Vice-Chairs: Carpenter, Gulley, Lee and Weinstein

Ranking Minority Member: Clark

Members: Carrington, Garwood, Hoyle, Martin of Pitt, McDaniel, Odom, Page, Plyler and Sherron

Ways and Means

Chair: Dannelly

Vice-Chairs: Kerr and Lucas

Ranking Minority Member: Allran

Members: Ballance, Ballantine, Blust, Carrington, Clark, East, Hoyle, Jenkins, Ledbetter, Martin of Guilford, Martin of Pitt, Odom, Perdue, Plyler, Warren, and Webster

Select Committee on Congressional Redistricting

Chair: Cooper

Members: Albertson, Ballance, Ballentine, Cochrane, Forrester, Gulley, Hoyle, Martin of Guilford, Martin of Pitt, Rand, Soles, Webster and Winner

Select Committee on the Future of the Courts

Chair: Ballance

Members: Allran, Cooper, Dalton, Dannelly, Hartsell, Horton, Kerr, Martin of Guilford, Martin of Pitt, Odom, Rand, Reeves, Soles, Wellons and Winner

Select Committee on Session Limits

Chair: Cooper

Members: Ballance, Blust, Cochrane, Dalton, Forrester, Gulley, Hartsell, Hoyle, Lucas, Rand, Shaw of Guilford, Soles and Winner

1997 N.C. House of Representatives

Officers

Speaker	Harold J. Brubaker
Speaker Pro Tempore	Stephen W. Wood
Majority Leader	N. Leo Daughtry
Minority Leader	James B. Black
Deputy Minority Leader	Milton F. Fitch, Jr.
Majority Whip	Julia C. Howard
Minority Whips	Martha Alexander, Jerry Braswell
Principal Clerk	Denise Weeks
Reading Clerk	John R. Dossenbach, Jr.
Sergeant at Arms	Clyde Cook, Jr.

Representatives

<u>Name</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>
Adams, Alma S. (D)	26th	Guilford	Greensboro
Aldridge, Marvin W. (R)	9th	Pitt	Greenville
Alexander, Martha B. (D)	56th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Allen, Gordon P. (D)	22nd	Person	Roxboro
Allred, Cary D. (R)	25th	Alamance	Burlington
Arnold, Gene G. (R)	72nd	Nash	Rocky Mount
Baddour, Philip A., Jr. (D)	11th	Wayne	Goldsboro
Baker, Rex L. (R)	40th	Stokes	King
Barbee, Bobby H., Sr. (R)	82nd	Stanly	Locust
Beall, Charles M. (D)	52nd	Haywood	Clyde
Berry, Cherie Killian (R)	45th	Catawba	Maiden
Black, James B. (D)	36th	Mecklenburg	Matthews
Blue, Daniel T., Jr. (D)	21st	Wake	Raleigh
Bonner, Donald A. (D)	87th	Robeson	Rowland
Bowie, Joanne W. (R)	29th	Guilford	Greensboro
Boyd-McIntyre, Flossie (D)	28th	Guilford	Jamestown
Braswell, Jerry (D)	97th	Wayne	Goldsboro
Brawley, C. Robert, Jr. (R)	43rd	Iredell	Mooresville
Brown, John W. (R)	41st	Wilkes	Elkins
Brubaker, Harold J. (R)	38th	Randolph	Asheboro
Buchanan, Charles F. (R)	46th	Mitchell	Green Mountain

<u>Name</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>
Cansler, Lanier M. (R)	51st	Buncombe	Asheville
Capps, J. Russell (R)	92nd	Wake	Raleigh
Carpenter, James C. (R)	53rd	Macon	Otto
Church, Walter G., Sr. (D)	47th	Burke	Valdese
Clary, Debbie A. (R)	48th	Cleveland	Shelby
Cole, Edward N. (D)	25th	Rockingham	Reidsville
Crawford, James W., Jr. (D)	22nd	Granville	Oxford
Creech, Billy J. (R)	20th	Johnston	Wilson's Mills
Culp, Arlie F. (R)	30th	Randolph	Ramseur
Culpepper, William T., III (D)	86th	Chowan	Edenton
Cunningham, W. Pete (D)	59th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Daughtry, Namon Leo (R)	95th	Johnston	Smithfield
Davis, Donald Spencer (R)	19th	Harnett	Erwin
Decker, Michael P. (R)	84th	Forsyth	Walkertown
Dedmon, Andrew Thomas (D)	48th	Cleveland	Earl
Dickson, Walter W. (R)	76th	Gaston	Gastonia
Dockham, Jerry C. (R)	94th	Davidson	Denton
Earle, Beverly M. (D)	60th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Easterling, Ruth M. (D)	58th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Eddins, Rick L. (R)	65th	Wake	Raleigh
Ellis, James Samuel (R)	15th	Wake	Garner
Esposito, Theresa H. (R)	88th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Fitch, Milton F., Jr. (D)	70th	Wilson	Wilson
Fox, Stanley H. (D)	78th	Granville	Oxford
Gamble, John Reeves, Jr. (D)	44th	Lincoln	Lincolnton
Gardner, Charlotte A. (R)	35th	Rowan	Salisbury
Goodwin, George Wayne (D)	32nd	Richmond	Rockingham
Grady, Robert (R)	80th	Onslow	Jacksonville
Gray, Lyons (R)	39th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Gulley, Jim (R)	69th	Mecklenburg	Matthews
Hackney, Joe (D)	24th	Orange	Chapel Hill
Hall, Bobby R. (R)	19th	Lee	Sanford
Hardaway, Thomas C. (D)	7th	Halifax	Enfield
Hardy, Edwin M. (R)	2nd	Beaufort	Washington
Hensley, Robert J., Jr. (D)	64th	Wake	Raleigh
Hiatt, William S. (R)	40th	Surry	Mount Airy
Hightower, Foyle R. Jr. (D)	33rd	Anson	Wadesboro
Hill, Dewey L. (D)	14th	Columbus	Whiteville
Holmes, George M. (R)	41st	Yadkin	Hamptonville
Howard, Julia C. (R)	74th	Davie	Mocksville
Hunter, Howard J., Jr. (D)	5th	Northampton	Murfreesboro

<u>Name</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>
Hunter, Robert Carl (D)	49th	McDowell	Marion
Hurley, John W. (D)	18th	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Insko, Verla C. (D)	24th	Orange	Chapel Hill
Ives, William M. (R)	68th	Transylvania	Brevard
Jarrell, Mary L. (D)	89th	Guilford	High Point
Jeffus, Margaret M. (D)	89th	Guilford	Greensboro
Justus, Larry T. (R)	50th	Henderson	Hendersonville
Kinney, Theodore J. (D)	17th	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Kiser, Joe L. (R)	45th	Lincoln	Vale
Luebke, Paul (D)	23rd	Durham	Durham
McAllister, Mary E. (D)	17th	Cumberland	Fayetteville
McComas, Daniel F. (R)	13th	New Hanover	Wilmington
McCombs, W. Eugene (R)	83rd	Rowan	Faith
McCrary, Paul R. (D)	37th	Davidson	Lexington
McMahan, W. Edwin (R)	55th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Mercer, Linwood E. (D)	8th	Pitt.	Farmville
Michaux, Henry M., Jr. (D)	23rd	Durham	Durham
Miller, George W. Jr. (D)	23rd	Durham	Durham
Miner, David (R)	62nd	Wake	Cary
Mitchell, W. Franklin (R)	42nd	Iredell	Olin
Moore, Richard L. (D)	90th	Cabarrus	Kannapolis
Morgan, Richard T. (R)	31st	Moore	Pinehurst
Morris, Amelia A.H. (R)	18th	Cumberland	Fayetteville
Mosley, Jane H. (D)	63rd	Wake	Cary
Neely, Charles B., Jr. (R)	61st	Wake	Raleigh
Nesbitt, Martin L., Jr. (D)	51st	Buncombe	Asheville
Nichols, John M. (R)	3rd	Craven	New Bern
Nye, Edd (D)	96th	Bladen	Elizabethtown
Oldham, Warren Claude (D)	67th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Owens, William C., Jr. (D)	1st	Pasquotank	Elizabeth City
Preston, Jean Rouse (R)	4th	Carteret	Emerald Isle
Ramsey, Liston B. (D)	52nd	Madison	Marshall
Rayfield, John M. (R)	93rd	Gaston	Belmont
Redwine, E. David (D)	14th	Brunswick	Shallotte
Reynolds, Dennis A. (R)	25th	Alamance	Burlington
Rogers, Richard Eugene (D)	6th	Martin	Williamston
Russell, Carolyn B. (R)	77th	Wayne	Goldsboro
Saunders, Drew P. (D)	54th	Mecklenburg	Huntersville
Sexton, Paul W., Sr. (R)	73rd	Rockingham	Stoneville
Sherrill, Wilma M. (R)	51st	Buncombe	Asheville

<u>Name</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>
Shubert, Fern Haywood (R)	34th	Union	Marshville
Smith, Ronald L. (D)	4th	Carteret	Atlantic Beach
Starnes, Edgar V. (R)	91st	Caldwell	Granite Falls
Sutton, Ronnie N. (D)	85th	Robeson	Pembroke
Tallent, Timothy N. (R)	81st	Cabarrus	Concord
Thompson, Gregory J. (R)	46th	Mitchell	Spruce Pine
Tolson, Joe P. (D)	71st	Edgecombe	Pinetops
Wainwright, William L. (D)	79th	Craven	Havelock
Warner, Edward Alexander (D)	75th	Cumberland	Hope Mills
Warwick, Nurham O. (D)	12th	Sampson	Clinton
Watson, Cynthia B. (R)	10th	Duplin	Rose Hill
Weatherly, John Hugh (R)	48th	Cleveland	Kings Mountain
Wilson, Constance K. (R)	57th	Mecklenburg	Charlotte
Wilson, W. Eugene (R)	40th	Watauga	Boone
Womble, Larry W. (D)	66th	Forsyth	Winston-Salem
Wood, Stephen W. (R)	27th	Guilford	High Point
Wright, Thomas E. (D)	98th	New Hanover	Wilmington
Yongue, Douglas Y. (D)	16th	Scotland	Laurinburg

N.C. Speakers of the House

Speakers of the House of Burgesses (Lower House of the Colonial Assembly)

<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>County</u>
1666	George Catchmaid	Albemarle
1672	Valentine Bird	Pasquotank
1673	Valentine Bird	Pasquotank
1675	Thomas Eastchurch	Unknown
1677	Thomas Cullen	Chowan
1679	George Durant	Currituck
1689	John Nixon	Chowan
1697-98	John Porter	Bath
1703	William Wilkison	Chowan
1707	Thomas Boyd	Unknown
1708	Edward Moseley	Chowan
1709	Richard Sanderson	Currituck
1711	William Swann	Currituck
1711-12	Thomas Snoden	Perquimans
1715-16	Edward Moseley	Chowan
1720	Edward Moseley	Chowan
1722	Edward Moseley	Chowan
1723	Edward Moseley	Chowan
1725-26	Maurice Moore	Perquimans
1725-26	John Baptista Ashe	Beaufort
1727	John Baptista Ashe	Beaufort
1729	Thomas Swann	Pasquotank
1731	Edward Moseley	Chowan
1733	Edward Moseley	Chowan
1734	Edward Moseley	Chowan
1735	William Downing	Tyrrell
1736-37	William Downing	Tyrrell
1738-39	William Downing	Tyrrell
1739-40	John Hodgson	Chowan
1741	John Hodgson	Chowan
1742-44	Samuel Swann	Onslow
1744-45	Samuel Swann	Onslow
1746	Samuel Swann	Onslow
1746-52	Samuel Swann	Onslow
1753-54	Samuel Swann	Onslow
1754-60	John Campbell	Bertie

<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>County</u>
1754-60	Samuel Swann	Onslow
1760	Samuel Swann	Onslow
1761	Samuel Swann	Onslow
1762	Samuel Swann	Onslow
1762	John Ashe	New Hanover
1764-65	John Ashe	New Hanover
1766-68	John Harvey	Perquimans
1769	John Harvey	Perquimans
1770-71	Richard Caswell	Craven
1773	John Harvey	Perquimans
1773-74	John Harvey	Perquimans
1775	John Harvey	Perquimans

House of Commons

<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>County</u>
1777	Abner Nash	Craven
1778	John Williams	Granville
1778	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1779	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1780	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1781	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1782	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1783	Edward Starkey	Onslow
1784 (April)	Thomas Benbury	Chowan
1784 (October)	William Blount	Craven
1785	Richard Dobbs Spaight	Craven
1786-87	John B. Ashe	Halifax
1787	John Sitgreaves	Craven
1788	John Sitgreaves	Craven
1789	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1790	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1791-92	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1792-93	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1793-94	John Leigh	Edgecombe
1794-95	Timothy Bloodworth	New Hanover
1795	John Leigh	Edgecombe
1796	John Leigh	Edgecombe
1797	Musendine Matthews	Iredell
1798	Musendine Matthews	Iredell
1799	Musendine Matthews	Iredell

<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>County</u>
1800	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1801	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1802	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1803	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1804	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1805	Stephen Cabarrus	Chowan
1806	John Moore	Lincoln
1807	Joshua Grainger Wright	New Hanover
1808	Joshua Grainger Wright	New Hanover
1808	William Gaston	Craven
1809	Thomas Davis	Cumberland
1810	William Hawkins	Granville
1811	William Hawkins	Granville
1812	William Miller	Warren
1813	William Miller	Warren
1814	William Miller	Warren
1815	John Craig	Orange
1816	Thomas Ruffins	Orange
1816	James Iredell	Chowan
1817	James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan
1818	James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan
1819	Romulus M. Saunders	Caswell
1820	Romulus M. Saunders	Caswell
1821	James Mebane	Orange
1822	John D. Jones	New Hanover
1823-24	Alfred Moore	Brunswick
1824-25	Alfred Moore	Brunswick
1825-26	John Stanly	Craven
1826-27	John Stanly	Craven
1827-28	James Iredell, Jr.	Chowan
1828-29	Thomas Settle	Rockingham
1829-30	William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg
1830-31	Charles Fisher	Rowan
1831-32	Charles Fisher	Rowan
1832-33	Louis D. Henry	Cumberland
1833-34	William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg
1834-35	William J. Alexander	Mecklenburg
1835	William D. Haywood, Jr.	Wake
1836-37	William H. Haywood, Jr.	Wake
1838-39	William A. Graham	Orange
1840-41	William A. Graham	Orange

<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>County</u>
1840-41	Robert B. Gilliam	Granville
1842-43	Clavin Graves	Caswell
1844-45	Edward Stanly	Beaufort
1846-47	Edward Stanly	Beaufort
1846-47	Robert B. Gilliam	Granville
1848-49	Robert B. Gilliam	Granville
1850-51	James C. Dobbs	Cumberland
1852	John Baxter	Henderson
1854-55	Samuel P. Hill	Caswell
1856-57	Jesse G. Shepherd.....	Cumberland
1858-59	Thomas Settle, Jr	Rockingham
1860-61	William T. Dortch	Wayne
1860-61	Nathan N. Fleming	Rowan
1862-64	Robert B. Gilliam	Granville
1862-64	Richard S. Donnell	Beaufort
1862-64	Marmaduke S. Robbins	Randolph
1864-65	Richard S. Donnel	Beaufort
1865-66	Samuel F. Phillips.....	Orange
1866 67	Rufus Y. McAden	Alamance

House of Representatives

<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>County</u>
1868	Joseph W. Holden	Wake
1869-70	Joseph W. Holden	Wake
1870	Thomas J. Jarvis	Tyrrell
1872	James L. Robinson	Macon
1874-75	James L. Robinson	Macon
1876-77	Charles Price	Davie
1879	John M. Moring	Chatham
1881	Charles M. Cooke.....	Franklin
1883	George M. Rose	Cumberland
1885	Thomas M. Holt.....	Alamance
1887	John R. Webster	Rockingham
1889	Augustus Leazar	Iredell
1891	Rufus A. Doughton	Alleghany
1893	Lee S. Overman	Rowan
1895	Zeb V. Walser	Davidson
1897	A.F. Hileman	Cabarrus
1899-1900	Henry G. Connor	Wilson
1901	Walter E. Moore	Jackson

<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>County</u>
1903	S. M. Gattis	Orange
1905	Owen H. Guion.....	Craven
1907	E. J. Justice	Guilford
1909	A. W. Graham	Granville
1911	W. C. Dowd	Mecklenburg
1913	George Connor	Wilson
1915	Emmett R. Wooten	Lenoir
1917	Walter Murphy	Rowan
1919	Dennis G. Brummitt	Granville
1921	Harry P. Grier.....	Iredell
1923-24	John G. Dawson	Lenoir
1925	Edgar W. Pharr	Mecklenburg
1927	Richard T. Fountain.....	Edgecombe
1929	A. H. Graham	Orange
1931	Willis Smith	Wake
1933	R. L. Harris	Person
1935-36	Robert Johnson	Pender
1937	R. Gregg Cherry	Gaston
1939	D. L. Ward	Craven
1941	O. M. Mull	Cleveland
1943	John Kerr, Jr	Warren
1945	Oscar L. Richardson.....	Union
1947	Thomas J. Pearsall	Nash
1949	Kerr Craig Ramsay	Rowan
1951	W. Frank Taylor	Wayne
1953	Eugene T. Bost, Jr	Cabarrus
1955-56	Larry I. Moore, Jr	Wilson
1957	James K. Doughton	Alleghany
1959	Addison Hewlett	New Hanover
1961	Joseph M. Hunt, Jr	Guilford
1963	H. Clifton Blue	Moore
1965-66	H. Patrick Taylor, Jr.....	Anson
1967	David M. Britt	Robeson
1969	Earl W. Vaughn	Rockingham
1971	Philip P. Godwin	Gates
1973-74	James E. Ramsey.....	Person
1975-76	James C. Green	Bladen
1977-78	Carl J. Stewart, Jr	Gaston
1979-80	Carl J. Stewart, Jr.....	Gaston
1981-82	Liston B. Ramsey	Madison
1983-84	Liston B. Ramsey	Madison

<u>Assembly</u>	<u>Representative</u>	<u>County</u>
1985-86	Liston B. Ramsey	Madison
1987-88	Liston B. Ramsey	Madison
1989-90	Josephus L. Mavretic	Edgecombe
1991-1994	Daniel T. Blue, Jr	Wake
1995-Present	Harold J. Brubaker	Randolph



Harold James Brubaker

Speaker of the N.C. House of Representatives

Republican, Randolph County

Thirty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Randolph and Guilford counties

Early Years

Born in Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, on November 11, 1946, to Paul N. and Verna Mae Miller Brubaker.

Educational Background

B.S. in Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State University, 1969; Masters in Economics, N.C. State University, 1971.

Professional Background

President, Brubaker & Associates, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1977-Present; Speaker of the House, 1995-Present; House Minority Leader, 1981-84; Joint Caucus Leader, Republican Members of the N.C. General Assembly, 1979-80; Executive and Central Committees, N.C. Republican Party (former Assistant Secretary); Executive Committee, Randolph County Republican Party; Executive Committee, National Association for Republican Legislators; Former Executive Committee Member, 4th District Republican Party; Co-Chairman, N.C. Reagan-Bush Committee, 1980; Delegate At Large, National Republican Convention, 1980; Chairman, Randolph County Young Republicans, 1971; State Chairman, American Legislative Exchange Council, 1982-1989; Member, National Board of Directors of the American Legislative Exchange Council, 1988-Present.

Organizations

Randolph County Farm Bureau; Grange; N.C. Holstein Association; 4-H Club leader (former President, N.C. Development Fund); Director, Salvation Army; Former Director, Westside Volunteer Fire Department; Randolph Technical College Foundation; National Conference on Citizenship; Former Vice-President, National FFA.

Honors

Outstanding Young Men in N.C., 1981; Outstanding 4-H Alumni of N.C., 1981; Distinguished Service Award, 1981.

Personal Information

Married to Geraldine Baldwin, November, 1972. Children: Jonathon Nissley and Justin Andrew. Member, St. John's Lutheran Church; Congregation Chairman; Past Vice-Chairman, Deacon Board.

Stephen Wray Wood

Speaker Pro-Tempore

Republican, Guilford County

Twenty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Guilford and Davidson counties



Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem on October 6, 1948, to Dock Wesley Richard Thomas Edmund and Annie Harris Wood.

Education

North Forsyth High School, 1966; Th.B., John Wesley College, 1970; B.A., Asbury College, 1973; M.A., UNC-Greensboro, 1980; D. Min., Luther Rice Seminary, 1982; M.Div., Houston Graduate School of Theology; Post-Graduate Study, Princeton Seminary, UNC-Greensboro, Earlham School of Religion and Appalachian State University.

Professional Background

Pastor; Singer, Songwriter and Recording artist; Former Assistant Professor of History and Education, Assistant Academic Dean, John Wesley College; Veterans Services Officer, N.C. Division of Veterans Affairs, 1987-1989; Associate Professor, Houston Graduate School of Theology.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-86, 1989-Present; Speaker Pro-Tem, 1997-Present; Vice-Chairman, Guilford County Republican Party, 1981-1985; Chairman, Guilford Legislative Delegation, 1995-96.

Organizations

American Historical Association; Society of American Church History; Southern Historical Association; High Point Jaycees (Chaplain, 1982); American Legislative Exchange Council, American Legion; State Legislative Leaders Foundation; Oxford Roundtable.

Boards and Commissions

Steering Committee, Friends Center, Guilford College; Trustee, John Wesley College; Director and President, Triad Christian Counseling Center.

Military Service

E-3, U.S. Army; Captain, North Carolina State Defense Militia, 55 Battalion.

Personal Information

Married, Starr Smith on June 18, 1978. Children: Allyson Wray and Joshua Fleming Harris. Member, N.C. Friends; Pastor, N.C. Yearly Meeting of Friends, 1980-Present.

Committee Assignments

Ex-Officio Member of All Committees.

Namon Leo Daughtry

House Majority Leader

Republican, Johnston County

*Ninety-Fifth Representative District: Portions of
Johnston County*



Early Years

Born December 3, 1940, in Newton Grove, Sampson County, to Namon Lutrell and Annie Cathleen Thornton Daughtry.

Educational Background

Hobpton High School, 1958; B.A., Wake Forest University, 1962; L.L.B., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1965,

Professional Background

Attorney, Daughtry, Woodard, Lawrence & Starling.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; Majority Leader, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-92.

Organizations

Johnston County Bar Association.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Directors, Triangle Bank and Trust Company.

Military Service

Captain, U.S. Air Force, Europe, 1966-70.

Personal Information

Married to Helen Finch Daughtry of Smithfield on August 5, 1993; Children: Marjorie Dana Daughtry Riley (born Nov. 5, 1969) and Kelly Kathleen Daughtry (Born Nov. 5, 1969). Member, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Smithfield; Past Vestry Member, 1985-88.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Judiciary I; Ex-Officio Member of All Committees.



James Boyce Black

House Minority Leader

Democrat, Mecklenburg County
*Thirty-Sixth Representative District: Portions of
 Mecklenburg County*

Early Years

Born in Matthews, Mecklenburg County, on March 25, 1935, to Boyce and James Margaret Query Black.

Education

East Mecklenburg, 1953; A.B. in Business Administration; Lenoir-Rhyne College, 1959; Doctor of Optometry, Southern College of Optometry, 1962.

Professional Background

Optometrist, Dr. James B. Black & Associates; Former President, N.C. State Optometric Society.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1981-84 and 1991-Present; Matthews Town Council, 1988; House Minority Leader, 1995-Present.

Organizations

Optimist Club.

Boards and Commissions

Board Member, Mental Health Association of North Carolina; Board Member, Crostdale Community Association.

Military Service

Petty Officer, 3rd Class, USNR, USS Massey, 1955-56; Reserves 1957-61.

Personal Information

Married Betty Clodfelter Black of Matthews on May 13, 1955. Children: James Boyce Black, Jr., and Deborah Ann Black. Member, Matthews United Methodist Church; Administrative Board Member, 1985-87; President Methodist Nom., 1987.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-School, Elementary and Secondary Education, Insurance, Ways and Means.

Milton F. Fitch, Jr.

Deputy House Minority Leader

Democrat, Wilson County

*Seventieth Representative District: Portions of
Edgecombe, Nash and Wilson counties*



Early Years

Born in Wilson on October 20, 1946, to Milton Frederick and Cora Whitted Fitch.

Education

C.H. Darden High School, 1964; B.S., N.C. Central University, 1968; J.D., N.C. Central University School of Law, 1972.

Professional Background

Attorney.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-Present; Deputy House Minority Leader, 1997-Present.

Personal Information

Member, Jackson Chapel Baptist Church, Wilson.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Public Employees; Member, Congressional Redistricting, Finance, Judiciary I.



Julia C. Howard

House Majority Whip

Republican, Davie County
*Seventy-Fourth Representative District: Davie and
 Portions of Davidson counties*

Early Years

Born in Salisbury on August 20, 1944, to Allan Leary and Ruth Elizabeth Snider Craven.

Education

Davie High School, 1962; RM, American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers; GRI, N.C. Association of Realtors.

Professional Background

Realtor/Appraiser; President, Howard Realty & Insurance Agency, Inc.; President, Davie Builders, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, NC House of Representatives 1989-Present; House Majority Whip, 1997-Present; Commissioner, Town of Mocksville, 1981-88.

Organizations

Sertoma Club; Realtors Association; Davie County Board (President, 1972, State Director, 1973-85); AIREA-Southeastern Regional/ Review Appraiser.

Boards and Commissions

Davie County Hospital Board of Trustees. (Former chair, 1978-85).

Personal Information

Married, Abe Nail Howard, Jr., (deceased) on August 26, 1962. Children: Amedia Paige and Abe Nail, III. Member, First United Methodist Church, Mocksville; Council of Ministries (Chair, 1979-81); Youth Council, 1974-84; Sunday School Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Ethics, Finance; Co-Chair, Human Resources; Member, UNC Board of Governors, Welfare Reform; Ex-Officio Member of All Committees.

Martha Bedell Alexander

House Minority Whip

Democrat, Mecklenburg County

*Fifty-Sixth Representative District: Portions of
Mecklenburg County*



Early Years

Born in Jacksonville, Florida, on August 30, 1939, to Chester Bedell and Edmonia Hair Bedell.

Education

Robert E. Lee School, Jacksonville Florida, 1957; B.S. in Education, Florida State University, 1961; Master of Human Development and Learning, UNC-Charlotte, 1979.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; Minority Whip, 1997-Present; Charlotte Women's Political Caucus (Co-Chair of Political Planning Committee, 1991); Democratic Women's Club; Delegate to Mecklenburg County Convention; State Executive Committee, Democratic Party; N.C. Women's Political Caucus, Policy Council Member-at-Large; Pine Needles Network Delegate to Democratic National Convention, 1992.

Organizations

Addiction Professionals of N.C.; Employee Assistance Professionals Association; College of Chaplains; Pastoral Counselors; Association for Spiritual, Ethical and Religious Values in Counseling; N.C. Association for Religious and Value Issues in Counseling; American Association for Counseling and Development; N.C. Association for Counseling and Development; Charlotte Junior League (President and Sustaining Advisor); United Way Board; Women Executives; General Chairman, Capital Campaign, 1988-89; Alzheimer's Association; YWCA.

Boards and Commissions

Board Member and President, YWCA, 1990-92; Mecklenburg Medical Auxiliary Endowment Fund Board; Chair, N.C. Alcoholism Research Authority, 1988-90 and 1996; National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1996.

Personal Information

Married James Frosst Alexander on June 22, 1962. Children: Charlotte Tasse Alexander and James Chester Alexander. Grandchildren: William Glenn Little,

Jacob Alexander Little and Benjamin Frosst Little; Member, Christ Episcopal Church; Chair, Companion Diocese Commission, 1983-Present; Diocesan Council 1984-92; Overseas Commission Member; Delegate or Alternate to Diocesan Convention, 1975-Present.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Labor, UNC Board of Governors; Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Welfare Reform.

Jerry Braswell

House Minority Whip

Democrat, Wayne County

Ninety-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Duplin, Sampson and Wayne counties



Early Years

Born in Rosewood, Wayne County, on June 23, 1952, to Herbert Hoover Braswell and Ethel Eldridge Braswell.

Education

Goldsboro High School, 1967-1970; B.A. in Political Science and Business, Morehouse College, 1970-74; J.D., UNC School of Law, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1974-77; Naval Justice School, 1978-79; Business Degree, University of San Diego School of Business, 1979-80.

Professional Background

Attorney.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; House Minority Whip, 1997-Present; Wayne County Commissioner, 1988-92.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; American Trial Lawyers Association; Sertoma Club of Wayne County; Goldsboro Area Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Legal Services of N.C. (President), 1992-94; Advisory Board, Salvation Army; Board of Directors, Wayne County Boys and Girls Club; Board of Directors, Wayne Economic, Business and Professional Organization; Advisory Board, First Citizens Bank.

Military Service

Lieutenant, JAGC, U.S. Navy, 1977-1982; Reserves, 1973-77.

Personal Information

Children: Joi A. Braswell

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Judiciary I; Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Election Law and Campaign Reform.

Alma S. Adams

Democrat, Guilford County

*Twenty-Sixth Representative District: Portions of
Guilford County*



Early Years

Born in High Point on May 27, 1946, to Benjamin (deceased) and Mattie Stokes Shealey.

Educational Background

West Side High School, Newark, N.J., 1964; B.S. in Art Education, N.C. A&T State University, 1969; M.S. in Art Education, N.C. A&T State University, 1972; Ph.D. in Art Education/Multicultural Education, Ohio State University, 1981.

Professional Background

Professor/Administrator, Bennett College (Chair, Visual Arts; Professor of Art).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1994-Present; Greensboro City School Board, 1984-86; Greensboro City Council, 1987-94; Vice-President, N.C. Legislative Black Caucus, 1995; Guilford County Democratic Women; Women's Political Caucus.

Organizations

National Art Education Association; National Conference of Artists; Co-Founder and President of the Board, African American Atelier, Inc.; Former Second Vice-President, Greensboro Branch, NAACP; One Step Further Board; Former Board Member, Carolina Peacemaker; NAACP Executive Board; Former Founding Board Member, Greensboro Education Development Corporation; N.C. Equity; League of Women Voters.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished W.K. Kellogg Fellow, 1990-93; Sojourner Truth Award, 1988; Woman of the Year, 1990; African American Woman of Distinction, 1994; Woman of Achievement in the Arts, 1992.

Personal Information

Children: Billy Eugene and Linda Jeanette; Member, New Zion Missionary Baptist Church; Former Member, W.D. Johnson Choir; Member, Women's Choir.

Committee Assignments

Appropriations, Appropriations on Human Resources, Human Resources, Human Resources on Families, State Government, State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs.

M.W. "Henry" Aldridge

Republican, Pitt County

*Ninth Representative District: Portions of Greene
and Pitt counties*



Early Years

Born in Craven County on April 27, 1923, to Marvin Franklin and Neva Mae Warren Aldridge.

Educational Background

Craven County Farmlife School, Vanceboro, 1939; Louisburg College; East Carolina University and UNC-Chapel Hill; D.D.S., Medical College of Virginia, 1950.

Professional Background

Periodontist, Aldridge and Summers, D.D.S., P.A. Member, Consulting Staff of Pitt County Memorial Hospital; Clinical Instructor in the Department of Surgery, Division of Dentistry, East Carolina University School of Medicine; Attending Faculty, Dentistry, Department of Family Practice, East Carolina University School of Medicine.

Political Activities

Member, North Carolina House, 1995-Present; Greenville City Council, six years; Mayor Pro-Tem, City of Greenville, two years.

Organizations

American Dental Association; North Carolina Dental Society; Past President, Fifth District Dental Society; East Central Dental Society; American Academy of Periodontology; Southern Academy of Periodontology; Periodontal Study Club of the Carolinas; Past President, N.C. Society for Preventive Dentistry; Past President, Loblolly Dental Study Club; Carolina Preventive Study Club; Past Advisor, Dental Division, N.C. Public Health; Past Director, Dental Foundation of North Carolina; Past Regional Chair, N.C. Doctor Dial Program; Lenoir County Dental Society; Piedmont Periodontal Study Club; Past President, ECU Alumni; Past President, ECU Pirates Club; Past President, Greenville Chamber of Commerce; Past President, Junior Chamber of Commerce; Past President, Pitt Medical Associates; Past President, Greenville Boys Club; Past President, Greenville Lions Club; Past President, Fifth District Dental Society; Past President, Greenville Little League; Retired Director, NationsBank; Member, Hot Stove League; Former Little League Coach; Guest Co-Host, Carolina Today; Promise Keepers.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Family Policy Council; Former Member, Board of Directors, Carolina Pregnancy Center.

Military Service

Sgt., 113th Evacuation Hospital, U.S. Army, Europe, 1943-46; Two battle stars.

Honors and Awards

American College of Dentists; International College of Dentists; Pierre Fauchard Academy; Royal Society of Health; Graduate Chapter, Delta Sigma Delta; State Preventive Dentistry Award; State Distinguished Service Award, Public Health Association; State Dental Public Health Award; Distinguished Service Award Winner, Junior Chamber of Commerce; Eagle Scout; Defender of Life Award.

Personal Information

Married to Susan Emily Tuttle of Kannapolis. Five Children; 13 grandchildren; Member, Jarvis United Methodist Church; Past Chair, Board of Stewards; Past Lay Leader; Past Sunday School Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Human Resources; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Transportation, UNC Board of Governors.

Gordon Phillip Allen, Sr.

Democrat, Person County



Twenty-Second Representative District: Person and Portions of Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Vance and Warren counties

Early Years

Born in Roxboro, on April 29, 1929, to G. Lemuel and Sallie Wilkerson Allen.

Educational Background

Roxboro High School, 1947; A.A. in Business, Mars Hill College, 1949.

Professional Background

Independent Insurance Agent, Thompson-Allen, Inc.; 1978 Chairman Legislative Committee; 1978-1981 Director and Former Board Member Peoples Bank of Roxboro and Central Carolina Bank; Director and Chairman of Board of Home Savings and Loan of Durham, N.C.; Legislative Agent NCBA, 1978-1997.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1997-Present; N.C. Senate, 1969-1974; Senate President Pro-Tem and Majority Leader, 1971-1974; Co-Chair, Legislative Research Committee; Co-Chair, Legislative Services Committee, 1971-1974.

Organizations

Chairman, Legislative Committee Independent Insurance Agents of North Carolina, 1978; Director, Independent Insurance Agents of North Carolina, 1976-1978; President, Roxboro Kiwanis Club; President, Roxboro Area Chamber of Commerce; Chairman, United Way Budget Committee.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Roxboro Development Board; Chairman and Longtime Member, Economic Development Commission; Chairman, Downtown Re-Development; Board Member and Finance Chairman, Partners in Education; Founding Chairman, Piedmont Community College and Board Member for 29 years.

Honors and Awards

Jaycees Distinguished Service Award, 1959.

Military Service

1st Lieutenant, 2nd Infantry Division, U.S. Army, 1951-53; Served in the Korean War; North Carolina National Guard; Awarded Bronze Star while serving as Platoon Leader in Korean War; Company Commander, North Carolina National Guard, 30th Division.

Personal Information

Married Betsy Harris Allen of Roxboro on July 12, 1952. Children: Phillip, born 1953, Kassie, born 1956, Betsy Reade, born 1959, George, born 1961, and Page, born 1965; Sixteen grandchildren. Member, Long Memorial United Methodist Church; Chairman, Board of Stewards; Chairman, Finance Committee; Chairman and Trustees; Sunday School Teacher for 30 years; Chairman, Building Committee; Delegate to Annual Conference.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Commerce, Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Judiciary II, Technology.

Cary D. Allred

Republican, Alamance County

Twenty-Fifth Representative District: Alamance, Caswell and Portions of Orange and Rockingham counties



Early Years

Born February 7, 1947, in Mebane, Alamance County, to Maurice Frank and Rosa Etta Frances Sykes Allred.

Educational Background

Southern Alamance High School, 1965; B.A. in Social Science, Elon College, 1970; Graduate School, Davidson Community College and UNC-Greensboro, 1974-75.

Professional Background

Founder, President and CEO, EconoMed Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Member, N.C. Senate, 1981-84; Chair, Alamance County Republican Party, 1979; Alamance County Commissioner, 1985-94; Governor's Appointee, Local Government Advocacy Council, 1985.

Organizations

Former Member, Graham Jaycees; Former Member, Alamance County Heart Association; American Legion.

Boards and Commissions

Alamance County Board of Health; Chair, Special Gifts, Alamance County Heart Association; Chair, Alamance Recycling and Solid Waste Commission; Former Member, Board of Directors, Salvation Army; Member, Board of Directors, Alamance County Community Services Agency; Member, Board of Directors, Alamance County Heart Association; Board of Directors, Fairfax School, 1974.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, NATO Special Forces, 1967-68; U.S. Naval Reserves.

Honors and Awards

4-H Outstanding Alumnus Award for Alamance County; Free Enterprise Award for Alamance County, Graham Jaycees, 1979; N.C. Heart Association Founders

Award, 1980; Outstanding Public Service Award; Service Award for Alamance County, Graham Jaycees, 1981.

Personal Information

Married to Jean Brown Allred of Burlington on November 5, 1967; Children: B. Kirk Allred, born February 23, 1970.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Ways and Means; Member, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Finance, Insurance, Local and Regional Government I, Pensions and Retirement, Transportation.

Gene Grey Arnold

Republican, Nash County



Seventy-Second Representative District: Portions of Nash and Wilson counties

Early Years

Born in Rocky Mount on December 31, 1936, to Jacob Harboard and Bessie Lee Pittman.

Education

Rocky Mount Senior High, 1955; UNC-Wilmington, 1956.

Professional Background

Executive, Hardee's Food System, Inc.; President, Specialty Food Services Division; Senior Vice-President, Management Division; Former Restaurateur.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; Treasurer, Nash County, 1992 Bush for President Committee.

Organizations

Past President, Management Development Institute, UNC; UNC Executive Program; Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership; Kiwanis Club; Former Jaycee; Shriners.

Boards

Nash Community College Foundation Board; NC Wesleyan College Board of Visitors; Cities in Schools Advisory Board, Nash County.

Personal Information

Married Lynne Shannon Arnold on June 23, 1957. Children: Lisa Lynne Davis, Gene G. Arnold, II, and Michael Lee Arnold. Member, St. Andrews Episcopal Church; Eucharist Minister, 1990-93; Jr. Warden, 1981; Sr. Warden, 1982; Vestry, 1989-92; Long Range Planning Committee, 1992.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Congressional Redistricting, Education, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary

& Secondary Education, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Finance, Judiciary I, Ways and Means.

Philip A. Baddour Jr.

Democrat, Wayne County



Eleventh Representative District: Portions of Lenoir and Wayne counties

Early Years

Born in Goldsboro on August 5, 1942, to Philip A. and Louise Farfour Baddour, Sr.

Educational Background

Goldsboro High School, 1960; A.B. in Economics, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill Law School, 1967.

Professional Background

Attorney, Baddour, Parker & Hine, P.C.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1992-93 and 1995-Present; Chairman, Wayne County Democratic Party, 1972-76; Wayne County Young Democratic Club, President, 1970; N.C. Young Democratic Club, State Secretary, 1965, Vice-President for the Third Congressional District, 1970-71.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; American Trial Lawyers Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Goldsboro Rotary Club; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Goldsboro Area Chamber of Commerce; Wayne County Economic Development Commission, 1977-81, 1985, Chairman, 1988-90; Industrial Park Committee, Chairman, 1990; Goldsboro Area Chamber of Commerce, President, 1976-77, Board of Directors, 1974-77; Vice President, 1974-76; Chairman, Wayne County Bar Association/Chamber of Commerce Court Study Committee, 1975-76; Goldsboro Rotary Club, President, 1985; Wayne County Chapter of the American Cancer Society, Board of Directors, 1968-82; Goldsboro Jaycees, 1968-78; Wayne County Sheltered Workshop, President, 1972-74.

Boards and Commissions

New East Bank of Goldsboro, Board of Directors, 1988; UNC Law Alumni Association, Board of Directors, 1983-86, 1992; NC State Bar Disciplinary Hearing Commission, 1980-86; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, Board of Directors, 1990; N.C. Board of Transportation, 1981-85; N.C. Board of Economic

Development, 1977-81; Wayne Community College, Board of Trustees, 1986-92; Family Y Board of Directors, 1982-84; University of North Carolina Alumni Association, Board of Directors, 1970-73; University of North Carolina Law School Alumni Associations, Board of Directors, 1991.

Military Service

Lt. Colonel, N.C. Army National Guard, HQ STARC; National Guard, 1967; Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Judge Advocate, 30th Infantry Brigade, N.C. National Guard, 1975.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award as Outstanding Young Man of the Year (Goldsboro Jaycees), 1977; Exchange Club Book of Golden Deeds Awards, 1983; Robert H. Futrelle Good Government Award, 1971; One of Ten Most Outstanding Young Democrats in NC, 1968; Awarded Paul Harris Fellow by Goldsboro Rotary Club, 1986; Neuse River Council of Governments, Outstanding Regional Citizen, 1991.

Personal Information

Married to Margaret Boothe Baddour. Children: Philip, III, Mark and Helen. Member, St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Environment, Finance, Judiciary II.

Rex Levi Baker

Republican, Stokes County

Fortieth Representative District: Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes, Surry and Watauga counties



Early Years

Born in King, Stokes County, on June 9, 1938, to Henry Ralph and Mary Elizabeth Slate Baker.

Educational Background

King High School, 1956; B.B.A., Wake Forest College, 1963; M.B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1965.

Professional Background

Owner, King Foods, Inc. (President, 1989-Present); Retired Executive, R.J. Reynolds.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1995-Present; N.C. Republican State Executive Committee; Fifth Congressional District Republican Executive Committee; Stokes County Republican Party Executive Committee; Vice-Chair, Mizpah Precinct, Stokes County.

Organizations

President, Mountain View Community Building, Inc., 1993-Present.

Personal Information

Married to Helen Virginia Wall of King on November 14, 1959. Children: Rex Lowell, born December 18, 1961, and David Eric, born August 24, 1964.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Labor, State Government, State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property, Transportation, Ways and Means.



Bobby Harold Barbee, Sr.

Republican, Stanly County

Eighty-Second Representative District: Portions of Cabarrus, Stanly and Union counties

Early Years

Born in Locust, Stanly County, on November 24, 1927, to Relus W. and Joy Hartsell Barbee.

Educational Background

Graduate, Stanfield High School, 1945.

Professional Background

Owner, Barbee Insurance and Associates.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-Present; Stanly County Republican Men's Club.

Organizations

President, West Stanly Colt Club, 1982-1985; Former Member, Locust Elementary P.T.A., President, 1964-66, 1984-85.

Boards and Commissions

Member, West Stanly High School Advisory Board, 1986-87; Member, Stanly County Community Schools Advisory Board, 1986-87; Board of Directors, Stanly Memorial Hospital Foundation, 1990-96.

Military Service

U.S. Army Air Force, 1945-47.

Personal Information

Married, Jacqueline Pethel, of Kannapolis, August 12, 1962. Children: Tammy, Michelle, Crystal, Julie and Bobby, Jr. Member, Carolina Presbyterian Church; Former Deacon; Music Director for Congregation, Missionary Trips (Africa, Indonesia, Martinique and Mexico).

Committee Assignments

Chair, Pensions and Retirement; Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on

Transportation, Insurance Subcommittee on Health, Local and Regional Government II, Public Employees, UNC Board of Governors.



Charles Millwee Beall

Democrat, Haywood County

Fifty-Second Representative District: Graham, Haywood, Madison, Swain and Portions of Jackson counties

Early Years

Born in Asheville on October 24, 1920, to Charles M.

and Nina P. Morgan Beall.

Education

Bethel High School, 1936, Brevard College, 1937-38; Haywood Community College.

Professional Background

Senior Accountant and Inventory Controller, Champion International.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1981-Present; Chairman, Haywood County Democratic Executive Committee, six years; Delegate, National Democratic Convention, 1980; Chairman, Vance-Aycock Banquet, 1980; Board of Alderman, Town of Canton, two terms.

Organizations

Mason, Pigeon River Lodge No. 386 (Past Master); Asheville Consistory Scottish Rite, 32nd Degree; Vaner-Rhinehart Post, American Legion; Canton Chapter, York Rite Masons (Past High Priest).

Boards and Commissions

Commission on the Future of N.C., 1982; Commission on Manufactured Housing, 1982; Revenue Laws Committee, 1981; Judicial Nominating Committee, 1981; Committee for a Comprehensive Study of the Property Tax System in N.C., 1983-85; Member, Legislative Research Commission's Study Committee on the Insurance Laws and Regulation of Insurance Industry, 1983; Local Government Advocacy Council, 1983-86; Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council, 1985-88; Liaison, 11th Congressional District, Southern Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments, 1985; House Co-Chairman of the Legislative Research Commission's study on Itinerant Merchants, 1985; House Co-Chairman of the Legislative Research Commission's study on Outdoor Advertising, 1985; Special Committee to Study the Department

of Transportation, 1985-87; House Co-chairman of the Legislative Research Commission's study on Uniform System of Voting Machines, 1986; Cafeteria-Style Benefits Study Commission, 1985; Member of the Legislative Research Commission's study on Veterans Cemeteries, 1986; North Carolina Farmworker Council, 1986-87; Subcommittee of the House of Representatives to determine agricultural needs of the farmers of N.C., 1986; House Subcommittee to study Utilities Commission Staff, 1986; Committee on Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits, 1987; Alternate Representative, North Carolina House of Representatives, State Federal Assembly Committee on Commerce, Labor & Regulation, National Conference of State Legislatures, 1987; Board of Directors, Rural Economic Development Center, Inc., 1987; Joint Select Committee on Economic Growth, 1987; Chairman, Haywood County Board of Elections, eight years; Co-Chairman, Property Tax Appraisal Study Commission, 1987; N.C. Advisory Council, Eastern Band of the Cherokee, 1988.

Military Service

Corporal, USAAF, Air Transport Command, World War II; Good Conduct Medal, American Theater Operations Medal.

Honors

A Friend of the Working People Award, N.C. State AFL-CIO, 1989.

Personal Information

Married, Margaret Jewell Rhinehart on January 19, 1954. Children: Anna K., Cynthia H. Beall Hyatt and Margaret F. Beall Pollock. Grandson, Alexander Charles Pollack; Member, Central United Methodist Church; Sunday School Teacher; Chairman, Administrative Board, 1978-88; Former Finance Chairman; Former Lay Leader and Treasurer, 1988.

Committee Assignments

Member, Education Subcommittee on Pre-school, Elementary and Secondary Education, Finance, Pensions and Retirement, State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs.



Cherie Killian Berry

Republican, Catawba County

*Forty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of
Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln counties*

Early Years

Born in Newton, Catawba County, on December 21, 1946, to Earl Killian and Lena Carrigan Killian.

Education

Maiden High School, 1965; English, Lenoir Rhyne College, 1967; Art, Gaston Community College, 1969; Computer Science, Oakland Community College, 1977.

Professional Background

Manufacturer/Business Owner, LGM, Ltd.

Political Activities

Member, N. C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present. Former Chair, Legislative Task Force for the Judiciary Committee of the Michigan Legislature.

Organizations

American Business Women Association; Director/Producer, Reading Stage, Hickory Community Theatre; President, Local Michigan PTA Chapter; Member, Detroit Variety Club; Committee for Children's Charity.

Boards and Commissions

Member, North Carolina Economic Development Board; Co-Chair, Welfare Reform Study Commission; Member, Blue Ribbon Task Force on the Issue of the Potential Impact of Federal Block Grant Funding and Other Federal Actions on Medicaid in North Carolina; Member, Mental Health Study Commission; Member, Advisory Committee on Family-Centered Services; Member, Joint Legislative Study Commission on Job Training Programs.

Honors and Awards

Friend of the Working People Award, N.C. State AFL-CIO, 1997; Tarheel of the Week, News & Observer, 1995; Distinguished Service Award, Michigan PTA.

Personal Information

Married to Norman H. Berry, Jr. Children: Kimberlee and Stephanie Taylor; Step-

Children: Patricia Berry and Norman H. Berry, III.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Welfare Reform; Co-Chair, Commerce; Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on the Capital and Budget, Finance Subcommittee on Local Finance, Judiciary II, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Congressional Redistricting.



Daniel T. Blue, Jr.

Democrat, Wake County

*Twenty-First Representative District: Portions of
Wake County*

Early Years

Born in Lumberton on April 18, 1949, to Daniel Terry and Allene Morris Blue, Sr.

Education

Oak Ridge High School, 1966; B.S. in Mathematics, N.C. Central University, 1970; J.D., Duke University School of Law, 1973; Certificate, National Institute for Trial Advocacy, 1977.

Professional Background

Attorney, Managing Partner, Thigpen, Blue, Stephens & Fellers, 1976-Present; Associate, Sanford, Adams, McCullough & Beard, 1973-76; Faculty Member, National Institute for Trial Advocacy, 1983.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1981-Present; Speaker, N.C. House, 1991-94; Vice-President, National Conference of State Legislatures, 1996; Co-Chair, N.C. Clinton-Gore Campaign, 1992 and 1996; National Conference of State Legislators, AFL, 1994-95; Wake YDC; N.C. Democratic Black Leadership Caucus; Chairman, N.C. Legislative Black Caucus, 1984-Present; Former Member, State Democratic Executive Committee; Former Committeeman, Raleigh Precinct 39; Former Chairman, Raleigh Precinct 28; Permanent Chairman, Wake County Democratic Convention, 1979; Chairman, Wake County Democratic Campaign, 1978.

Organizations

American, N.C. and Wake County (Former Member, Executive Committee) Bar Associations; American Associations of Trial Lawyers; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; Duke Law Alumni Council; Raleigh-Wake Citizens Association; Kiwanis; Alpha Phi Alpha; Former President, Triangle Chapter, American Red Cross; Watauga; East Raleigh Citizens Advisory Council; Director, East Central Community Legal Services (Past President); Wake County Council on Aging; Director, NC Center for Public Policy Research; Director, NCNB Community Development Corporation; Chiropractic Association, 1992; N.C. Association of Community Alternatives for Youth, 1994; N.C. Sickie Cell Syndrome, 1993; N.C.

High School Athletic Association, 1995; North Carolina NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, 1992.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Governors, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; N.C. Courts Commission; N.C. Criminal Code Commission; Board of Visitors, Duke University Law School; Advisory Board, Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation, Board of Directors, NCSL Foundation Board, 1996-Present.

Honors and Awards

Humanitarian Award, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, 1977; Man of the Year Award, Boyer Consistory, Prince Hall Masons, 1980; Distinguished Public Service Award, Shaw University, 1981; Man of the Year Award, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, 1981; Citizen of the Year Award, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, 1981; Third Annual Heritage Award, Shaw University, 1981; Outstanding Legislator Award, North Carolina Association of Trial Lawyers, 1985; Outstanding Legislator Award, Lawyers; Outstanding Community Service Award, 1985, North Carolina Black Lawyers Association; Outstanding State Representative Community Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Programs, 1985; Distinguished Service Award, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, 1985; Marjorie Lee Brown Distinguished Alumni Lecturer, North Carolina Central University Department of Mathematics, 1986; Special Recognition Award, North Carolina Association for Home Care, 1986; Outstanding Service Award, North Carolina Society for Autistic Adults & Children, 1986; Kelly Alexander, Sr., Humanitarian Award, N.C. Conference of Branches of NAACP, 1986; Appreciation Award, N.C. Alliance for the Mentally Ill, 1986; Outstanding Public Service Award, Vance County Black Caucus, 1987; Outstanding Service Award, Garner Road YMCA, 1987; Annual Achievement Award, North Carolina, A. Philip Randolph Institute, 1987; Recognition Award, Martin Street Baptist Church, 1987; Recognition Award, Martin Luther King Celebration Committee, 1987; Man of the Year Award, Mid-Atlantic Region Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, 1987; Outstanding Political Accomplishments Award, Eastern Regional Conference, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, 1991; Public Life Award, N.C. Council of Churches, 1991; Outstanding Leadership Award, Club 15, 1991; Truth and Service Award, N.C. Central University, 1991; Distinguished Service Award, N.C. A&T State University, 1991; Outstanding Community Leader Award, Triangle Morehouse Club, 1991; Adult Achiever of the Year, Garner Road YMCA, 1991; Proclamation & Friend of the City, City of Lumberton, 1991; Friend of the Working People Award, N.C. AFL-CIO, 1991; Martin Luther King, Jr., Service Award, General Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, Inc., 1991; Outstanding Service Award, Davie St. Presbyterian Church, 1991; Outstanding Support Award, Fayetteville Business and Professional League, 1991; Leadership Award, National Caucus of Black

Legislators, Adam Clayton Powell Award; National 4-H Alumni Award; Leadership Award, Lumberton Alumni Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.; National Business League's J.C. Napier Government; Man of the Year, Congressional Black Caucus; Leadership Award for Excellence in Legislative Government, NBMBA; Leadership Award, Phi Lambda Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; Service Award, A.S. Hunter Lodge, #825, Non Pareille Lodge #648; Award of Appreciation, N.C. Black Elected Officials; Martin Luther King Distinguished Service Award, Scotland County Ministerial Alliance; Black Achievers Award, Garner Road YMCA; Public Service Award, Second Episcopal District, A.M.E. Church; Leadership Award, National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education (NAFEO); Certificate of Appreciation, Triangle J Council of Governments; Consumer Advocate of the Year, N.C. Consumers Council, Inc.; Award of Appreciation for Advancements of African Americans, Ellis Chapel FWB Church; Youth for Social Change Achievement Award, Southerners for Economic Justice; Robert F. Kennedy-Jacob Javitz Award for State Advocate of the Year, National Congress for Community Economic Development; Outstanding Black Men Award, 21st Century Commission on African-American Males; People's Leadership Award, North Carolina Fair Share; Coalition 2001, 1992; Leadership Award, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1994; N.C. Health and Safety Award, 1994; NCVAT, 1994; N.C. Central University Endowed Choir, Political Science, 1994.

Personal Information

Married, Edna Earle Smith on January 26, 1972. Children: Daniel Terry, III, Kanika and Dhamian. Member, Davie St. Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Labor, Congressional Redistricting, Ethics, Judiciary I.

Donald Allen Bonner

Democrat, Robeson County



*Eighty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of
Hoke, Robeson and Scotland Counties*

Early Years

Born in Rowland, Robeson County, North Carolina on June 22, 1935, to Ernest Bonner and Catherine G. McGirt.

Educational Background

Southside High School, Rowland, N.C., May 21, 1951; B.S. in Physical Education, N.C. Central University, 1955; M.S. in Physical Education, N.C. Central University, 1964; Ed. Sp., East Carolina University, 1982.

Professional Background

Educator, Robeson County Public Schools; Associate Superintendent, 1977-92.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present; Chairman, Robeson County Democratic Party; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; Life Member, NAACP.

Organizations

Phi Delta Kappa Educational Society; NCHSAA Hall of Fame Committee.

Boards and Commissions

Rowland Township Planning Board; University of North Carolina at Pembroke, N.C. Teaching Fellows Advisory Board; Robeson African American Cultural Center Advisory Board.

Honors and Awards

Andre' Nadeau Educator of the Year Award, 1988; NCHSAA Hall of Fame, 1993.

Military Service

Spec-4, Medical Corps, U.S. Army, 1958-60.

Personal Information

Married Elizabeth Parnell of Rowland on December 24, 1959. Children: Lorre' Donette Bonner, born May 19, 1964. Member, New Hope United Methodist Church; Member, Board of Trustees; Rockingham District Lay Leader, 1996-Present; Certified Lay Speaker.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Election Law and Campaign Reform, UNC Board of Governors, Welfare Reform.

Joanne W. Bowie

Republican, Guilford County

*Twenty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of
Guilford County*



Early Years

Born in Terre Haute, Indiana, on June 18 to Phillip and Iona Brown Walker.

Education

B.A. in Fine Art, English, West Virginia University; M.S. in Communication-Visual Aides, West Virginia University.

Professional Background

Public Relations Specialist; Extension News Editor, West Virginia University; Communications Specialist, U.S. Department of Agriculture; Former School Teacher.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-Present; Greensboro City Council, 1977-88; Guilford County Republican Women's Club; Charter Member, Greater Greensboro Republican Women's Club; After House Republican Women's Club; Guilford County Republican Executive Committee.

Organizations

Guilford County Medical Auxiliary, 1972-1984 (President, 1982); Greensboro Chamber of Commerce (Board of Directors, 1986); Mother's March, March of Dimes (Chairman of Local March, 1974-75); Greensboro Symphony Guild; Greensboro Preservation Society.

Boards

State Board of Community Colleges, 1985-88; National League of Municipalities Administration Commission, 1984-88; Guilford County Convention and Visitors Board, 1984-88; Trustee, Guilford Technical and Community College, 1978-1985; Governor's Appointee, Rail Passenger Service Task Force Committee, 1991; Speaker's Appointee, Joint Highway Oversight Committee, 1991-95; Appointee, High Point College Committee on the Future, 1988; Finance and Inter-Government Regulations Committee, State League of Municipalities; Appointee, National Finance and Inter-Governmental Regulatory Committee, League of Municipalities; Appointee, American Legislative Exchange

Transportation Committee; Board of Trustees, Center for Creative Leadership, Greensboro and Brussels, 1992-94; Community Care Planning for the Elderly, 1992; Committee on Reduction of Crime and Violence, 1993-97; Intermodal Transportation Committee, 1993-95; State Centered Program Steering Committee, Department of Corrections; Chair, House Business Caucus; 2001 Transportation Committee, 1996; Speaker's Appointee, State Sentencing Commission, 1996; Chair, Transportation Oversight Committee, 1995-97.

Personal Information

Children: Michelle Elizabeth Bowie Gray and Amy Jo Bowie Bain. Member, Saint Paul the Apostle Catholic Church, Greensboro.

Committee Appointments

Co-chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Vice-Chair, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Labor, Congressional Redistricting, Human Resources, Human Resources Subcommittee on Families, Insurance, Insurance Subcommittee on Health, Judiciary II, Public Employees.

Flossie Boyd-McIntyre

Democrat, Guilford County

Twenty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Guilford County



Early Years

Born in Louisville, Mississippi, on December 22, 1937, to Bob and Dorothy Boyd Hickman.

Educational Background

Louisville High School, 1956; B.S. in English, Jackson State University, 1960; M.A. in English, Northwestern University, 1967; Ed. D. in English and Education, Rutgers University, 1975.

Professional Background

Owner and President, American Classic Realty, Inc.; Former Professor of English; Former Chair, Department of English and Foreign Languages, Norfolk State University; Former Chair, Department of Communications, Bennett College.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Precinct Chair, Jamestown, 1985-89 and 1993-95; Precinct Vice-Chair, 1991-93; Member, N.C. State Democratic Party Executive Committee, 1994; Member, Guilford County Executive Committee; Delegate to County, District and State Democratic Conventions, 1986-94; Governing Member, National Women's Political Caucus; Chair, Guilford Women for Clinton Campaign, 1996; Second Vice-President, N.C. Legislative Black Caucus; House Democratic Caucus; Democratic Women of Guilford County; National Order of Women Legislators; Women in Government.

Organizations

National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE); Conference on College Composition and Communication; College Language Association; National Association of Realtors; N.C. Association of Realtors; High Point Regional Association of Realtors; High Point Chamber of Commerce; United Way of Greater High Point; Urban League; National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, High Point, Sr. Club (President, 1985-87); Virginia Beach Graduate Charter Chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. (President, 1976-78); Executive Committee, Ragsdale PTA, 1986-87; Second Vice-President, High Point Branch, NAACP, 1997.

Boards and Commissions

Director, Workforce Development Board; Advisory Board, Adams Memorial YWCA; Chair, Academically-Gifted Committee, Century Alliance Model School Systems Task Force, 1986-87; Board of Directors, Student Enrichment Fund, Guilford County Schools, 1987-89; Co-Chair, Urban Design Task Force, High Point Directions Committee; Board of Directors, Greater High Point Coalition on Teen Pregnancy, 1985-86; Board of Directors, Urban Ministry, 1988-90.

Honors and Awards

National Sojourner Truth Award, National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Club, 1997; Women of Achievement Award, YWCA, 1997; Nominee, Regional Educator of the Year, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Outstanding Woman of Guilford County, Top Ladies of Distinction; Spokesperson, W.K. Kellogg Foundation's Families for Kids Initiative; Listed in Who's Who of the South and Southwest; Flossie H. McIntyre Scholarship Program, Sigma Tau Delta International, Designated in 1986; Annual Leadership/Service Award, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, 1981; Outstanding Department Head Recognition, Department of English and Foreign Languages, Norfolk State University, 1982; Entrepreneurial Award, Eta Omicron Omega Chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha, 1986.

Personal Information

Married Charles McIntyre of Hollandale, Mississippi, on June 21, 1964; Children: Michael, born July 3, 1972. Member, Bethel AME Church; Member, Board of Trustees, Western North Carolina Conference of the AME Church, 1992; Member and Secretary, Official Board, Bethel AME, 1989-Present; Secretary, Bethel Church Conference, 1989-94; Member, Board of Trustees, Bethel AME Church, 1986-Present; Member, Executive Board, Laymen's Organization, St. John's AME Church; Editor, the Bethel Beacon newsletter.

Committee Assignments

Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Labor, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Finance, Ways and Means, Welfare Reform.

C. Robert Brawley, Jr.

Republican, Iredell County



*Forty-third Representative District: Portions of
Catawba and Iredell counties*

Early Years

Born in Mooresville, Iredell County, on April 10, 1944, to Clyde R. and Sarah Goodnight Brawley.

Education

Mooresville Senior High, 1959-62; B.S. in Engineering Operations, N.C. State University, 1968.

Professional Background

Insurance agent.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1981-Present.

Organizations

National Association of Life Underwriters; Rotary Club; Mason; National Republican Legislators Association; National Conference of State Legislatures.

Military Service

LTC (retired), U.S. Army National Guard, 1967-91.

Personal Information

Married Mary Kipka on March 31, 1972. Children: Woody, Shelly, Edward, Sarah and Susan. Member, Triplett Methodist Church; Treasurer, Men's Club; Sunday School Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chairman, Finance; Member, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Labor, Insurance, Pensions and Retirement, Public Employees, Transportation, Ways and Means.



John Walter Brown

Republican, Wilkes County

*Forty-First Representative District: Wilkes, Yadkin
and Portions of Alexander counties*

Early Years

Born in Traphill, Wilkes County, on September 12, 1918, to James Walter and Nora Blackburn Brown.

Education

Virginia Trade School, 1940; Appalachian State University, 1937.

Professional Background

Farmer, Beef Cattle and Poultry.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1971, 1973-74, 1979-Present.

Organizations

N.C. Cattlemen's Association; Woodmen of the World; Farm Bureau; N.C. Grange.

Military Service

Private, Engineer Corps, U.S. Army, 1944-46, World War II.

Personal Information

Married, Ruth Hanks of Wilkes County on September 14, 1941. Children: Betty Ruth Brown and Johnsie Charles Brown Brown. Member, Charity United Methodist Church; Chairman, Official Board; Trustee; Church School Superintendent; Teacher, Young Adult Class; Church Lay Speaker.

Committee Assignments

Chairman, Agriculture; Member, Environment, State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs, Transportation.

Charles Franklin Buchanan

Republican, Mitchell County



Forty-Sixth Representative District: Avery, Mitchell and Portions of Avery, Burke, Caldwell and Catawba counties

Early Years

Born in Poplar, Mitchell County, on October 5, 1936, to Robert and Hattie Butler Garland Buchanan.

Education

Tipton High School; GED, 1958.

Professional Background

Truck Driver and Farmer, Ryder Truck Lines/Harris Express; President and Owner, Poplar Creek Campground, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1985-92 and 1995-Present.

Organizations

Spruce Pine Moose Lodge; V.F.W.; D.A.V; Bakersville Lions Club; Mountaineer Shrine Club; Bakersville Masonic Lodge #357; American Legion Post #29, Lenoir; Scottish Rite and York Rite, Asheville; OASIS Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S., Charlotte.

Boards and Commissions

Mitchell County Board of Commissioners, 1978-82 (Chair, 1981-82).

Military Service

A/1c, 63rd Transport Squadron, U.S. Air Force, 1958-62; Reserves, 1962-64.

Personal Information

Member, Freewill Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Transportation; Member, Agriculture, Finance, Finance Subcommittee on Local, Regional and State Revenues, Local and Regional Government I, State Government, State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs.



Lanier M. Cansler

Republican, Buncombe County

*Fifty-First Representative District: Portions of
Buncombe County*

Early Years

Born in Newton, Catawba County, on July 17, 1953, to Carl F. and Josephine Moose Cansler.

Educational Background

Bandys High School, Catawba, 1971; A.B. in Business Administration, Lenoir Rhyne College, 1974.

Professional Background

CPA and Managing Partner (1981-95), Cansler, Powers & Company, CPAs; President, Partners Medical Management, Inc.; President, WGH Specialty Foods, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Organizations

American Institute of CPAs; N.C. Association of CPAs; Asheville Chapter, NCACPA (President, 1991); Asheville Civitan Club (Treasurer, 1993-95); Director (1996-Present), Vagabond School of Drama, Flat Rock Playhouse; Director (1990), First Step Farm.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Board of Directors, Community Care Partners (1996-Present); Vice-Chair (1993-96) and Member (1990-96), Board of Directors, Thoms Rehabilitation Hospital; Chair (1996) and Member (1993-Present), Board of Trustees, Thoms Health Services Foundation; Community Advisor Board, Junior League of Asheville.

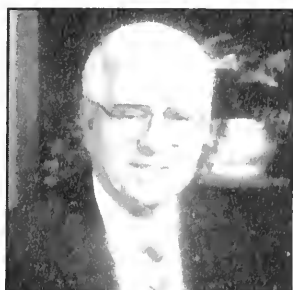
Personal Information

Married Barbara Saunders on May 21, 1982. Children: Lenora, Leslie and (step-daughters) Kimberly and Tonya. Member, First Presbyterian Church of Asheville.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources; Member,

Commerce Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism, Education Subcommittee on
Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education, Election Law and Campaign
Reform, Judiciary II, Technology.



J. Russell Capps

Republican, Wake County

*Ninety-Second Representative District: Portions of
Durham and Wake counties*

Early Years

Born in Raleigh on February 26, 1931, to Jasper D. "Jack" and Flora S. Capps.

Educational Background

Hugh Morson High School, Raleigh, 1949; B.S. in Sociology, Wake Forest University, 1955; Southeastern Seminary, 1957; City/County Government Administration, Institute of Government, 1969.

Professional Background

Radio/TV, Capitol Broadcasting Co.; Editorialist, WKFT-TV; Wake County and State Government, Emergency Management Director and Fire Marshall; EMS Director.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Organizations

Wake County Taxpayers Association (President, 1992-Present); Former Volunteer and Chief Fireman; Wake County Firemen's Association.

Boards and Commissions

Trustee, Radio/Television Commission; Southern Baptist Convention (eight years).

Personal Information

Married Gayle McLaurin of Fuquay-Varina; Children: James Russell, Jr., and Candace Annette. Member: Cornerstone Baptist Church, Wake Forest; Past Deacon, Church Training Director, Chair of Stewardship Committee and Narrator of 'Living Christmas Tree' (ten years), Tabernacle Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Education Subcommittee on Pre-school, Elementary and Secondary Education; Member, Education, Finance, Finance Subcommittee on Local, Regional and State Revenues, Judiciary I, Local and Regional Government II, Public Employees, Welfare Reform.

James C. Carpenter

Republican, Macon County

Fifty-Third Representative District: Cherokee, Clay, Macon and Portions of Jackson counties



Early Years

Born July 21, 1948, in Otto, Macon County, to Calvin and Nora Belle Carpenter.

Educational Background

Attended Gaston College (Civil Engineering Technical).

Professional Background

Building Contractor, 17 years; Cattle and Christmas Tree Farmer, 20 years; Former Owner, Neighbors Department Store, Highlands; Loan Officer and Adjustor, First Union Bank; Manager, Sears and Roebuck; Field Engineer and Master Draftsman, Southern Engineering of Georgia.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Macon County Commissioner, 1990-94.

Organizations

N.C. Lifetime Sportsman; National Wild Turkey Federation; Macon County Coon Hunter Club; Chair, N.C. Chapter, National Association of Sportsmen Legislators.

Boards and Commissions

Speaker's Appointee, Local Government Partnership Council; Strategic Welfare Planning Committee; Blue Ribbon Task Force on the Issue of the Potential Impact of Medicaid in North Carolina; Speaker's Appointee, Economic Development Board; Agriculture and Rural Development Committee of the Southern Legislative Conference.

Personal Information

Married to Margaret S. Carpenter for 27 years. Children: Amy, Ava and Cris. Member, Coweeta Baptist Church; Deacon, Former Sunday School Director, Former Youth Teacher, Trustee and Member of the Budget and Finance Committee; Past Director, Macon Baptist Brotherhood Association.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources; Vice-Chair, Agriculture; Member, Finance, Local Government I, Pensions and Retirement, State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property, Transportation.

Walter Greene Church, Sr.

Democrat, Burke County

*Forty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of
Burke County*



Early Years

Born in Caldwell County, on June 30, 1927, to
Anderson M. Church and Rosa Triplett Church.

Educational Background

Francis Garrou High, 1944-45; Amherst College, 1945-46; Banking and
Finance, University of Wisconsin, 1962-64.

Professional Background

CEO, Western Carolina Savings and Loan (President and CEO, 1972-93).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1992-Present.

Organizations

Chair, Burke County Industrial Pollution Control Authority.

Boards

Chair, United Fund; Board of Directors, Valdese Community Center; Member,
Burke County Board of Elections; Former Member, S & L Commission, 1977-
85 (Chair, 1984-85).

Military Service

Sgt. 1st Class, 8167th AW, U.S. Army, 1952-55, Far East Command.

Honors and Awards

Army Commendation Ribbon.

Personal Information

Married Verta Burns Church on June 8, 1957. Children: Walter Jr. and Lori.
Member, Presbyterian Church; Assistant Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Commerce; Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations Subcommittee

on Capital and Budget, Transportation; Member, Appropriations, Congressional Redistricting, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Public Employees.

Debbie A. Clary

Republican, Cleveland County



Forty-Eighth Representative District: Cleveland, Rutherford and Portions of Gaston and Polk counties

Early Years

Born in Shelby on August 29, 1959, to Steven B. (deceased) and Ann Clary.

Educational Background

Blacksburg High School, Blacksburg, S.C., 1977; Business Administration, Gardner Webb University, 1977-80.

Professional Background

Broadcaster, President and General Manager, WADA, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Cleveland County Republican Party; Cleveland County Young Republicans; Rutherford County Republican Women.

Organizations

N.C. Association of Broadcasters; Certified Radio Marketing Consultants; Cleveland County Jaycees; Shelby Lions Club; Shelby Civitan Club.

Boards and Commissions

Board, Life Enrichment Center; Board of Directors, Adventure House; Guardianship Board; Steering Committee, March of Dimes; Blood Board, American Red Cross; Small Business Council Board, Chamber of Commerce.

Personal Information

Member, Rock Springs Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources; Member, Human Resources Subcommittee on Aging, Judiciary I, Technology, Transportation, Welfare Reform, UNC Board of Governors.



Edward Nelson Cole

Democrat, Rockingham County

Twenty-Fifth Representative District: Alamance, Caswell and Portions of Orange and Rockingham counties

Early Years

Born in Charlotte on March 29, 1937, to Marvin Reid Cole and Hazeline Cathey Cole.

Educational Background

North Mecklenburg High School, Huntersville.; B.S. in Business Administration, University of South Carolina, 1962.

Professional Background

Owner and Auto Dealer, Nelson Cole, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1992-94 and 1997-Present.

Organizations

Past Treasurer, N.C. Automobile Dealers Association; Vice-Chairman, Legislative Committee, N.C. Automobile Dealers Association, 1997-Present. National Automobile Dealers Association; Past President, Reidsville Chamber of Commerce; Past President, Reidsville Rotary Club; Founding Director, Habitat for Humanity, Reidsville; Reidsville Soup Kitchen.

Boards and Commissions

Former Member, Board of Directors, United Way

Personal Information

Married Libby Lewter Cole of Durham on September 10, 1960. Children: Lori Cole, born May 2, 1962, Elizabeth Slaydon, born July 15, 1963, and Andrea Trent, born December 2, 1967. Member, First Presbyterian Church; Elder, Sunday School Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Member, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education, Environment, Finance, Insurance Subcommittee on Health, Transportation.

James W. Crawford, Jr.

Democrat, Granville County



Twenty-Second Representative District: Person and Portions of Franklin, Granville, Halifax, Vance and Warren counties

Early Years

Born in Durham on October 4, 1937, to James Walker and Julia Brent Hicks Crawford.

Educational Background

Oxford High School, 1956; B.S. in Industrial Relations, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1960.

Professional Background

Businessman and Developer; Partner, Crawford Properties.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1983-92 and 1995-Present; Former Chair, Granville County Democratic Party.

Organizations

Education and Governance Committees, N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry; N.C. Retail Merchants Association; National Federation of Independent Businesses; Member, Chambers of Commerce of Oxford/Granville County, Henderson/Vance County, Roxboro/Person County and Roanoke Rapids/Halifax County; Co-Chair, N.C. Taxpayers United.

Boards and Commissions

Vance-Granville Community College Foundation; Saint Andrews Presbyterian College Board of Visitors; Chair, Oxford Zoning Board of Adjustment; Former Member, Oxford City Council; Former Member, Kerr Lake Advisory Board; Vice-Chair, Granville Medical Center Foundation Board; Mental Health Association of N.C. Board.

Military Service

Lieutenant (j.g.), U.S. Navy, 1960-62

Honors

Valand Award, Mental Health Association of N.C., 1986; Outstanding Legislator Award, N.C. Alliance for the Mentally Ill, 1989; McFarland-Edgerton Award

(Outstanding Volunteer), N.C. Mental Health Association, 1995; Distinguished Service Award, Jaycees, 1966; Carroll V. Singleton Award, Board of Realtors, 1985.

Personal Information

Married Harriet C. Cannon on February 11, 1961. Children: James W. Crawford, III, Julia Brent Crawford Milholen and Harriet Crawford Hoyle; Three Grandchildren. Member, Oxford United Methodist Church; Former Chairman, Board of Trustees; Administrative Board; Sunday School Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Education Subcommittee on Universities; Co-Chair, Appropriations; Ranking Minority Member, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Education, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House; Member, Commerce, Congressional Redistricting, Finance, Judiciary I, Transportation.

Billy James Creech

Republican, Johnston County

*Twentieth Representative District: Portions of
Franklin, Johnston and Nash counties*



Early Years

Born in Smithfield on March 25, 1943, to Worley Nevelle and Geraldine Godwin Creech.

Education

Wilson's Mills High School, 1962; Mount Olive College.

Professional Background

Owner and Operator, Specialty Lumber Company.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-Present; Member, Johnston County GOP; Former Precinct Registrar.

Organizations

Southeastern Lumberman's Manufacturing Association; Member, Ducks Unlimited; Member, Keep Johnston County Beautiful, Inc.; Clayton Civitans.

Boards and Commissions

Community Resource Council, Johnston County Prison Unit; Farmers Home Administration (Chairman, 1985-86); Advisory Board, Bank of Pine Level; Board of Directors, Tobacco Farm Life Museum; Advisory Board, Paul A. Johnston Auditorium, Johnston Community College; Johnston County Mental Health Association.

Military Service

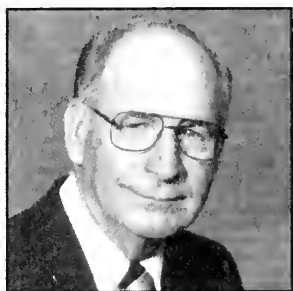
U.S. Army Reserve.

Personal Information

Married, Donna Arrants of New Ellenton, S.C., 1977. Member, Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), Wilson's Mills.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations; Member, Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Labor, Human Resources Subcommittee on Aging, Judiciary II, Transportation, Welfare Reform.



Arlie Franklin Culp

Republican, Randolph County

*Thirtieth Representative District: Portions of
Chatham, Guilford and Randolph counties*

Early Years

Born in Badin, Stanly County, on April 9, 1926, to Arlie Franklin and Mary Eula Smith Culp, Sr.

Education

Badin Public Schools, 1932-42; A.B., Catawba College, 1950; B.S., A&T State University, 1976.

Professional Background

District Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, USDA, 1961-1986; Public Health Sanitarian, Randolph County, 1951-61; Teacher, 1950-51.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-Present; Member, Randolph County Republican Party, 1951-Present.

Organizations

Member, Soil and Water Conservation Society; Randolph Rotary Club (President, 1964-65); Life Member, Asheboro Jaycees (Vice-President, 1954); Member, Randolph Livestock Improvement Association; Member, Randolph County Forest Resources Association; Randolph County Mayors Committee for Disabled Persons.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Supervisors, Randolph County Soil & Water Conservation District 1987-Present (Secretary and Treasurer); Chairman, North Central Piedmont Resource Conservation & Development Council, 1987-Present; Natural Resource Leadership Institute.

Military Service

Seaman 1st Class, U.S. Navy, 1944-46; Good Conduct Medal.

Honors

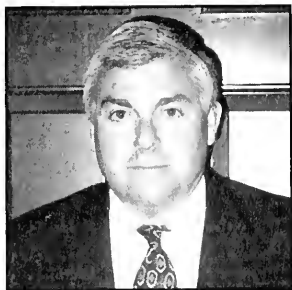
Distinguished Service Award, Asheboro Jaycees, 1959.

Personal Information

Married Daisy Mae Farlow on June 22, 1950. Member, Jordan Memorial United Methodist Church; Member, Men's Sunday School Class; Member, Administrative Board.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Public Employees; Vice-Chair, Agriculture; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Congressional Redistricting, Environment, Human Resources, Human Resources Subcommittee on Aging, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, UNC Board of Governors.



William T. Culpepper, III

Democrat, Chowan County

Eighty-Sixth Representative District: Chowan, Dare, Tyrrell and Portions of Perquimans and Washington counties

Early Years

Born in Elizabeth City on January 23, 1947, to William T. Culpepper, Jr. and Shirley Perry Culpepper.

Educational Background

Elizabeth City High School, 1964; B.S. in History and Economics, Hampden-Sydney College, 1968; J.D., Wake Forest University, 1973.

Professional Background

Lawyer; County Attorney, Chowan County, 1979-Present.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; Chairman, Chowan County Democratic Party, 1987-91.

Organizations

Edenton Rotary Club (President 1986-87); Edenton Historical Commission.

Personal Information

Married Virginia Gardner Culpepper on October 30, 1983. Children: William T. Culpepper, IV, and William Gardner Culpepper. St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Judiciary II; Member, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Ways and Means; Appropriations.

William Pete Cunningham

Democrat, Mecklenburg County

*Fifty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of
Mecklenburg County*



Early Years

Born in Monroe on November 11, 1929, to John Wallace and Johnnie Mae Patterson Cunningham.

Educational Background

Winchester Avenue High School; A.E. Certificate, Coyne Electronic Institute, 1950; Johnson C. Smith University, 1950-52; Business Law, Florida Extension, Charleston A.F.B.

Professional Background

CEO, HKL, Inc, 1987-Present; President and Co-Owner, Hatchett and Cunningham Associates, 1973-84.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1987-Present; Minority Whip, N.C. House, 1995-96; Member, State Black Leadership Caucus, 1987-Present; Member, Charlotte, Mecklenburg Black Caucus, 1987-Present; Vice-Chair, N.C. Legislative Black Caucus, 1994-95; National Caucus of State Legislators.

Organizations

Life Member, NAACP; NAACP Legal Defense Fund; VFW; American Legion Post 212; United Negro College Fund; Compassion International; Johnson C. Smith Alumni (100 Club), 1979-85; Charter Member, U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, 1992-Present; Christian Children's Fund; St. Jude Children's Research Hospital.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, 1980-82; Former President, Board of Directors, Charlotte Business League, 1979; Anita Stroud Foundation, 1982-Present (Chair, 1989-Present); Member, NCCJ, 1992-Present; Advisory Board, Mechanics & Farmers Bank, 1996-Present; Board of Visitors, Johnson C. Smith University, 1996-Present.

Military

Radioman 1st Class, U.S. Navy, Retired, 1972; Good Conduct Medal, ETO (American Defense), Outstanding Awards, Leadership Certificates.

Personal Information

Member, Parkwood CME Church; Chairman, Trustee Board, 1973-Present; Vice-Chairman, Development Fund Board, Christian Education, 1980-Present.

Committee Assignments

Member, Finance, Finance Subcommittee on Local, Regional and State Revenues, Human Resources Subcommittee on Aging, Local and Regional Government I, Transportation, Ways and Means.

Donald Spencer Davis

Republican, Harnett County

*Nineteenth Representative District: Harnett, Lee
and Portions of Sampson counties*



Early Years

Born in Hannibal, Missouri, on January 19, 1930, to Dean W. and J. Featherstone Davis.

Educational Background

Moberly, Missouri, High School, 1946; Attended University of Maryland and Austin Peay State Teachers College in Clarksville, Tennessee; Subsistence Technology School, Fort Lee, Virginia.

Professional Background

President and Chairman, Don-Ron Military Marketing.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Republican Nominee, 3rd Congressional District, 1990, and 2nd Congressional District, 1992; President, N.C. Federation of Republican Men, 1993; Member, Republican Party Platform Committee, 1997; Member, Republican Party.

Organizations

Secretary and Treasurer, Armed Forces Marketing Council; Dunn Rotary Club; VFW; American Legion; Scottish Rite Mason; Shriner.

Boards and Commissions

National Board of Directors, American Logistic Association; Chair, Board of Trustees, Heritage Bible College, Dunn; Farm Labor Commission; Board of Directors, Rural Economic Center; Co-Chair, Downtown Revitalization Commission.

Military Service

Major, 82nd Airborne, 101st Airborne, 1st Cavalry Division, U.S. Army, 1946-66, Korea, Japan and Germany; Defense Personnel Support Center, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Honors and Awards

Department of the Army Accommodation Ribbon with Cluster; Department of

Defense Accommodation Medal; Good Conduct Medal; Army Masters Parachutist Badge; Numerous Sales Awards; Honorary Doctorate in Humanities, Heritage Bible College, 1995.

Personal Information

Married Kellon Hamilton of Erwin on June 8, 1980. Children: Ronald Dean Davis, born 1951, Lisa C. Metz, born 1966, and Denise Marshall, born 1973. Member, Antioch Pentecostal Freewill Baptist Church; Deacon (three terms), Sunday School Superintendent and Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Labor; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Commerce, Congressional Redistricting, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-school, Elementary and Secondary Education, State Government, State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs.

Michael Paul Decker

Republican, Forsyth County



Eighty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Forsyth and Guilford counties

Early Years

Born in Red Bud, Illinois, on December 18, 1944, to Harvey and Margaret Parvin Decker.

Educational Background

Bachelor of Religious Education, Piedmont Bible College, 1974; B.S. in Education, Winston-Salem State University, 1976; Attended N.C. State University.

Professional Background

Educator, Guilford County Public School, 1987-93; Gospel Light Christian School, 1976-1986.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1985-Present; Vice-Chair, Forsyth County Republican Party, 1981-83; Chairman, Belews Creek Precinct, 1979-84.

Organizations

Little League Baseball (Board of Director, 1981-84, Secretary, 1982-83, Coach, 1979-81).

Military Service

E-5, Submarine Service, U.S. Navy, 1962-68; National Defense, Good Conduct Medals.

Personal Information

Married, Marlene Allen of Creston on June 4, 1966. Children: Michael, Jr., Mark and Michelle. Member, Gospel Light Baptist Church, Walkertown; Sunday School Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Local and Regional Government II; Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-school, Elementary and Secondary Education, Finance, Judiciary II, Ways and Means.



Andrew Thomas Dedmon

Democrat, Cleveland County

*Forty-Eighth Representative District: Cleveland,
Rutherford and Portions of Gaston and Polk
Counties*

Early Years

Born in Kings Mountain on August 19, 1960, to Ned Dedmon and Deedie Bryant Dedmon.

Educational Background

Crest Senior High School, Shelby, 1978.

Professional Background

Real Estate, Century 21 Dedmon Properties.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present; President, Cleveland County Young Democrats; Third Vice-Chairman, Cleveland County Democrat Party.

Organizations

Cleveland County Association of Realtors; Cleveland County Chamber of Commerce; Cleveland Lodge #202 Scottish Rite.

Boards and Commissions

Cleveland County Planning Board; Cleveland County Land Use Task Force.

Personal Information

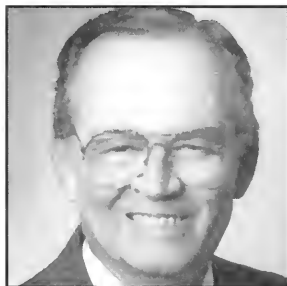
Married Lisa Pearson Dedmon of Earl on December 22, 1985. Children: Victoria, born October 1, 1994. Member, New Hope Baptist Church; Sunday School Assistant Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Member, Commerce Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Finance Subcommittee on Local, Regional and State Revenues, Insurance, Local and Regional Government I.

Walter Watt “Dub” Dickson

Republican, Gaston County



Seventy-Sixth Representative District: Portions of Gaston and Mecklenburg counties

Early Years

Born in Rock Hill, S.C., on July 11, 1927, to Brice Templeton and Louise Flowers Dickson.

Educational Background

Gastonia Public Schools; B.S., N.C. State University; Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, University of Georgia.

Professional Background

President and Treasurer, Dickson Animal Clinic, P.A.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-Present; Vice-Chairman, AVMA Political Action Committee.

Organizations

President, N.C. Veterinary Medical Association; President, Piedmont Veterinary Medical Association; President, Greater Charlotte Veterinary Medical Association; Chair, Political Action Committee of the American Veterinary Medical Association; Member, Junior Chamber of Commerce; Member, Gaston County Chamber of Commerce.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Trustees, N.C. State University; Member, N. C. Health Services Commission; Member, N.C. Board of Veterinary Examiners; Member, Salvation Army Boy's Club Advisory Committee; Vice-Chairman, Original Board of Directors, Covenant Village; Vice Co-Chair, Gastonia Citizens Advisory Committee on Transportation; Member, Board of Directors, Schiele Museum; Member, Board of Directors, Gastonia Kiwanis Club; Chairman, Carrie E. and Lena V. Glenn Foundation; Chairman, Board of Directors, First American Savings Bank, FSB, Greensboro; Member, State Advisory Council for the Caring Program for Children; Chairman, Veterinary Foundation, University of N.C. College of Veterinary Medicine; Board, N.C. Teaching Fellows; Member, Advisory Committee on Cancer Coordination and Control.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Veterinarian Award, N.C. Veterinary Medical Association, 1995;
N.C. Veterinarian of the Year, N.C. Veterinary Medical Association, 1989.

Military Service

USS ATA-188, U.S. Navy, Pacific Theater, 1944-46.

Personal Information

Married Ruth Day Michael on August 19, 1950. Children: Ruth Templeton Dalton, Amy Atkins House, Lillian Louise, Walter Michael and David Watt. Elder, First Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Finance; Member, Commerce Subcommittee on Utilities, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Insurance Subcommittee on Health, Technology.

Jerry Charles Dockham

Republican, Davidson County

Ninety-Fourth Representative District: Portions of Davidson and Randolph counties



Early Years

Born in Denton, Davidson County, on March 22, 1950, to Elwood C. and Opal M. Coggin Dockham.

Educational Background

Denton High School, 1968; B.S. in Business, Wake Forest University, 1972.

Professional Background

Insurance Agent, Nationwide Insurance Company.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present; Former Chairman, Davidson County Republican Party, 1987-90; Fellow, North Carolina Institute of Politics, 1989; Member, 6th District Executive Committee, 1984-86; Republican Judge, Denton Precinct.

Organizations

Thomasville Association of Life Underwriters; National and North Carolina Association of Life Underwriters; L.U.T.C. Fellow, 1991; Denton Lions Club; Chairman, Denton Elementary Advisory Council, 1983-1991. Member, Chambers of Commerce of Thomasville Area, Archdale/Trinity and Denton Area.

Boards and Commissions

Former Member, Board of Directors, Hospice of Davidson County, 1983-88; Member, Davidson County Board of Equalization and Review; Former Member, Davidson County Parks and Recreation Rules Committee; Trustee of Davidson County Community College, 1987-Present; Member, Board of Directors of Central Carolina Bank & Trust Co.

Personal Information

Married, Martha Louise Skeen of Denton on August 15, 1971. Children: Andy and Matthew. Member, Central United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Insurance; Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation;

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Local and Regional Government II, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, UNC Board of Governors.

Beverly Earle

Democrat, Mecklenburg County

*Sixtieth Representative District: Portions of
Mecklenburg County*



Early Years

Born in Greensboro on December 30, 1943, to Angelo and Edna Wilkins Miller Jr.

Educational Background

Dudley High School, Greensboro, 1961; Social Science, N.C. A&T State University.

Professional Background

BellSouth Services/Southern Bell, 1968-Present; Owner, Earle and Associates, 1991-93; Owner, Beverly's Frozen Desserts, 1985-91.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Mecklenburg Democratic Party; Chair, Women's Political Caucus; Democratic State Executive Committee; Black Women's Caucus; Democratic Women's Club; N.C. Black Leadership Caucus; League of Women Voters; Women in Government; National Order of Women Legislators; National Conference of State Legislators; American Legislative Exchange Council.

Organizations

Carolinas Association of Black Women Entrepreneurs (President, 1988-90); NAACP; National Council of Negro Women; Top Ladies of Distinction; Executive Committee, Third Ward Community Organization.

Boards and Commissions

Charlotte Convention and Visitors Bureau; Former Member, Board of Directors, League of Women Voters; Mecklenburg County Women's Commission; Member, Board of Visitors, Johnson C. Smith University; Nevens Center (Workshop for Developmental Disabilities); Summit House; N.C. Council on Developmental Disabilities; SOS Youth Program; Focus on Leadership.

Personal Information

Children: Steven Jessup, born December 5, 1962; Member, Christ the King Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Human Resources Subcommittee on Aging, Technology; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Human Resources, Transportation, Welfare Reform, Legislative Research Commission.

Ruth M. Easterling

Democrat, Mecklenburg County

*Fifty-Eighth Representative District: Portions of
Mecklenburg County*



Early Years

Born in Gaffney, South Carolina, on December 26, 1910, to Benjamin Harrison and Lillie Mae Crawley Moss.

Educational Background

Centralized High School, Blacksburg, S.C., 1929; English, Math and History, Limestone College, 1932; Post-graduate studies in Business Law, Personnel and Business Administration, Queens College.

Professional Background

Executive Assistant to the President, Radiator Specialty Co., 1947-78.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1977-Present; N.C. Women's Political Caucus, Inc. (President, 1974); Charlotte City Council, 1972-73; Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, 1963-64; Chair, Legislative Women's Caucus, 1987-91.

Organizations

Legislative Committee, International Business and Professional Women, 1981-85; Women's Equity Action League; Women Executives of Charlotte; Women's Forum of N.C.; Business and Professional Women (National President, 1970-71); League of Women Voters; N.C. Equity; American Association of University Women; Trustee, Wildacres Retreat.

Boards and Commissions

Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations, 1991-94; Human Resources Committees, Southern Legislative Conference, 1991-94; Chair, Mecklenburg Delegation, 1991-94; National Business and Professional Women's Foundation, 1968-1971 (President, 1970-71); Legislative Services Commission, 1987-88; Arts and Science Council; N.C. Blumenthal Performing Arts Center, 1993-96.

Honors and Awards

Personalities of the South; Certificate of Achievement, N.C. Association of

Women Attorneys, 1982; Career Woman of the Year, N.C. Federation of Business and Professional Women, 1980; Charlotte's Outstanding Career Woman, 1971; Woman of the Year, WBT Radio, 1964; Dolly Award, Council for Children, 1989; Women's Equality Day Award, 1989; N.C. Pediatric Society Legislative Award, 1988; BPW/NC Woman of the Year, 1980; Distinguished Woman in Government, N.C. Council for Women, 1993; N.C. Child Advocacy Institute Legislative Award, 1985; Service Citation, N.C. Autism Foundation, 1993; Political Courage Award, Mecklenburg County Women's Commission, 1992; Honored by N.C. Guardian Ad Litem Program, 1994; Baby Bootie Award, N.C. Perinatal Association, 1995; Faith Active in Public Life Award, N.C. Council of Churches, 1997; Honorary Doctorate in Public Service, Limestone College, Gaffney, S.C., 1997.

Personal Information

Member, First Baptist Church, Charlotte; Associate Superintendent of Training; Library, Financial Planning and Personnel Committees. Former President, Baptist Business Women, First Baptist Church and Mecklenburg Baptist Association.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Human Resources Subcommittee on Families; Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Labor, Ethics, Human Resources, Public Employees.

Rick Louis Eddins

Republican, Wake County



Sixty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of Wake County

Early Years

Born in Raleigh on July 20, 1953, to Herbert L. and Flonnie Young Eddins.

Educational Background

Vaiden Whitley High School; ECPI, 1972.

Professional Background

Property Management and Retail Furniture Business Owner; Management, Square D Company, 1972-92.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Wake County Republican Men's Club.

Organizations

President, Rolesville Business Association, 1993-94; National Management Association; Secretary and Treasurer, Wake Cross Roads Lake, Inc.; Committee Member, Boy Scout Troop 33; PTA; Junior Achievement.

Boards and Commissions

Board Member, Wake Taxpayers Association; John Locke Foundation; Board of Directors, N.C. Victims Assistance Network; Board of Directors, N.C. Retail Merchants Association.

Military Service

Army National Guard.

Personal Information

Married to Sharon Long of Winston-Salem on November 17, 1977. Children: Jennifer, born December 31, 1980, and Kevin, born January 17, 1982. Member, North Raleigh Methodist Church; Member, Administrative Board, Vision 2001 and Finance Committee.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Environment; Member, Agriculture, Education, Education

Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Finance, Finance Subcommittee on Local, Regional and State Revenues, Technology, Transportation.

J. Samuel Ellis

Republican, Wake County



Fifteenth Representative District: Portions of Wake County

Early Years

Born in Durham on April 30, 1955, to Sam L. Ellis and Betty W. Hickman.

Education

Sanford Central High School, 1974.

Professional Background

Electrical Contractor, 7-Electric.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Personal Information

Married Cindy A. Ellis, July 3rd. Children: Three sons.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Local and Regional Government I; Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Judiciary I, Ways and Means, Transportation.



Theresa H. Esposito

Republican, Forsyth County

*Eighty-Eighth Representative District:
Portions of Forsyth County*

Early Years

Born in Washington, D.C., on November 17, 1930, to H. Richard and Marie Theresa Burke Harlow (both

deceased).

Educational Background

Saint Cecilia's Academy, 1948; G.P.N., National Institute of Practical Nursing, 1957; Additional Studies, Prince George Community College and Salem College.

Professional Background

Former Federal Government Employee.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1985-Present; Minority Whip, N.C. House, 1990 and 1991-92; Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1988; Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1992; Delegate at Large, Republican National Convention, 1984; Legislative Chair, National Federation of Republican Women's Club; N.C. Federation of Republican Women's Club; Recruitment Chair, Forsyth County Republican Women's Club (President, 1982-83); American Legislative Exchange Council (Co-Chair, N.C.); National Order of Women Legislators; National Conference of State Legislators (AOL/Developmental Disabilities); Southern Republican Exchange Council; National Republican Legislators Association.

Organizations

Officers' Wives Club, U.S. Air Force; Winston-Salem Tennis, Inc.; N.C. Tennis Association; U.S. Tennis Association; N.C. Museum of History Association; Amos Cottage Guild, Bowman Gray School of Medicine; American Legion Auxiliary; Sir Walter Cabinet, St. Cecilia's Alumnae Association.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Budget Commission; Former Chair, Council on Developmental Disabilities; Interagency Coordinating Council; Small Business Technology Center Advisory Board; National Commission on Children; Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Advisory Board, Council on Women; Americans for Sound Aids/HIV Policy Advisory Board; Former Member and Former Chair of

Long-Term Care Committee, N.C. Health Coordinating Council (SHCC); Commission for Children with Special Needs; Retail Merchants Advisory Board; Joint Commission on Governmental Operations; Health Care Reform Commission; Study Commission on Crime Control and Public Safety; Co-Chair, Blue Ribbon Task Force on the Issue of the Potential Impact of Federal Block Grant Funding and Other Federal Actions on Medicaid in N.C.; Member, Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations Committee, Southern Legislative Conference; Assembly on State Issues Committee, Developmental Disabilities Task Force of NCSL; Task Force on Juvenile Detention, Department of Human Resources; Co-Chair, Public Health Study Commission.

Honors and Awards

1990 Legislative Award, Outstanding Contribution to the Health and Welfare of Children, North Carolina Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics and North Carolina Pediatric Association; Various outstanding performance awards as a Federal Government Employee; 1992 Award of Excellence, Advocacy, Easter Seal Society of N.C.; 1992 Legislative Award, Association of Retarded Citizens of N.C.; Order of the Long-Leaf Pine, 1992; Nominee, Distinguished Women of N.C., 1994 and 1995; Leadership Award, N.C. Council of Community Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse, 1995; Legislator of the Year, Autism Society of N.C., 1996; In Recognition of Exemplary Service to N.C. Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, 1995.

Personal Information

Married, Brigadier General Alfred L. Esposito, U.S.A.F. (Ret.). Children: Dr. Sharon Esposito, Carolyn Stephens and Carol Kurtz; seven grandchildren. Member, St. Leo's Catholic Church, Winston Salem.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations; Member, Congressional Redistricting, Human Resources, Human Resources Subcommittee on Families, Insurance, Insurance Subcommittee on Health, Judiciary I, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Welfare Reform.



Stanley Harold Fox

Democrat, Granville County

Seventy-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Granville, Vance and Warren counties

Early Years

Born in Oxford on January 7, 1929, to Samuel H. and Minerva Berkowitz Fox.

Educational Background

Oxford High School, 1945; Davidson College, 1945; B.S. in Commerce, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1949.

Professional Background

President, Fox Stores, 1955-92; Telfor Radio Network; President, L.C.W. Advertising, F-N-Y Properties.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Oxford City Council, five years; Mayor Pro-Tem of Oxford, two years.

Organizations

President, Granville County Chamber of Commerce; President, N.C. Merchants Association; President, Oxford Jaycees; Vice-President, N.C. Jaycees; President, Oxford Kiwanis Club; Mason; Vice-President, Oxford Future Industries; President, Thorndale Country Club; Chair, Century Club Boy Scout Drive.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Executive Board, Southern Regional Education Board, 1995-97.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award, Junior Chamber of Commerce; Outstanding Jaycee State Chairman Award; Kiwanis Citizenship Award; Outstanding Service to Granville County Award.

Personal Information

Married to JoAnn Kousnetz of Chicago, Illinois, on May 24, 1992. Children: Susan Robinson, born February 3, 1950, Debra Tenenbaum, born October 25, 1951, Martin Fox, born December 7, 1957, Carl Hal Perin, born February 11, 1959, Michele Pizer, born August 28, 1960, William Pizer,

born November 19, 1968, Elen Pizer, born April 9, 1973. Member, Beth Meyer Synagogue.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Commerce Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism.



John Reeves Gamble, Jr., MD

Democrat, Lincoln County

*Forty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of
Gaston and Lincoln counties*

Early Years

Born in Lincolnton on March 26, 1922, to John Reeves and Hope Lucile Seibert Gamble, Sr., MD.

Educational Background

Lincolnton High School, 1939; The Citadel; A.B. in Biology, Emory University, 1943; M.D., University of Maryland School of Medicine, 1946; Post-Graduate Training Internship, Charlotte Memorial Hospital; Surgical Residencies, Mercy Hospital, Charlotte, and Jefferson Hospital, Roanoke, Virginia

Professional Background

Surgeon, Private Practice.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1973-80 and 1991-present; Chair, Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, 1966-70; N.C. Local Government Commission 1968-73; Chairman, House Finance Commission, 1979-80; Chairman, Constitutional Amendments, 1977-78, N.C. Legislative Research Commission, 1975-81; N.C. Advisory Budget Commission, 1979-81; Vice-Chairman, House Committee on Public Health, 1975, 1977, 1979; Chairman, LRC Human Resources Study, 1977 and 1979; Member, N.C. Medical School Study Commission; N.C. Democratic Party Executive Committee, 1981-85; Delegate, National Democratic Convention, 1976; Central Piedmont COG Founders Group; Chair, Constitution and Bylaws and Legislative and Nominating Committees, CPCOG.

Organizations

N.C. Medical Society, Phi Chi Medical Fraternity; President/Administrator, Reeves Gamble Hospital, Inc., 1946-79; Past President, Lincoln County Medical Society; Former Chief of Staff, Lincoln County Hospital; N.C. Medical Society Legislative Committee, 1971-73; Past Board Member, N.C. Hospital Association; Past Chief of Surgery, Lincoln County Hospital; Rotary; Catawba-Lincoln-Alexander Health Board, 1966-70; Cleveland-Gaston-Lincoln Health Planning Council, Founders Group; AHEC Nursing Study Committee, 1978.

Boards and Commissions

Past Member, Local Board First Citizens Bank; Past Director, N.C. Hereford Association; N.C. Cattleman's Association; Childwatch Board; N.C. Department of Justice Study Commission for Drug Testing of Law Enforcement Officers; Chair, Revenue Laws Study Committee, Legislative Research Commission; Teachers and State Employees Comprehensive Major Medical Plan, Employee Hospital and Medical Benefits, N.C. Synod of LCA Committee on Biomedical Ethics.

Military Service

Major, Commanding Officer and Chief Surgeon, 48th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, U.S. Army, Far East Command (Korea & Japan).

Honors and Awards

Eagle Scout; Lincoln County Man of the Year, 1978; Outstanding Democrat, Democratic Party, 1977.

Personal Information

Married, Betty Rhodes of Lincolnton on March 3, 1945. Children: John Reeves Gamble, III, Elizabeth Rhodes Gamble and Mary Caroline Gamble. Member, Emmanuel Church; Member of Church of Councils, three terms (latest, 1990-91).

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Ethics; Member, Environment, Finance, Insurance.



Charlotte A. Gardner

Republican, Rowan County

*Thirty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of
Rowan County*

Early Years

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, on November 14, 1931, to Marcel and Charlotte Knapp Ancher.

Educational Background

Rockwell High School, 1949; A.B., Cum Laude, Catawba College, 1952.

Professional Background

Former High School Educator.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1985-Present; N.C. Republican Women (District Representative, 1983-84); Salisbury-Rowan Republican Women (Vice-President, 1982-84); Central Committee, Rowan Republican Party (Vice-Chair, 1981-83); Women's Task Force, 8th District, 1983-84; N.C. Republican Women (Legislative and Research Chair, 1990-91).

Organizations

Leader, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America; N.C. Right to Life; Rowan County Humane Society; MADD (Director, 1984-85; Vice-President, 1982-84); Trustee and Vice-President, Rowan Advocates for the Mentally Ill; Chairman, Salisbury-Rowan Mayors Council for Persons with Disabilities; Choral Society, 1974; Altrusa.

Boards and Commissions

Recording Secretary, National Order of Women Legislators; Advisory Board, Women's Network National Conference of State Legislators; Co-Chair, N.C. Study Commission on Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse; Director, Community Life Council, 1980-81; Community Resource Council for Piedmont Correctional Center; Southern Regional Education Board; Board of Directors, Pregnancy Counseling Center; Board of Directors, Families in Action for Drug Free Youth; Council for Exceptional Children; State Director, Women in Government.

Personal Information

Married Lester Gardner of Bellwood, Pennsylvania, on June 7, 1952. Children: Jeanne Dianne, Terrence Lee, Leslie Eugenia, Timothy Andrew, Thomas Alan and Ted Alexander. Member, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, Salisbury; Church Choir; President, Sacred Heart PTA; Treasurer, Church Women United, 1982-84; Grand Regent, Catholic Daughters, 1975.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Environment, Human Resources, Human Resources Subcommittee on Aging, Insurance, Judiciary II, Welfare Reform.



George Wayne Goodwin

Democrat, Richmond County

Thirty-Second Representative District: Richmond and Portions of Montgomery and Scotland counties

Early Years

Born in Hamlet, Richmond County, North Carolina on February 22, 1967, to George Craig and Diane

Riggan Goodwin.

Educational Background

Governor's School West in Mathematics, 1984; Richmond Senior High School, Valedictorian, Rockingham, 1985; B.A. with Honors in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1989; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1992.

Professional Background

Attorney, Law Offices of Woodrow W. Gunter II, Rockingham, N.C., 1992-Present; Adjunct Instructor, Richmond Community College, 1993-Present; Resident Manager, Institute of Government, 1989-1992; Fellow, Institute for Political Leadership, 1990; Radio Announcer/Production, WAYN-AM, WKDX-AM, WJSG-FM, 1983-1994; Research Assistant to the Director, State Bureau of Investigation, 1989; Author and co-editor of books and articles on local and state history

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present; Young Democrats of N.C. (President, 1995-1997; Vice-President, 1994-1995); Member, N.C. Democratic Party Executive Council, 1995-1997; Member, N.C. Democratic Party Executive Committee, 1995-1997; Co-Chair, Clinton-Gore Campaigns in Richmond County, 1992, 1996; Delegate, Democratic National Convention, 1996; Delegate to County, Congressional District and State Democratic Conventions; Richmond County Democratic Party, Chairman, 1995-Present; N.C. State Democratic Party Platform Committee, 1992; Orchestrated National Democratic Party's Bicentennial Commemoration, 1990-1992; UNC-Chapel Hill Young Democrats (President, 1988-1989); Authored and co-authored papers and books on political/public interest topics.

Organizations

Richmond County Bar Association; N.C. State Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Director, Richmond County Mental Health Society, 1993-

Present; President, Dialectic & Philanthropic Societies, 1994-1996; Rockingham Kiwanis Club; Hamlet Centennial Committee; President, Friends of Leath Memorial Library, 1995; FORRCE (For Richmond County's Environment); Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Celebration Steering Committee.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Internship Council, 1993-1995; Legislative Research Study Commission on the Immunity from Negligence in N.C., 1993-1995.

Honors and Awards

John Motley Morehead Scholar, 1985-1989; U.S. Senate Youth/William Randolph Hearst Scholar, 1985-1986; Delegate, U.S. Air Force Academy Assembly, "NATO at 40 years: A Critical Assessment," 1989; Terry Sanford Award for Best Political Science Honors Thesis, 1989; Willie P. Mangum Medal for Oratory, 1989; Governor's Volunteer Award, 1993; Young Democrat of the Year in N.C., 1993; N.C. Jaycees' Outstanding Young North Carolinian, 1994; N.C. Society of Historians Award for articles on Gov. Cameron Morrison, 1995.

Personal Information

Member, Tabernacle United Methodist Church; Trustee, 1995; Pastor-Parish Relations Committee, Nominations Committee.

Committee Assignments

Member, Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Labor, Finance, Judiciary II, Pensions and Retirement, UNC Board of Governors.



W. Robert Grady

Republican, Onslow County

*Eightieth Representative District: Portions of
Onslow County*

Early Years

Born in Jacksonville, Onslow County, on April 30, 1950, to William R. and Minnie Hurst Grady.

Educational Background

Jacksonville Senior High; UNC-Chapel Hill; Campbell University.

Professional Background

Businessman.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-88 and 1991-Present; Jacksonville City Council, 1981-87; Mayor Pro-Tem, City of Jacksonville, 1983-86.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award, N.C. Association of Community College Trustees, 1997; Distinguished Service Award, N.C. Association of Educators, 1996; Political Action Award, N.C. Victim Assistance Network, 1993.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Member, Appropriations, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism, Congressional Redistricting, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Pensions and Retirement, UNC Board of Governors.

Lyons Gray

Republican, Forsyth County

*Thirty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of
Forsyth County*



Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem on October 28, 1942, to Bowman, Jr., and Elizabeth Christian Gray.

Educational Background

Wooster School, Danbury, Connecticut, 1961; University of North Carolina, 1966.

Professional Background

Businessman.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-Present.

Organizations

Director, Winston-Salem, Chamber of Commerce; Vice-Chair, Winston-Salem State University Foundation; Director, Pee Dee/Yadkin River Basin Commission; AIDS Care Service; Director, Winston-Salem Coliseum and Convention Center; Director, Southeastern Center for Contemporary Art; Director, Leadership Winston-Salem; President, North Carolina School of the Arts Foundation, Inc.; Director, N.C. Nature Conservancy.

Boards and Commissions

Vice-Chair, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Utilities Commission; Board of Directors, Bowman Gray School of Medicine; Joint Legislative Education Oversight Committee on Fiscal Trends and Budget Reform.

Honors and Awards

Governor's Award, Legislator of the Year, N.C. Wildlife Federation, 1995; Chairman's Award, N.C. Nature Conservancy, 1995; Guardian of Small Business Award, National Federation of Independent Business, 1996; Honorary Membership Award, N.C. Speech, Hearing and Language Association, Inc., 1996.

Military Service

E-6, U.S. Coast Guard, 1964-65, U.S.; Theater, U.S., 1965-70.

Personal Information

Married, Constance Fraser of Winston-Salem on May 29, 1971. Children: Charlotte Dandridge Gray and Margaret Fraser Gray. Member, St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, UNC Board of Governors; Co-Chair, Finance; Senior Ranking Member, Finance; Member, Congressional Redistricting, Ethics, Judiciary I, Pensions and Retirement, Technology.

Jim Gulley

Republican, Mecklenburg County

*Sixty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of
Mecklenburg County*



Early Years

Born in Charlotte on May 10, 1939, to Creighton Alexander and Mary Naomi Gulley.

Educational Background

East Mecklenburg High School, 1957; A.A. Charlotte College, 1961.

Professional Background

Owner/President, Carolina Computer Systems.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1997-Present.

Organizations

Commissioner, Town of Matthews, N.C.

Personal Information

Married Suzanne Hargett of Matthews on November 27, 1958. Children: James Monroe, Jr., born April 11, 1962, and Elissa, born June 27, 1964. Member, First Baptist Church, Matthews.

Committee Assignments

Chair, State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property; Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education, Environment, Human Resources Subcommittee on Families, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Technology.



Joe Hackney

Democrat, Orange County

*Twenty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of
Chatham and Orange counties*

Early Years

Born in Siler City, Chatham County, on September 23, 1945, to Herbert Harold and Ida Lillian Dorsett

Hackney.

Educational Background

Silk Hope High School, 1963; N.C. State University, 1963-64; A.B. with Honors in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964-67; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1970.

Professional Background

Attorney and Partner, firm of Epting & Hackney; Assistant District Attorney, 15th District, 1971-74; Research Assistant to J. Frank Huskins, Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1970-71.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1981-Present.

Organizations

Orange County (Former President), N.C. and American Bar Associations; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Committee on Legislation and Law Reform, N.C. Bar; Former President, 15th District Bar; Former President, Orange-Chatham Legal Services; Conservation Council of N.C.; Sierra Club; N.C. Nature Conservancy; Appalachian Trail Conference; N.C. Cattlemen's Association.

Boards and Commissions

Former Member, Joint Orange-Chatham Community Action, Inc.; Former Member, Conservation Foundation of N.C.; Citizens Commission on Alternatives to Incarceration; Former Member, Governor's Crime Commission; Former Chair, Environmental Quality Committee, Southern Legislative Conference; Southern States Energy Board.

Honors and Awards

Recycling Merit Award, N.C. Recycling Association, 1991; Legislative Award, N.C. Pediatric Society, 1989; Legislative Award, N.C. Chapter, American

Planning Association, 1989; Outstanding Service Award, Sierra Club, N.C. Chapter, 1988; Distinguished Service Award, Joint Orange-Chatham Community Action, 1988; Triangle Conservation Award, Triangle Land Conservancy, 1987; Consumer Advocate of the Year, N.C. Consumers Council, 1987; Governor's Conservation Award, Legislator of the Year, N.C. Wildlife Federation, 1985; Award of Excellence for Service to the Environment, Triangle J Council of Governments, 1985; Appreciation Plaque, Family Law Section, N.C. Bar Association, 1981.

Personal Information

Married Betsy Strandberg on September 15, 1979. Children: Daniel and Will. Member, Hickory Mountain Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Environment, Finance, Judiciary II, Technology.



Bobby Ray Hall

Republican, Lee County

*Nineteenth Representative District: Harnett, Lee
and Portions of Sampson counties*

Early Years

Born in Erwin, Harnett County, on April 20, 1933, to B.H. and Maggie McLamb Hall.

Educational Background

Erwin High School, 1951; Campbell University, 1955; B.S., East Carolina University, 1958.

Professional Background

President, Chairman of the Board of Directors and CEO, Carolina Financial Services National Finance Company, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-1995 and 1997-Present; Lee County Board of Commissioners; 1990-92 Lee County Republican Party; Member, Executive Committee, Lee County Republican Party and N.C. Republican Party.

Organizations

Chamber of Commerce; Independent Consumer Finance Association; Independent Lenders New and Used Auto Dealers; President and Director, Finance Associations; Rotary; Civitan; Community Concert Association; Red Cross; Boy Scouts; Heart Association; United Fund; PTA; Lee County Parent Teacher Council.

Boards and Commissions

Lee County Planning Board; Lee County Emergency Board; Lee County Financial Committee; Lee County Airport Committee; BB&T Board of Directors; Campbell Presidential Board of Advisors.

Military Service

Sgt., Troop Carrier, U.S. Air Force, 1951-1953, Korean War.

Awards and Honors

Expert Rifleman; Special Commendation; Civitan of the Year, 1971-72; Rotary Outstanding Contribution in Community Service; Varsity L Award; Support of

Athletics, 1986-88; Rotary President, 1981-82; Editor of the Rotary Gram, 1975-76.

Personal Information

Married Janet Harrington of Broadway, N.C., on June 19, 1960. Children: Caron, Bobby Ray, Jr., Glenn and Joy. Member, Pocket Presbyterian; Deacon, 1966-69 and 1987-1990; Chair, Long Range Planning Building Committee; Sunday School Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Commerce Subcommittee on Financial Institutions; Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Education Subcommittee on Pre-school, Elementary and Secondary Education, Environment, Judiciary I, Ways and Means.



Thomas C. Hardaway

Democrat, Halifax County

Seventh Representative District: Portions of Edgecombe, Halifax, Martin and Nash counties

Early Years

Born in Durham on March 12, 1957, to Dr. Ernie and Claudette Cofield Hardaway, II.

Educational Background

Hillside High School, 1975; Bachelor's in Business Administration; Howard University, 1979; J.D., N.C. Central University School of Law, 1982.

Professional Background

Attorney and Partner, Hardaway and Hardaway (Admitted to practice before the Eastern District of the U.S. District Court); Director, Cofield Funeral Home, Inc.; President, Cofield Mutual Burial Association; Director, Cofield Realty and Company.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1987-88, 1989-91 and 1997-Present; Former Vice-Chairman, Halifax County Democrat Party; Former Precinct Chair, Enfield Precinct No. 2; Former Co-Chair, Eastern Legislative Delegation; N.C. Legislative Black Caucus.

Organizations

N.C. Bar; N.C. Bar Association; Halifax County Bar; Sixth Judicial Bar; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Association of Trial Lawyers of America; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; N.A.A.C.P.; Second Congressional District Black Leadership Caucus.

Boards and Commissions

Director, Halifax County Economic Development Commission; Member, Enfield Medical Advisory Board; Member, Halifax Community College, Small Business Advisory Board.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Man of America, 1984.

Personal Information

Member, New Bethel Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Member, Agriculture, Commerce Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, Congressional Redistricting, Judiciary I, Insurance.



Edwin Mitchell Hardy

Republican, Beaufort County

*Second Representative District: Beaufort, Hyde and
Portions of Craven and Pitt counties*

Professional Background
Attorney

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present.

Personal Information

Married to Sandy Hardy

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Judiciary I; Vice-Chair, Judiciary II; Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Labor, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Insurance, Insurance Subcommittee on Health, Local and Regional Government I, Pensions and Retirement.

Robert J. Hensley, Jr.

Democrat, Wake County

*Sixty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of
Wake County*



Early Years

Born in Marion, McDowell County, on June 23, 1947, to Robert J. and Lelia Wise Hensley, Sr.

Educational Background

Cherryville High School, 1965; B.A. in History, UNC-Charlotte, 1969; Graduate Work for M.A. in Public Administration, N.C. State University, 1973; J.D., N.C. Central University, 1976.

Professional Background

Attorney and Partner, Hensley, Bousman, Cargill & Bryant, P.L.L.C.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present; Past President, Wake County Young Democrats; Past Vice-President and General Counsel, N.C. Young Democrats; Board Member, Wake County Democratic Men's Club; Associate Member, Wake County Democratic Women, Young Democrats and Senior Democrats.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Wake County Academy of Criminal Trial Lawyers; Garner Optimist Club; Legal Counsel, Garner Citizens Against Drug Abuse; Garner Habitat for Humanity; Back-A-Child Program, Garner Road YMCA

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, White Plains Children's Center; Board of Directors, Yates Mill Restoration Project; Board of Directors, Rex Home Health Care; Chair, Legislative Committee, Swift Creek PTA.

Honors and Awards

J. Albert House/Gordon Gray Award (North Carolina's Most Outstanding Young Democrat), 1983.

Personal Information

Married Patricia F. Grainger of Raleigh on August 18, 1979. Children: Robert J.

Hensley, III, Christopher Morgan Hensley and Charles Preston Hensley. Member, First United Methodist Church; Education Committee.

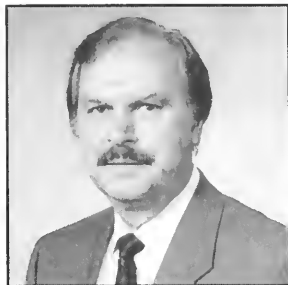
Committee Assignments

Member, Education, Education Subcommittee on Pre-school, Elementary and Secondary Education, Finance, Insurance, Insurance Subcommittee on Health, Judiciary II, Technology.

William S. Hiatt

Republican, Surry County

Fortieth Representative District: Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes, Surry and Watauga counties



Early Years

Born in Mt. Airy on February 15, 1932, to David L. and Ethel M. Puckett Hiatt.

Educational Background

Flat Rock High School, Mt. Airy, 1949; B.S. in Physical Education, Brigham Young University, 1953; Vocational Certification, N.C. State University, 1964; Post-Graduate Work on Masters in Administration, Appalachian State University; Government Executive Institute, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1985.

Professional Background

President and Secretary, Hiatt & Mason Enterprises, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1973-74, 1981-82 and 1995-Present; Commissioner, Division of Motor Vehicles, 1985-90; Surry County Republican Party Executive Committee; N.C. Republican Party Executive Committee, 1973, 1981, 1995 and 1997; Chair, 5th District Republican Party Executive Committee, 1983-86; Surry County Republican Men's Club.

Organizations

Region 2, American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (President, 1989-90; Vice-President, 1989; Treasurer, 1988; Secretary, 1987).

Boards and Commissions

Chair, State Library Board, 1973-74; State Recycle and Litter Control Board, 1974-75; Commission of the Family, 1995; State Tourism and Travel Board, 1995.

Military Service

Spec-4, 2151 Headquarters, U.S. Army, 1953-55; Reserves, Five Years.

Honors and Awards

Order of the Long-Leaf Pine, 1990; Road Gang Award, N.C. Department of Transportation, 1990; Citation of Meritorious Service from Governor Holshouser,

1973; President's Citation for Employment of the Handicapped from President Nixon.

Personal Information

Married to Rita R. Atkins of Mt. Airy on December 25, 1952; Children: Sheila, born Oct. 19, 1955, Gina, born September 22, 1960, Melody, born June 24, 1963, Chrystal, born March 31, 1968, and Ashley, born September 18, 1972. Member, Mt. Airy Ward, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints; Sunday School Teacher, Sunday School President, Greensboro & Winston-Salem Mission President, Elder, High Priest.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Commerce; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Education, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Public Employees, State Government, State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs.

Foyle R. Hightower, Jr.

Democrat, Anson County



Thirty-Third Representative District: Anson County and Portions of Montgomery and Stanly counties

Early Years

Born in Wadesboro on January 21, 1941, to Foyle and Mildred Brigman Hightower.

Educational Background

Wadesboro High, 1959; UNC, Chapel Hill, 1962; Elon College, 1965; B.G.S. in History, Wingate College, 1984.

Professional Background

President, Hightower Ice and Fuel Company, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1971-1989 and 1991-Present; Chair, Corrections, Wildlife Resources, Insurance, Licensing Boards, Subcommittee on Hazardous Wastes and State Government Committees; Co-Chair, Commission on Emergency Management; Southern Legislative Committee on Energy; Task Force on Education.

Organizations

Past Chair, Anson Blood Mobile; Wadesboro Civitan Club, Past President; Past Board Member, Wadesboro Jaycees; United Way, Past Professional Chairman; 32nd Degree Masons; Shriners (Chair, Legislative Committee); Anson County Historical Society; Scouts (Eagles); Order of Demolay Master Counselor, 1958-59.

Boards and Commissions

Past Member, Board of Directors, Anson Chamber of Commerce; N.C. Wildlife Resources Commission, 1981-82; Legislative Services Commission, 1981-89.

Military Services

Corporal, U.S. Army, 1963; Reserves, 1963-69.

Honors and Awards

Anson County Young Man of the Year, 1965; Eagle Scout, 1955; Junior Citizenship Award, 1958.

Personal Activities

Married, Pauline McElveen Hightower of Lake City, S.C., on July 12, 1975. Children: Victoria Joan Hightower and Caroline Ruth Hightower. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Wadesboro; Deacon; Past Chairman of Board; Elder; President, Men of the Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Environment, Finance, State Government, State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs.

Dewey Lewis Hill

Democrat, Columbus County



Fourteenth Representative District: Portions of Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Robeson counties

Early Years

Born in Whiteville, Columbus County, on August 31, 1925, to Otto Hill and Alatha Ward Hill.

Educational Background

Whiteville High School, 1943.

Professional Background

Chairman of the Board and CEO, Hillco Foods, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present

Organizations

N.C. Food Dealers Association; N.C. Retail Merchants Association; National Grocery Association; President and Director, Whiteville Rotary Club; Ambassador Camp; Boys and Girls Home of North Carolina; Columbus County Shrine Club; Honorary Member, Brunswick County Shrine Club; 32nd Degree Mason; Shriner; Member, American Legion; Member, Asparagus Club; Member, Food Merchandising Industry; Member, Nash-Finch Centennial Club.

Boards and Commissions

Columbus County Committee of 100; Whiteville Chamber of Commerce.

Military Service

Storekeeper H.C. 1st class, Fleet Marines, U.S. Navy, 1943-46.

Personal Information

Married Muriel Ezzell on December 31, 1982. Children: Dewey Hill, Jr., and Cheryl Ward. Member, First Baptist Church, Whiteville; Sunday School Teacher, 1975-80; Sunday School Outreach Director, 1983-1988; Chairman, Ushers, 1980-Present.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Finance Subcommittee on Local, Regional and State Revenues; Co-Chair, Environment; Ranking Minority Member, Agriculture, Congressional Redistricting, Finance; Member, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Labor, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House, State Government, State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property, Welfare Reform.

George Milton Holmes

Republican, Yadkin County

*Forty-First Representative District: Wilkes, Yadkin
and Portions of Alexander counties*



Early Years

Born in Mount Airy on June 20, 1929, to John William and Thelma Elizabeth Dobie Holmes.

Educational Background

Western High School, Washington, D.C.; Appalachian State University, 1954.

Professional Background

President, Holmes and Associates; Former President, W.N. Ireland Insurance Agency, Inc., 1962-87; Real Estate Broker.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76 and 1979-Present; Minority Whip, N.C. House, 1981-82; Minority Party Joint Caucus Leader, 1983-84; Treasurer, N.C. Legislative Election Committee (PAC), 1984-88; Co-Chair and Treasurer, Board of Directors, N.C. Republican Legislative Forum (PAC), 1984-Present; N.C. Republican Executive Committee, 1975-76 and 1979-Present; N.C. Republican Central Committee, 1983-84.

Organizations

Yadkin Masonic Lodge 162, A.F. & A. M.; Winston-Salem Consistory of Scottish Rite, 32nd Degree; Shriner, Oasis Temple; Past-President, Starmount High School Booster Club; Past-President, West Yadkin Volunteer Fire Department.

Boards and Commissions

Governor's Crime Study Commission, 1976; Fire and Casualty Rate Study Commission, 1976; Board of Directors, First Union National Bank, Yadkinville; Governor's Advisory Budget Commission; 1985-93 and 1995-97 (Vice-Chair, 1991 and 1996; Chair, 1992-93); Vice-Chair, Piedmont Triad Legislative Caucus, 1993; Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations, 1989-96; Joint Legislative Transportation Oversight Committee, 1995-96; Co-Chair, Joint Legislative Utility Review Committee, 1989-91; Joint Select Committee on Low-Level Radioactive Waste, 1989-91; Depository Institution Study Commission, 1989-91; Co-Chair, Capital Assets Study Commission, 1989-91; Appropriation

Committee on Capital Outlay and Special Programs, 1989-90; State-Federal Assembly Energy Committee, 1989-91; Advisory Council, N.C. Retail Merchants Association.

Personal Information

Married Barbara Ann Ireland on June 30, 1956. Children: Jennifer Holmes Crawley, M.D. Grandchildren: Amanda, Jennifer and Megan Crawley. Member, Flat Rock Baptist Church; Former Deacon; Trustee, 1970-Present; Secretary and Sunday School Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair and Senior Ranking Member, Appropriations; Member, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Congressional Redistricting, Insurance, Insurance Subcommittee on Health, Judiciary I, Technology, Transportation.

Howard J. Hunter, Jr.

Democrat, Northampton County

Fifth Representative District: Gates, Northampton and Portions of Bertie and Hertford counties

Early Years

Born in Washington, D.C., on December 16, 1946, to Howard and Madge Watford Hunter, Sr.



Educational Background

C. S. Brown High School, 1964; M.S., North Carolina Central University, 1971.

Professional Background

Vice-President, Director and Partner/Owner, Hunters Funeral Home, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-Present; Hertford County Commissioner, 1978-88; State Democratic Legislative Policy Commission.

Organizations

Life Member, Ahoskie Alumni Chapter, Kappa Alpha Psi; Former Scoutmaster; N.C. Funeral Home Association; N.C. Central University Alumni Association (President, Hertford County Chapter, 1971); Manager, Hobson Reynolds Elks National Shrine, Inc.; Boy Scouts of America Troop 123; Former Chair, Choanoke Area Transit Authority; Member, Law and Justice Committee, National Conference of State Legislators.

Boards and Commissions

President, Board of Directors, Hertford County United Way; Hertford County Chapter, Water Safety Commission; Chair, Hertford County Recreation Commission; Elizabeth City University, Chapter, Kappa Alpha Psi Guide Right Commission; Governor's Crime Commission, 1979.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Men of America; Personalities of the South, Order of the Long-Leaf Pine; Distinguished Service, Murfreesboro Jaycees; Outstanding Citizen in N.C. in Human Relations; Outstanding and Superb Leadership and Public Service, N.C. A&T State University, 1992; Distinguished Services, N.C. Council on Sickle Cell Syndrome; Outstanding Service Award, N.C. Central University Alumni Association; Compass Award, East Carolina Council, Boy

Scouts of America; Distinguished Service Award, Hertford County Chapter, N.C. Central University Alumni Association; Personalities of the South Award for Outstanding Services to Community, State and Nation; Legislator of the Year, N.C. Alliance for the Mentally Ill, 1993; Enlightened Support in the General Assembly Award, N.C. Association of Addiction Professionals, 1993.

Personal Information

Married Vivian Flythe on December 31, 1986. Children: Howard, III, and Chyla Toye. Member, First Baptist Church, Murfreesboro; Trustee.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Welfare Reform; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Human Resources Subcommittee on Aging, Transportation.

Robert Carl Hunter

Democrat, McDowell County

*Forty-Ninth Representative District: McDowell,
Yancey and Portions of Burke counties*



Early Years

Born in McDowell County on January 14, 1944, to L. Penn and Lucy Turner Hunter.

Educational Background

Glenwood School; Marion City Schools; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1969.

Professional Background

Attorney; Former Assistant District Attorney, 29th Judicial District.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1983-Present; Former Member N.C. State Democrat Executive Committee.

Organizations

Member and Past President, McDowell County Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; Past President, 29th Judicial District Bar; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Past President, Marion Rotary Club; Former Member, Past President and Past Secretary, Marion Jaycees; Alumnus of Sigma Phi Epsilon Social Fraternity; Alumnus of Delta Theta Phi Legal Fraternity; Former Member, University of North Carolina Board of Visitors; Former Director, McDowell County United Fund; Former Director, McDowell County Chamber of Commerce; Past President, N.C. County Attorneys Association; Former Director, UNC Law Alumni Association.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Directors, McDowell Economic Development Association; Former Director, McDowell Arts & Crafts Association; Former Chair, Southern Legislative Conference; Southern Legislative Conference Executive Committee; Former Chair, Executive Committee, Council of State Governments; Former Member, North Carolina Advisory Council on the Eastern Band of the Cherokee; Former Member, North Carolina Judicial Council; Chair, North Carolina Courts Commission; Co-Chair, 1987-89 Legislative Highway Study Commission; Steering Committee, Conference of

the States; Board Member, N.C. Victim Assistance Network; Board of Governors, N.C. Bar Association.

Honors and Awards

McDowell County Citizen of the Year, 1984; Marion Civitans Citizen of the Year, 1988-89; Region C Law Enforcement Association Legislator of the Year, 1994; Outstanding Public Official, National Association of County Parks & Recreation Departments, 1992; Recipient, Award for Contribution to Criminal Justice, North Carolina District Attorneys Association, 1986.

Personal Information

Married Nancy Hinson on August 22, 1970. Children: Megan, Allen and Claire Alise. Member, First Baptist Church, Marion; Trustee.

Committee Assignments

Member, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, Congressional Redistricting, Finance, Judiciary I, Ways and Means.

John W. Hurley

Democrat, Cumberland County

*Eighteenth Representative District: Portions of
Cumberland County*



Early Years

Born in Murfreesboro, Hertford County, on June 22, 1933, to J.B. and Daisy Fuqua Hurley.

Educational Background

Littleton High School, 1951; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1951-55; Louisburg College, 1952-53; CLU, American College, 1976.

Professional Background

President and Founder, Olde Fayetteville Insurance & Financial Services, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-1992 and 1995-Present; Mayor, City of Fayetteville, 1981-1987; Member, Fayetteville City Council, 1977-1981.

Organizations

Fayetteville Association of Life Underwriters (President, 1963); MDRT; CLU Society; Kiwanis Club; Life Member, Jaycees; Member, Fayetteville State University Foundation.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Fayetteville Chapter, International Association of Life Underwriters (President, 1963); Board of Trustees, Highsmith-Rainey Memorial Hospital, 1988; Former Member, Board of Directors, Region M Council of Government; Co-chair, Fayetteville Bicentennial Celebration, 1989; Former Member, Community and Economic Steering Committee, National League of Cities; Member, State Study Commission on the Cape Fear River Basin; Past Chair, Steering Committee on Community and Economic Development, North Carolina League of Municipalities; Board of Directors, Fayetteville State University Foundation, 1997.

Honors and Awards

Realtors Cup Award, 1985; E. J. Wells Cup, 1978; Life Member, Jaycees, 1970; Recipient, Medallion for Public Service Contribution, Methodist College Foundation.

Personal Information

Married Sandra Huggins Hurley of Fayetteville on May 15, 1970. Children: C. Mark, born April 3, 1957, John B., born October 20, 1960, and Todd H., born January 7, 1972; Member, Haymount United Methodist Church; Chair, Administrative Board; Former Fayetteville District Lay Leader, United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Insurance; Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Judiciary I, Local and Regional Government I.

Verla Clemens Insko

Democrat, Orange County



*Twenty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of
Chatham and Orange counties*

Early Years

Born in Decatur, Arkansas, on February 5, 1936, to Charles Verne and Leta Trook Clemens.

Educational Background

Thomas Downey High School, Modesto, California, 1954; A.B. in Biology, California State University at Fresno, 1959; M.P.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1993.

Professional Background

Facilitation and Organization Development Consultant; Former Health Program Administrator; Former Junior High School Science Teacher.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-present; Member, Orange County Board of Commissioners, 1990-1994; Member, Chapel Hill-Carrboro Board of Education, 1977-1985; Chair, Orange Water and Sewer Authority Board, 1989-1990; Chair, Orange County Democratic Party, 1983-1985; National Convention Delegate Selection Committee, N.C. Democratic Party, 1980 and 1984; First Vice-Chair, Orange County Democratic Party, 1977-1981; Member, 4th District Democratic Party Executive Committee, 1977-1981.

Organizations

American Society for Training and Developing (ASTD); Association for Psychological Type (APT); Chair, Employee Benefits Committee, SEANC, 1989-1990; Chair, Orange County Women's Center Board, 1987-1989; Planning Committee, N.C. Conference on Education of Black Children, 1987; Member, Chapel Hill-Carrboro Chamber of Commerce, Division Advisory Group, 1987; Founding Member, Richard E. Whitted Foundation, 1988-Present; Member, N.C. Sickie Cell Foundation, 1993-1996.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Orange County Partnership for Young Children, 1993-1994; Chair, Hychoneechee Regional Library Board, 1992-1994; Chair, Orange County Department of Social Services Board, 1991-1994; Chair, Joint Orange County Chatham Community Action Board, 1991-1994; Member, N.C. Legislative Study

Commission on Employee Benefits, 1985-1986; Member, Governor's Advisory Commission on Education Block Grants, 1984.

Honors and Awards

Orange County Distinguished Democrat, 1985; Woman of the Year Award, Chapel Hill-Carrboro Council of Women's Organizations, 1985; Nominee, Raleigh Dingman Award, Outstanding N.C. School Board Member, 1985.

Personal Information

Married Chester (Chet) Insko of Augusta, Kentucky, on November 18, 1961. Children: Erik Kenton Insko, born 1964, and Kurt Brian Insko, born 1966. Member, Binkley Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Human Resources Subcommittee on Families, Public Employees.

William Maner Ives

Republican, Transylvania County



Sixty-Eighth Representative District: Transylvania and Portions of Buncombe and Henderson counties

Early Years

Born in Jacksonville, Florida, on September 4, 1933, to Anson Jesse Ives and Catherine Ellis Ives.

Educational Background

Robert E. Lee High School, 1951; B.A., Political Science, University of Florida, 1954; Heating and Air Conditioning, Blue Ridge Community College, 1987.

Professional Background

Owner, Keystone Camp; Licensed General Contractor; Electrical Contractor; Plumbing and Heating Contractor.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; Chair, Transylvania County Board of Commissioners, 1972-76 and 1980-84; Chair, Land of Sky (Region B) Council of Governments, 1976, 1983, 1984; Board of Directors, N.C. County Commissioners Association, 1976; Chair, Transylvania Republican Party, 1979-80; Treasurer, Transylvania Republican Party, 1977-78.

Organizations

President, Brevard-Transylvania Chamber of Commerce; President, Transylvania Historical Society; Chair, Board of Transylvania Vocational Services; Co-Chair, Building Committee, Transylvania Christian Ministry Sharing House.

Military Service

Sgt., 63rd of 24th Division, U.S. Army, Korea, 1954-1956.

Personal Information

Married Sue Howe Ives, Feb. 6, 1960. Children: Page Howe Ives, born August 10, 1962, and Anson Bradley Ives, born September 8, 1964. Member, St. Phillip's Church Episcopal Church; Junior Warden, 1971-72; Board of Directors, Oaks Episcopal Conference Center; Sunday School Teacher, 1968-78.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Human Resources Subcommittee on Families; Co-Chair, Appropriations

Subcommittee on General Government, Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Human Resources, Insurance, Insurance Subcommittee on Health, State Government, State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property.

Mary Long Jarrell

Democrat, Guilford County

Eighty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Guilford County



Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem on February 16, 1929, to David A. Long, Jr. and Jennie Mae Fife Long.

Educational Background

Fairfax Hall High School, Waynesboro, Virginia, 1947; A.B. in English and Education, Queens College, 1951.

Professional Background

Former Teacher.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1983-84, 1987-88, 1991-94, 1997-Present; Democratic Women of Guilford County; High Point City Council, 1977-79 (Mayor Pro-Tem, 1977-79).

Organizations

American Association of University Women; Chamber of Commerce; Former President, YWCA; Junior League of High Point; YMCA.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Task Force on Drug Abuse, 1979-81; Former Member, Historic Properties Commission.

Honors and Awards

Joyce Award, High Point Historical Society; Enterprise High Pointer of the Week; YWCA Women of Distinction Award; Jane Patterson Leadership Award.

Personal Information

Married Dr. Harold T. Jarrell on June 16, 1956. Children: Jennie Whitford Jarrell Hayman (born March 19, 1957) and Harold Thomas Jarrell, Jr. (born August 13, 1962); Member, High Point Friends; Presiding Clerk of Monthly Meeting; President of Society of Friends Women.

Committee Assignments

Member, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Finance, Local and Regional Government II, Ways and Means.

Margaret A. Jeffus

Democrat, Guilford County

*Eighty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of
Guilford County*



Early Years

Born in Roanoke, Virginia, on October 22, 1934, to Edward S. Green and Alyne B. Bowles.

Educational Background

Greensboro Senior High School, 1952; B.A. in Education, Guilford College, 1965; M.Ed., UNC-Greensboro, 1970; Selected for Phase I Leadership Training, Smith Richardson Foundation; Attended Model Development Reading School, Selected as Satellite Teacher.

Professional Background

Teacher, Greensboro/Guilford County Schools.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1990-94, 1996-Present; Member, Democratic State Executive Committee, 1983-97; Delegate, Democratic National Convention, San Francisco, 1984; Alternate Delegate, Democratic National Convention, 1992; Delegate to County, District, and State Conventions, Precinct Chair, 1980-90; Member, Federal Pre-emption Committee, Southern Legislative Conference.

Organizations

Member, Alpha Delta Kappa; Member, Phi Delta Kappa (Triad Chapter); Member International Reading Association, Greensboro Chapter; Member, N.C. Association of Educators (NCAE) (President of District 7, 1982-83 and 1985-86; Local Unit President, 1979-80, 1986-87 and 1987-88); Member, Textbook Selection Committee, 1984-85, 1989-90; Member, Substance Abuse Prevention Program (SAAP) Team, 1984-92; Member, Professional Review Committee, SDPI, 1986-89, 1995-98; Facilitator for Effective Teacher Training, Teacher Performance Appraisal System and Mentor/Support Team Training Workshops, 1988-91; Member, P.T.A. for 35 years; Past Member, Greensboro Little Theatre; Past Member, Greensboro Civic Ballet; Member, Beta Sigma Phi; Member, Citizens for Responsible Government; Member, Citizens for Waste Reduction and Recycling; Member, Old Greensborough Preservation Society; Member, League of Women Voters; Member, Women's Political Caucus; Past Member, Elks Ladies' Auxiliary; Member, Rebekah's Ladies' Division of Odd Fellows; Member,

Education Committee, Governmental Liaison, Committee and Transportation Committee, Greensboro Area Chamber of Commerce; Member, Altrusa Club of Greensboro, Past President, Member, N.C. 2000 Committee, Chairman of Education Section (K-12) in Guilford County, 1981-82; United Way District Captain, 1983-84; Coordinator of the 1986 and 1987 United Way Campaigns for the Greensboro Public Schools; Member, Greensboro One Task Force Bond Committee, 1985; Member Greensboro Visions, Education Committee, 1987-88; Member, United Way Allocations Panel, 1986-90; Cancer Society Volunteer, 1990.

Boards and Commissions

Past Member, Board of Directors, Young Artist Opera Theatre; Member, Board of Directors, UNC-Greensboro Musical Arts Guild; Euterpe Club Board of Directors for 20 years (Vice-President, 1989-90); Member, Guilford County Joint Historic Properties Commission, 1987-90; Summit House Board of Directors, 1992-95; N.C. School for the Deaf Foundation Board of Directors, 1996.

Honors and Awards

Greensboro Teacher of the Year, 1972-73; Beta Sigma Phi (Chapter) Woman of the Year, 1976-77; Beta Sigma Phi Outstanding Woman of the Year, 1981-82.

Personal Information

Married Charles Oliver Jeffus (Deceased July 4, 1983); Re-married December 29, 1991, to Ted J. Thompson. Children: Edward Dane Jeffus (born June 22, 1955) and Holly Jeffus-Thomas (born December 18, 1957); Grandchildren: Lisa, Jessica and Dana. Member, Starmount Presbyterian Church; Past Sunday School Teacher; Pianist; Choir Member; Past Circle Chair.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Judiciary I, Local and Regional Government II, Public Employees, Welfare Reform.

Larry Thomas Justus

Republican, Henderson County

*Fiftieth Representative District: Portions of
Henderson and Polk counties*



Early Years

Born in Hendersonville on April 30, 1932, to Brownlow and Helen Stepp Justus (deceased).

Educational Background

Dana High School, 1950; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1954; Navigation Flight School, Squadron Officers School, Defense Preparedness Staff College, Nuclear and Chemical Warfare School, Hazardous Waste and Spill Schools, U.S. Air Force.

Professional Background

Retired Businessman; Real Estate Broker; Former Owner/Operator, Justus Sand and Stone, 1957-78; Apple Orchardist; U.S. Census Technical Officer.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1985-Present; Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1980; Chairman, Henderson County Republican Party (three terms); Chairman, Eleventh Congressional District; State Executive Committee; Former Member, State Central Committee; Chairman, North Blue Ridge Precinct; Former, Finance Officer, 11th Congressional District; Former Campaign Manager for County Congressional Campaign, City Campaign, GOP Gubernatorial Campaign; Member, Henderson County Board of Elections (three terms).

Organizations

American Legion; VFW; AARP; WNC Retired Officers Association; Former Director, N.C. Apple Festival Beauty Pageant; President, WNC Waste Water Treatment Association; Cub Scouts.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Vagabond School of Drama; Former National Board Member, Alliance for the Handicapped; Henderson County Emergency Preparedness Board; Felony Alternative Sentencing Program, 29th Judicial District; Former Chairman, N.C. Council on Developmental Disabilities; Henderson County Energy Council; Governor's Committee on Better Roads; National Task Force for Youth at Risk; N.C. Sentencing Commission; Heart Disease and Stroke Task Force; CJ in Board, Henderson County.

Military Service

Lieutenant Colonel (ret.), U.S. Air Force, 1954-1982. Navigator, Squadron Commander, Executive Officer, Disaster Preparedness Officer, Information Officer, Protocol Officer; Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, Presidential Unit Citation, Combat Readiness Ribbon, National Defense, Vietnam Service Ribbon, Reserve and Expert Marksman Medals.

Personal Information

Married Carolyn King of Brevard. Children: Scott Justus, Ron Swift, Chris Justus and Seth Swift. Holy Comforter Lutheran Church, Belmont; Chief Lector, Assistant Sunday School Teacher, Church Council.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Election Law and Campaign Reform; Member, Appropriations, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, Congressional Redistricting, Judiciary I, Pensions and Retirement.

Theodore James Kinney

Democrat, Cumberland County

*Seventeenth Representative District: Portions of
Cumberland County*



Early Years

Born in Clio, S.C., on January 9, 1932, to Russell Kinney and Daisy Bethea Kinney.

Educational Background

Lincoln School, 1950; B.A. in Political Science, Shaw University, 1976.

Professional Background

Realtor, Cross Creek Realtors, LTD.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Organizations

Executive Director, Cape Fear Community Development Corporation; Chair, Greater Fayetteville Area, United Negro College Fund, 1985-92; Cumberland County Home Health Services Board of Trustees; N.C. Association of Realtors; NAACP; SCLC; Cumberland County Black Caucus; Shaw University Alumni; Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity; Scottish Rite Mason; Elks Lodge; VFW Post 6018; American Legion Post 202.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Cumberland County Joint Planning Board, 1986-90; Chair, Fayetteville Human Services Commission, 1983-86.

Honors and Awards

WTVD Community Service Award, 1997; A Patriot of '76 Award, National Sojourners, 1996; President's Career Service Award, Shaw University, 1993; Legislator of the Year Award, Operation Sickle Cell, 1994; Man of the Year Award, Phi Beta Sigma, 1985.

Personal Information

Married Thelma Hodges on April 7, 1967. Children: Robert, born September 21, 1968; Member, John Wesley United Methodist Church; Trustee, 1996-97.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Education, Environment, State Government, State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs, Transportation.

Joe Leonard Kiser

Republican, Lincoln County



*Forty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of
Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln counties*

Early Years

Born in Lincolnton on August 20, 1933, to Fitzhugh and Lorene Goodnight Kiser.

Educational Background

Union High School, Lincoln County, 1951; B.S. in Physics, Lenoir Rhyne, 1954.

Professional Background

Former Sheriff, Lincoln County Sheriff's Department, 1989-94; Sixteen Years Engaged in Farming and Operating Kiser's Agricultural Supply; Eighteen Years High School Teacher and Coach.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Vice-Chair, Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, 1986-1989; Lincoln County Sheriff, 1989-94; Chairman, Lincoln County Republican Party, 1978-82; NCGOP 9th Congressional District Chairman, 1976-78; N.C. Republican Party Executive Committee, 1976-88; Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1980; County Chairman for Gerald Ford, 1976; County Chairman for Congressman Alex McMillan, 1984; Vice-Chair, Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, 1986-89; Former Chairman, Lincoln County Political Action Committee for Education.

Organizations

Chairman, Lincoln County American Agricultural Movement, 1977-78; Chairman, Agricultural Committee for Chamber of Commerce, 1973-75; Member, Lincoln County Farm Bureau, 1981-86; Chairman, Farm-City Week, 1990; State Committee on Commodities, 1980; President, Lincolnton-Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce, 1976; Member, Lincolnton Kiwanis Club, 1972-Present; Former President, Lincoln County Association of Educators; Former Member, N.C. High School Coaches Association.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Lincoln County Chamber of Commerce, 1973-80; Governor's Commission on Crime and Punishment, 1990-91; Lincoln County Board of Social Services, 1986-89; President, Advisory Council of the Lincoln County Extension

Service, 1974-81; Governor's Crime Commission, 1987-89; Lincoln County Economic Development Commission, 1976-78

Honors and Awards

Lincoln County Law Enforcement Officer of the Year, 1994; Lincoln County Republican of the Year, 1986.

Personal Information

Married to Earlene Self of Lincolnton on September 1, 1951. Child: Stan Brian Kiser, born December 23, 1955. Member, Palm Tree United Methodist Church; Financial Secretary; Former Lay Speaker for Gaston District of the United Methodist Church; Adult Sunday School Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Vice-Chair, Judiciary II; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Congressional Redistricting, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Local and Regional Government I.

Paul Luebke

Democrat, Durham County

*Twenty-Third Representative District: Portions of
Durham County*



Early Years

Born in Chicago, Illinois, on January 18, 1946, to Paul T. and Eunice Elbert Luebke.

Educational Background

Germany Embassy School, Ankara, Turkey, 1959-62; B.A., Valparaiso University, 1966; Ph.D., Columbia University, 1975.

Professional Background

Associate Professor of Sociology, UNC-Greensboro, 1982-Present; Visiting Scholar, Department of Sociology, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1986-87; Assistant Professor of Sociology, UNC-Greensboro, 1976-82; Visiting Scholar, Department of Sociology, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1979-80; Visiting Assistant Professor of Sociology, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1975-76; Instructor and Assistant Professor of Sociology, Tougaloo College, Mississippi, 1971-75.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present; Democratic State Executive Committee, 1985-Present.

Boards and Commissions

Board Member, Raleigh-Durham International Airport Authority, 1987-91; Member, Board of Editors, Perspectives on the American South: An Annual Review of Society, Politics and Culture; Member, Board of Editors, Research in Political Sociology; Member, Board of Editors, Election Politics.

Personal Information

Married to Carol Gallione. Children: Theodore and Emily.

Committee Assignments

Member, Finance, Insurance, Insurance Subcommittee on Health, Transportation, Ways and Means.



Mary E. McAllister

Democrat, Cumberland County

*Seventeenth Representative District: Portions of
Cumberland County*

Early Years

Born in Johns Station, Robeson County, on April 20, 1937, to Alexander and Mary Benton McLaurin.

Educational Background

E.E. Smith Senior High School, Fayetteville, 1954; B.S. in Elementary Education, Fayetteville State University, 1958; M.S. Education Administration and Supervision, East Carolina University; New York University, N.Y.; Childhood Education, Wayne State University, Michigan.

Professional Background

Executive Director, Operation Sickle Cell, Inc., Fayetteville, 1975-Present; Educator, Fayetteville City Schools, Cumberland County Schools, Harnett County Schools, Warren County Schools and Detroit Public Schools, Michigan.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present; Chair, Cumberland County Commission, 1980-88; Past President, Cumberland County Democratic Women's Club; Vice-Chair, 16th Precinct.

Organizations

Member, National Institute of Health Review Panel; National Association of Black County Officials; Past Chair, N.C. State Governor's Council on Sickle Cell Syndrome; Fayetteville State Alumni Association; Fayetteville Chapter, National Fayetteville State Alumni Association; Life Member, NAACP; Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc.; NOBCO, National AIDS Task Force; Robert Wood Johnson Advisory Panel.

Boards and Committees

Mount Sinai Foundation (Mt. Sinai Homes); Z. Smith Reynolds Advisory Panel; The Rural Center Board of Directors; Board of Directors, National Organization of Black County Officials.

Honors and Awards

Human Relations Award, City of Fayetteville; The Fannie Black Award, Business

and Professional Women's Club, Fayetteville; N.A.F.E.O. Award for Outstanding Fayetteville State University Alumni; Citizen of the Year, 1983, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Fayetteville; Achievement Award, Mount Sinai Baptist Church, Fayetteville; Dept/McAllister Human Relations Award presented annually to deserving citizens by Human Relations Department, Fayetteville; Community Service Award, Raleigh Chapter Zeta Omicron Beta Sorority; Service Award, PIC and Jobs Training; Distinguished Service, Cape Fear Valley Medical Center; Distinguished Service, National Association of Black County Officials; Leadership Award, F.S.U. School of Education; Outstanding Service Award, WTDV Advisory Committee; Loyal Service Award, National Association for Sickle Cell Disease Achievement Award; First Annual Martin Luther King Award, Mt. Sinai Baptist Church; Community Service Award, N.C. Sickle Cell Syndrome Program; N.C. Order of the Long Leaf Pine Award.

Personal Information

Married to Freddie D. McAllister. Children: Shanda, Lavie and Delvin Shadel. Member, Mount Sinai Baptist Church, Fayetteville.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Commerce Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, Congressional Redistricting, Human Resources Subcommittee on Families; Local and Regional Government II.



Daniel Francis McComas

Republican, New Hanover County

Thirteenth Representative District: Portions of New Hanover County

Early Years

Born in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on May 26, 1953, to Hugh G. and Nilda Miro McComas.

Educational Background

Perpetuo Socorro High School, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1972; B.B.A. in Finance, St. Bonaventure University, 1976.

Professional Background

Executive and President, MCO Transport, Inc., 1985-Present; Vice-President, San Lorenzo Sand and Gravel, San Lorenzo, Puerto Rico, 1981-85.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Executive Committee, New Hanover County Republican Party.

Organizations

N.C. Trucking Association; American Trucking Association; Committee of 100; Greater Wilmington Chamber of Commerce (Vice-President), Economic Council, 1994; Vice-President, Small Business Council, 1993; Vice-President, International Trade Council, 1990-92; Chairman, Wilmington Film Office, 1994; P.R. Aggregate Producers Association (President, 1984, Treasurer, 1983); United Way; American Heart Association; Rotary Club, 1986-92; UNC-Wilmington Student Aid Association; N.C. World Trade Association, Cape Fear Chapter; Boy Scouts; Coastal Entrepreneurial Council.

Military Service

U.S. Merchant Marine, 1971-76

Personal Information

Married, Betty Garcia McComas of Wilmington, N.C., November 24, 1979. Children: Francis Daniel, born July 8, 1982, Lauree Beatrice, born October 1, 1984. Member, St. Therese Catholic Church, Wrightsville Beach.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Insurance Subcommittee on Health; Member, Commerce, Environment, Finance, Finance Subcommittee on Local, Regional and State Revenues, Insurance, Transportation.



Willard Eugene McCombs

Republican, Rowan County

*Eighty-Third Representative District: Portions of
Rowan County*

Early Years

Born in Faith, Rowan County, on June 16, 1925, to J. Ray McCombs and Irene Peeler McCombs.

Educational Background

Granite Quarry High School, 1942; Catawba College.

Professional Background

Merchant, McCombs & Co., Grocery Store.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; Rowan County Commissioner, 1966-76; Chairman, Rowan County Commissioners Office, 1981-82; Faith Town Board, 1948-61 (Mayor, 1959-61).

Organizations

Treasurer, President and Life Member, Faith Jaycees; President (2 terms), Faith Civitan; Man of the Year (twice); Adjutant, American Legion Post 327; Salisbury-Rowan Chamber of Commerce; Chair, Tuberculosis Association; United Way; Chair, Treasurer and Purchasing Agent, Faith Fourth of July, 1951-Present; Centralina Council of Government, Rowan Delegate, ten years (Chair, 1973); Director, Carolina Maid.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Salisbury-Rowan Chamber of Commerce; Rowan County Board of Health, ten years; Governor's Appointee, Law & Order Commission; Board of Human Resources (appointed by Governor James Holshouser); Trustee, Teachers & State Employees Retirement System (appointed by Governor Jim Martin).

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award, Faith Jaycees; Outstanding Service Award, Salisbury-Rowan Chamber of Commerce.

Military Service

PFC, 31st Infantry, U.S. Army, 1943-1946.

Personal Information

Married to Jean Fisher McCombs on June 14, 1946. Children: Pamela Jean and Keith Fisher. Member, Shiloh United Church of Christ; Consistory President and Chairman, four years; Church & Ministry Committee; Trustee; Budget Committee; Building and Finance Committee.

Committee Assignments

Vice-Chair, Pensions and Retirement; Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Member, Appropriations, Commerce; Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Environment, Finance, Transportation.



Paul Reeves McCrary

Democrat, Davidson County

Thirty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of Davidson County

Early Years

Born in Lexington on February 19, 1930, to John Cletus and Flossie Reeves McCrary.

Educational Background

Lexington High School, 1948; B.A. in Science, Atlantic Christian College (New Barton College), 1952.

Professional Background

Retired Sheriff of Davidson County, 1974-1990.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present.

Organizations

Past President, N.C. Sheriffs' Association; Past Chair and Member, Executive Committee, N.C. Sheriffs' Association; Member, N.C. Sheriffs' Association; Member, N.C. Law Enforcement Association; Member, National Sheriffs' Association; Member, Lexington Kiwanis Club.

Boards and Commissions

Member, N.C. Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission; Member, N.C. Court Commission.

Personal Information

Married to Jean Amerson McCrary on May 10, 1953. Children: John Robert McCrary, Betty McCrary Beam and Paula McCrary Teague. Member, First United Methodist, Lexington.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Pensions and Retirement.

W. Edwin McMahan

Republican, Mecklenburg County

*Fifty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of
Mecklenburg County*



Early Years

Born in Asheville on August 13, 1944, to Carmon H. and Julia Frady McMahan.

Educational Background

Lee H. Edwards High School, Asheville, 1962; B.S. in Industrial Relations, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1966.

Professional Background

CEO, Little & Associates Architects; Senior Vice-President, Carolina National Mortgage Co.; District Supervisor, Jefferson Standard Life.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House 1995-Present.

Organizations

Rotary Club.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Board, Chamber of Commerce; Past Chair, Charlotte Zoning Board of Adjustment; Former President, Crisis Assistant Ministry Board; Vice-Chair, Salvation Army Board; Chair, Land Use Committee, Chamber of Commerce; Member, 2001 Transportation Oversight Committee, City of Charlotte; Southern Growth Policy Board.

Military Service

N.C. National Guard.

Honors and Awards

Mortgage Banker of the Year for North Carolina and South Carolina, 1972.

Personal Information

Married to Evangeline Houser McMahan of Cherryville on December 19, 1965; Children: Deborah Michelle, born November 26, 1969, William Edwin, Jr., born September 7, 1974, and Julia Evangeline, born October 26, 1978. Member, St.

Mark's Lutheran Church: Lay Leader; Vice-Chair of Council, 1993; Church Council, 1991-93.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Congressional Redistricting; Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation; Member, Appropriations, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Finance, Judiciary II, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.

Linwood Eborn Mercer

Democrat, Pitt County

Eighth Representative District: Portions of Edgemcombe, Greene, Martin and Pitt counties



Early Years

Born in Washington, Beaufort County, on September 12, 1946, to Judge Linwood Erastus Mercer and Elsie Eborn Mercer.

Educational Background

Washington High School, 1964; UNC-Chapel Hill.

Professional Background

Businessman, The Mercer Group.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; Mayor, Farmville, 1979-81; Pitt County Commissioner, Chairman, 1991-92.

Organizations

Chair, Farmville Community Arts Council; President, Farmville Economic Council, President; Pitt County Schools Education Foundation.

Boards and Commissions

Vice-Chair, Pitt County Board of Health; Pitt County Development Commission.

Honors and Awards

1993 Farmville Small Business Leader of the Year; 1996 Farmville Citizen of the Year.

Personal Information

Married Alice Williams Mercer on June 11, 1972. Children: Sarah, Becky and Nancy. Member, Farmville United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Finance, Pensions and Retirement, Transportation, UNC Board of Governors.



Henry M. Michaux, Jr.

Democrat, Durham County

*Twenty-Third Representative District: Portions of
Durham County*

Early Years

Born in Durham on September 4, 1930, to Henry McKinley and Isadore Coates Michaux, Sr.

Educational Background

Palmer Memorial Institute, 1948; B.S., N.C. Central University, 1952; J.D., N.C. Central University School of Law, 1964; Graduate Studies, Rutgers University and N.C. Central University.

Professional Background

Attorney; Executive-Vice President and Director: Union Insurance and Realty Company; Glenview Memorial Park, Inc.; Washington Terrace Apartments, Inc.; Terrace Insurance and Realty Company.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1973-77 and 1985-Present. Speaker, Democratic Convention, 1984; United States Attorney, Middle District of N.C., 1977-1981; Delegate, Democratic Convention, 1976; District Solicitor, 1969.

Organizations

N.C. State and National Bar Associations; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; George H. White Bar Association; National Association of Real Estate Brokers (General Counsel, 1966-77).

Military Service

Sgt., U.S. Army, 1952-54; Reserves, 1954-60.

Honors and Awards

Honorary Doctor of Law, N.C. Central University and Durham College.

Personal Information

Married to June W. Michaux. Children: Jocelyn Winston and Cicero Leak, III. Member, St. Joseph's AME Church, Durham; Steward Board.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Congressional Redistricting, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Judiciary I.



George W. Miller Democrat, Durham County

*Sixty-Ninth Representative District: Portions of
Durham County*

Early Years

Born in Spencer, Rowan County, on May 14, 1930, to George W. and Blanche M. Iddings Miller.

Educational Background

Spencer High School, 1948; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill; LL.B., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1954-55.

Professional Background

Attorney, Haywood, Denny, Miller, Johnson, Sessoms & Patrick.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1971, 1973-Present; N.C. Young Democrats Club (President, 1964-65).

Organizations

Durham County, N.C. and American Bar Associations; International Association of Insurance Counsels; Phi Alpha Delta; Sertoma Club.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, N.C. Central University School of Law; Joint Select Committee on Low-Level Radioactive Waste; American College of Trial Lawyers; UNC-Chapel Hill Board of Visitors.

Honors and Awards

William C. Lassiter First Amendment Award, N.C. Press Association, 1989; Tar Heel of the Week, News and Observer, March 7, 1993; Alumni of the Year Award, UNC School of Law.

Military Service

Sgt., U.S. Marine Corps, 1951-53.

Personal Information

Married to Eula Hux on June 21, 1958. Children: Elizabeth Ann, Blanche Rose and George, III. Member, Duke Memorial Methodist Church, Durham; Former

Chairman, Duke Memorial Week Day School Committee; Former Member, Official Board.

Committee Assignments

Member, Finance, Insurance, Insurance Subcommittee on Health, Judiciary I, Technology, Ways and Means.



David Morris Miner

Republican, Wake County

*Sixty-Second Representative District: Portions of
Wake County*

Early Years

Born in Johnson City, Tennessee, on December 23, 1962, to Morris Miner and Shirley Asher Miner.

Educational Background

Fuquay-Varina High School, 1981; B.B.A., Campbell University, 1989.

Professional Background

Sales, The Management Group (Textiles).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; National Chairman, College Republican National Committee, 1985-87; State Director, Jack Kemp for President, 1987-88; Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1996.

Organizations

Cary Chamber of Commerce; Chair, Americans for a Balanced Budget, 1989-Present.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Capital Planning Commission, 1995-Present; Joint Select Committee on Low-Level Radioactive Waste, 1993-Present; N.C. Rail Council, 1995-Present; Transportation Committee, Southern Legislative Conference, 1995; Joint Legislative Transportation Oversight Committee, 1995-Present; Transit 2001 Commission (Appointed by Governor Hunt), 1995-Present; Board of Directors, United Arts Council of Raleigh and Wake County, 1996-Present; Legislative Research Commission, Insurance Issues and Election Laws Reforms Committees, 1997; Select Committee on Tort Reform, 1995-96.

Personal Information

Member, Fuquay-Varina Baptist

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair and Senior Ranking Member, Commerce; Member, Finance, Insurance, Insurance Subcommittee on Health, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Transportation.

William Franklin Mitchell

Republican, Iredell County

*Forty-Second Representative District: Portions of
Iredell County*



Early Years

Born in Statesville on July 26, 1940, to Grady S. Mitchell and Elsie Rash Mitchell.

Educational Background

Hampton High School, 1958; Tool-Making, Newport News Shipbuilding Apprentice School, 1964.

Professional Background

Farmer and Machine Shop, Mitchell Machine Co.; Manufacturers' Representative for Several Machine Tool Companies.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; Iredell County Commissioner, 1990-92, Precinct Chairman.

Organizations

Olin Masonic Lodge No. 226.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Board, Mitchell Community College; Statesville Airport Commission; Iredell County Fire Commission, Iredell County Jury Commission.

Personal Information

Married Gayle (Johnson) Mitchell on January 8, 1988. Children: Bonnie Mitchell Riddle, Robert Mitchell, Sharon Mitchell Corcoran, Keith Smith, Keeley Smith. Member, St. John's Lutheran Church.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources; Vice-Chair, Agriculture; Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Environment, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House, Welfare Reform.



Richard Lee Moore

Democrat, Cabarrus County

*Ninetieth Representative District: Portions of
Cabarrus County*

Early Years

Born in Kannapolis on January 14, 1971, to Zackie L. and Tobie J. Barbee Moore.

Educational Background

A.L. Brown High School, 1989; B.A. in Public Policy Studies and History, Duke University, 1993; Education Certificate, Duke University, 1993.

Professional Background

Lead Teacher, A.L. Brown High School.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present.

Organizations

President, Cabarrus County Group Homes, Inc.; Kannapolis Rotary Club; Gideon Chapter, Kannapolis; Kannapolis Parks & Recreation Advisory Committee; YMCA Coach/Volunteer; Habitat For Humanity.

Boards and Commissions

Duke University Board of Trustees, 1993-96; Duke University Alumni Board of Directors, 1996-Present.

Personal Information

Shadybrook Baptist Church; Youth Director, 1994-Present.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Education, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education, Transportation, Welfare Reform.

Richard Timothy Morgan

Republican, Moore County

*Thirty-First Representative District: Portions of
Moore County*



Early Years

Born in Southern Pines on July 12, 1952, to Alexander (Deceased) and Mary Katherine Crain Morgan.

Educational Background

Pinecrest High School, 1970; A.A. in Liberal Arts, Sandhills Community College, A.A., 1972; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1974.

Professional Background

Owner, Richard T. Morgan & Associates; General Agent, Chubb Insurance Group; Registered Representative, District Manager, Chubb Securities Corporation; Southeastern Insurance Institute Certification, UNC-Greensboro School of Business and Economics; Licensed by the N.C. Department of Insurance for Life, Accident & Health, and Property & Casualty Insurance; Licensed by the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD); Licensed by the N.C. Real Estate Licensing Board as a Real Estate Broker; Business Insurance Certification; Personal Insurance Certification; Diploma in Life Insurance Marketing.

Political Activities

Member, N. C. House, 1991-Present; Republican Nominee, N.C. Insurance Commissioner, 1984; Republican Nominee, N.C. House of Representatives, 1976, 1980, 1990; Chairman, Moore County Young Republicans; Chairman, Pinehurst Precinct, Moore County Republican Party; Chairman, Blake for Congress Campaign, 1984; National Advisory Committee, Helms for Senate; Sustaining Member, Committee of 250, N.C. Republican Party; Sustaining Member, Committee of 500, Republican National Committee; Field Advance, Reagan/Bush Campaign Committee and President Ford Campaign Committee.

Organizations

Life Underwriter Training Council (LUIC); Professional Insurance Agents Association; Carolinas Association of Professional Insurance Agents, Independent Insurance Agents Association of America; Independent Insurance Agents Association of America; Independent Insurance Agents Association of

NC; National Association of Life Underwriters; Sandhills Association of Life Underwriters; Sandhills Area Chamber of Commerce; Chairman, Moore County Capital Drive for Boy Scouts of America; Chairman, Kiwanis Club of the Sandhills Charity Committee; Chairman, Red Overton Kiwanis Charity Horse Show; Chairman, United Way; Chairman, Cystic Fibrosis Radiothon; Lt. Governor, Circle K. Club; Honorary Member, Sandhills Circle K. Club; Board of Directors, Kiwanis Club of the Sandhills; Board of Directors, Southern Pines Jaycees; Member, Kiwanis Club of the Sandhills; Member, Southern Pines Jaycees; Member, Sandhills Arts Council; Member, North Carolina Art Museum; Member, Pinehurst Country Club; Member, Pinecrest High School Patriot Club; Member North Carolina Mental Health Association; Member, Drug-Free Moore County, Inc.; Member, Miss Moore County Pageant Association.

Boards and Commissions

Chairman, First Moore County Drug Task Force; Member, Moore County Drug Task Force; Chairman, Moore County Insurance Review Committee; Member, North Carolina Council on Status of Women; Member, North Carolina Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; N.C. Co-Chair, American Legislative Exchange Council; National Task Force on Trade, Travel and Tourism, ALEC; National Task Force on Health Care, ALEC.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Men in North Carolina, 1991; Distinguished Service Award, 1991; Outstanding Young Men in America, 1976, 1977, 1979, 1980 and 1981 editions; Personalities of the South, 1977; Community Leaders and Noteworthy Americans, 1977; Distinguished Alumnus, Sandhills Community College, 1993.

Personal Information

Married Cynthia Sue Richardson of Carthage on May 28, 1988. Member, Community Presbyterian Church of Pinehurst.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House; Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Congressional Redistricting, Ethics, Finance, Finance Subcommittee on Local and Regional Government Revenue, Judiciary I.

Amelia A.H. Morris

Republican, Cumberland County

*Eighteenth Representative District: Portions of
Cumberland County*



Early Years

Born in Ibadan, Nigeria, on February 13, 1965, to
Jeremy T. Harrison and Roseanne Thomas (deceased).

Educational Background

Presentation High School, San Francisco, 1982; B.A. in French and Philosophy,
University of San Francisco, 1986; Fayetteville State University.

Professional Background

Substitute Teacher, Ft. Bragg Schools; Former Teacher, St. Louis High School,
Honolulu, Hawaii; Dodds Schools, Wurzburg, Germany.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present; Fayetteville Republican Womens Club;
Cumberland County Young Republicans.

Organizations

Fayetteville Business and Professional Womens Association; Fayetteville
Chamber of Commerce; Concerned Women for America; Fascinate-U Children's
Museum; United Way; American Heart Association.

Personal Information

Married to Bill Morris on May 27, 1989; Member, St. Elizabeth Ann Seton;
Lector; Former Sunday School Teacher; Former Vacation Bible School
Coordinator, Wurzburg, Germany.

Committee Assignments

Chair, State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs;
Member, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Labor,
Education, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary
Education, Finance, Finance Subcommittee on Local, Regional and State
Revenues, State Government, Welfare Reform.



Jane H. Mosley Democrat, Wake County

*Sixty-Third Representative District: Portions of
Durham and Wake counties*

Early Years

Born in Raleigh on July 4, 1945, to James Thaw and

Sarah Alford Hurley.

Educational Background

Cary High School, 1963; N.C. State University, 1988; N.C. Wesleyan College, 1989-90; Pacific Western University, 1995-Present.

Professional Background

State Coordinator and President, Cary Public Relations, Inc.; Public Relations Consultant, N.C. Operation Lifesaver, Inc., 1982-Present; Executive Director, N.C. Community College Alumni Scholarship Foundation, Inc., 1990-Present; Coordinator for Student Development Services/Visiting, N.C. Department of Community Colleges (Artist Program/Alumni Affairs, 1984-90); Information and Communication Specialist II, N.C. Department of Natural Resources and Community Development, 1980-83; Public Information Officer, N.C. Department of Community Colleges, 1968-80.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-94 and 1996-Present; Member/Vice President, Democratic Women of Wake County.

Organizations

Member/Past President, N.C. Association of Government Information Officers; Past President, Wake County Unit/N.C. Division American Cancer Society; Member/Past President/Vice President/Regional Director, Cary Jaycettes and N.C. Jaycettes; Member, N.C. Society of Washington, D.C.; Member, N.C. Passenger Safety Association; Member, N.C. Employees for Traffic Safety (NETS); Member, N.C. Law Enforcement Officers Association; Past Member, Public Relations Society of America; Past Member, N.C. Community College Adult Educators Association; Past Member/Past Treasurer, Association of Community College Public Information Officers; Past Member, Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE), Washington, D.C.; Past Executive Coordinator, Cary Clean Community System, National Keep America

Beautiful, 1983-1987; Past Member, Raleigh Public Relations Society; State Publicity Chair and Delegate, State Employees Association of N.C. (SEANC), 1987-88.

Boards and Commissions

Board Member, N.C. Community College Alumni Foundation, Inc.; Board Member, N.C. Operation Lifesaver, Inc.; Member, Board of Directors, Cary Chamber of Commerce, 1986/89; Former Board Member, Wake County Arts Council; Board Member, Rex Home Care, Raleigh.

Honors and Awards

N.C. State Highway Patrol Award for Safety, 1995; Governor's Certificate of Appreciation for Safety, 1995; N.C. Safety Award/Second in the Nation, N.C. Operation Lifesaver, Inc., 1990, 91, 94, 95; Tarheel of the Week, 1986; Citizen of the Year, Cary Chamber of Commerce, 1985; Volunteer of the Year, Ralph Whitaker Memorial Award, American Cancer Society, 1985; President's Award of Honor, N.C. Jaycettes, 1981-82; Most Outstanding Woman in State Government for N.C., 1981; One of Five Outstanding Woman in Government for the United States, 1981; Congressional Award, N.C. Jaycettes, 1980; Most Outstanding Woman in State Government for N.C., 1972.

Personal Information

Married to Jerry W. Mosley on August 19, 1967. Children: Carlton Wayne Mosley and Kimberly Jane Mosley, twins, born October 1, 1969; Member, First United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Transportation.



Charles B. Neely, Jr.

Republican Wake County

Sixty-First Representative District: Portions of Wake County

Early Life

Born in Raleigh on December 11, 1943, to Charles Batcheller and Nancy Branch Maupin Neely.

Educational Background

Butler High School, Butler, New Jersey, 1961; B.A. with Honors in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1965; J.D., Duke University School of Law, 1970.

Professional Background

Attorney, since 1970. and Chair of Executive Committee (1983-93), Maupin, Taylor, Ellis & Adams, P.A.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; General Counsel, North Carolina Republican Party; Chair, Various County, District and State Republican Party Conventions; Chair, N.C. Federation of Young Republicans, 1971-73; Assistant General Counsel, Young Republican National Federation, 1973-75.

Organizations

Chair, Section on Law Office Management, N.C. Bar Association, 1986-88; Chair, Wake County Bar Association Committee on Ethics, 1984; Director, Wake County Legal Aid Foundation/Wake County Legal Aid Society; Director, Wake County Bar Association; President, Occoneechee Council, Boy Scouts of America; President, Raleigh Kiwanis Club Foundation; President, Rex Hospital Foundation; Director, Triangle Community Foundation; Member, Fourth Circuit Judicial Conference.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Governors, N.C. Bar Association; Wake County Board of Elections, 1975-81; Member, Advisory Board, N.C. State University School of Management; Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill.

Honors and Awards

Silver Beaver Award, Boy Scouts of America, 1983; Distinguished Eagle Award, Boy Scouts of America, 1994.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Navy, 1965-67; Captain, U.S. Naval Reserves, 1967-89.

Personal Information

Married to Laura Elizabeth Dalton of Spindale on June 17, 1972; Children: Amanda Haynes Neely, born August 24, 1981; Member, Christ Episcopal Church; Senior Warden, 1983; Junior Warden, 1989; Lay Reader.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Judiciary II; Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Ethics, Environment, Finance, Finance Subcommittee on Local, Regional and State Revenues, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.



Martin Luther Nesbitt, Jr.

Democrat, Buncombe County

*Fifty-First Representative District: Portions of
Buncombe County*

Early Years

Born in Asheville on September 25, 1946, to Martin L. and Mary Cordell Nesbitt, Sr.

Educational Background

Reynolds High School, 1964; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1970; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1973.

Professional Background

Attorney At Law.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-94 and 1997-98; Member, Southern Legislative Conference, 1987-88; Member, National Legislative Conference, 1987-88; Chair, Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee, 1989-92; President, Democratic Men's Club of Buncombe County, 1991.

Organizations

Buncombe County Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Boards and Commissions

Director, American Cancer Society, Buncombe County Unit, 1983; Director, Mediation Center, 1985-86; N.C. 2000 Commission, 1981; Buncombe County Board of Education, 1977-79; Alternatives for Asheville Commission, 1985-86; Commission on the Future of the Community College System, 1988-89; Highway Study Commission, 1988-89; Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1988-91; Director, Western N.C. Chapter, Alzheimer's Association, 1988-89; Consumer and Advocacy Advisory Committee for the Blind, 1990-91; Advisory Board, Alliance of Business Leaders and Educators, 1992-93; Consumer Advisory Council, N.C. Nurses Association, 1990-93.

Personal Information

Married Deanne Seller on September 28, 1979. Children: William Martin and Chad Sellers. Member, St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Finance, Human Resources Subcommittee on Families; Judiciary II, State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property.



John M. Nichols

Republican, Craven County

Third Representative District: Parts of Craven and Pamlico counties

Early Years

Born in Farmville, Pitt County, on August 14, 1944, to Deward L. and Betty Harris Nichols.

Educational Background

Farmville High, 1962; B.S. in Business Administration, East Carolina University, 1971.

Professional Background

Mortgage Banker, First Choice Mortgage Corp.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; Commissioner, Trent Woods, 1991-92.

Organizations

Director, Craven County Home Builders, 1978-Present; New Bern, Havelock and Morehead City Boards of Realtors, 1978-Present; N.C. Association of Realtors; N.C. Home Builders Association; Director, Mortgage Bankers Association of Carolina; New Bern Civitans, 1982-84; New Bern Jaycees, 1974; Greenville Jaycees, 1974-76; Craven County Committee of 100; New Bern Chamber of Commerce; Commercial Fisherman's Auxiliary; Rotary Club, 1994-Present.

Military Service

Sgt., Tactical Air Command, U.S. Air Force.

Personal Information

Married Judith Lockamy Nichols on July 7, 1973. Children: John David and Amanda Kathryn. Member, First Baptist.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget; Member, Agriculture, Commerce Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Environment, Transportation.

Edd Nye

Democrat, Bladen County



Ninety-Sixth Representative District: Bladen and Portions of Cumberland, New Hanover, Pender and Sampson counties

Early Year

Born in Gulf, Chatham County, to Joseph Burke and Vera Johnson Nye.

Educational Background

Clarkton High School; A.A., Southeastern Community College, 1965-69; N.C. State University, 1970-73.

Professional Background

Insurance Executive.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1977-82, 1985-Present; Member, N.C. Senate, 1975-76.

Organizations

Elizabethtown Chamber of Commerce; Bladen Masonic Lodge; Former Member, Jaycees and Lions Club.

Boards and Commissions

Former Trustee, Bladen Technical College; Former Trustee, Southeast Area Mental Health; Former President, Southeast Shelter Workshop.

Military Service

Served, U.S. Air Force.

Personal Information

Married to Peggy McKee of Clarkton. Children: Shannon, Edward and Allison. Member, Elizabethtown Baptist Church; Board of Deacons. Former Member, Bladen Baptist Association (Moderator) and N.C. Baptist State Convention.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources; Member, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education, Transportation, Welfare Reform.



Warren Claude Oldham

Democrat, Forsyth County

*Sixty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of
Forsyth County*

Early Years

Born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on March 10, 1926, to Philander and Minta Ann Smith Oldham.

Educational Background

Crispus Attucks High School, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1944; B.S. in Secondary Education, Bluefield State College, 1951; M.S. in Health, Physical Education and Recreation, West Virginia University, 1958.

Professional Background

Retired Educator, Winston-Salem State University; Registrar, 1977-89; Educator; Coach; Administrator, Winston-Salem-Forsyth County schools, 1951-68; Administrator, WSSU, 1968-77.

Political Activities

Member, N. C. House, 1991-Present; NAACP; Winston Lake YMCA; American Legion Post 220; Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Military Service

U. S. Navy, 5 I/C, 1944-46, Pacific.

Personal Information

Married to Gladys Dandridge of Mayberry, West Virginia, on July 28, 1951. Children: Donna and Leslie. Member, United Metropolitan Missionary Baptist; Chairman, Trustee Board; Chairman, Building Committee; Member, Endowment Fund Member Scholarships Committee.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Member, Appropriations, Congressional Redistricting, Education, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Pensions and Retirement, Public Employees.

William Clarence Owens, Jr.

Democrat, Pasquotank County

*First Representative District: Camden, Currituck,
Pasquotank and Portions of Perquimans counties*



Early Years

Born in Elizabeth City on April 2, 1947, to William C. and Hazel Marie Markham Owens.

Educational Background

Elizabeth City High School, 1965; College of the Albemarle, 1966-67.

Professional Background

Vice-President and Manager, W.W. Owens and Sons Moving and Storage, Inc.; Manager, Albemarle Mini-Warehouses, Inc.; Director, Consolidated Development Corporation; General Partner, Owens and Robertson, real estate development.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Pasquotank County Board of Commissioners, 1976-95; N.C. Association of County Commissioners, 1984-93 (President, 1991-92); N.C. Democratic Executive Commission; Past Chair, Pasquotank County Democratic Party; Chair and Co-Chair, Pasquotank County, Governor Jim Hunt's Election Campaigns; Co-Chair, 1992 Statewide Local Government Campaign.

Organizations

Elizabeth City Rotary Club; Elizabeth City Area United Way; Pasquotank County Chapter, American Red Cross; Pasquotank County Chapter, American Cancer Society; Elizabeth City Boys and Girls Clubs, Inc.; Tidewater Girl Scout Council, Red Men; Moose; Elks; Elizabeth City-Pasquotank Boosters Club; Albemarle Coin Club.

Boards and Commissions

Board Member, Elizabeth City Area Chamber of Commerce, 1991-95; Board Member (1981-Present) and Past Chair, Centura Bank, Elizabeth City; Board Member (1978-94) and Past Chair, Elizabeth City-Pasquotank Industrial Development Commission; Board of Trustees, College of the Albemarle, 1990-Present; Pasquotank-Camden EMS Board; District Health Department; Albemarle Commission; Regional REMS Council; Pasquotank County Solid Waste Commission; N.C. Local Government Advisory Council, 1988-91; N.C. Public School Forum; National Association of Counties, 1988-89; Vice-Chair (1993-

Present) and Chair of the Executive Committee, State Economic Development Board; Co-Chair (1992-94), Human Services Automation Council, N.C. Department of Health and Human Services; N.C. Fiscal Trends and Reform Study Committee, 1994-Present.

Military Service

Staff Sgt., Company C, 1st Battalion, 119th Mechanized Infantry, N.C. National Guard, 1967-92; Major, N.C. Militia, 1992-Present; N.C. Meritorious Service Award.

Honors and Awards

County Commission of the Year, 1993; Order of the Long Leaf Pine Award, 1984; VFW Citizen of the Year; Outstanding Young Man of America, 1981; Distinguished Service Award, Elizabeth City Jaycees.

Personal Information

Married to Cynthia L. Dail of Elizabeth City on November 22, 1985; Children: William Clarence Owens, III, and Lauren E. Hill. Member, Blackwell Memorial Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Local and Regional Government II, Ways and Means; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Education, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges.

Jean Rouse Preston

Republican, Carteret County

Fourth Representative District: Carteret and Portions of Onslow counties



Educational Background

Snow Hill High School, 1953; Flora McDonald College, 1953-55; B.S. in Business Education, East Carolina University, 1957; M.A. in Education, East Carolina University, 1973; Certificate, Public Manager Program, N.C. State Personnel Development Center, 1989.

Professional Background

Director of Education, Caswell Center, 1990; Principal, Barnes School, 1979-89; Program Administrator, Children with Special Needs, Greene County Schools, 1978-79; Director of Reading, K-12, 1975-78; Special Education Teacher, 1968-74; Business Education Teacher, 1961-62.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Organizations

District President, National Reading Association; Onslow and Carteret Chambers of Commerce; Beaufort Historical Society; Carteret Volunteer, N.C. Symphony; Friends of Fort Macon and Hammocks Beach-Bear Island; National Education Association; N.C. Association of Educators; N.C. Association of Supervision and Curriculum Development; International Reading Association; Council for Exceptional Children; N.C. Education of Young Children; Greene County Association for Retarded Citizens; Kappa Delta Pi; Alpha Delta Kappa; Treasurer, Crystal Coast Republican Women's Club, 1992-93; Vice-President, Emerald Isle Garden Club, 1992-93; Carteret County Domestic Violence Program; Cystic Fibrosis Special Events; Beach Clean Sweep.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Core Sound Waterfowl Museum; Board of Directors, Public School Forum; Governor's Commission on Libraries, 1978.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Service to Mentally Handicapped Children and Their Families, Greene County Association of Retarded Citizens, 1978; Outstanding Exceptional

Education Teachers, 1975; Personalities of the South, 1974; Governor's Citizens United for the Improvement of Reading, 1974; Outstanding Elementary Teachers of America, 1973; Outstanding Young Women of America, 1971; N.C. Association of Fisheries Award, 1993; World Who's Who of Women, 1994.

Personal Information

Widow. Children: Suzanne Hardy Castleberry and Pamela Preston Reed. Member, Cape Carteret Presbyterian Church; Past President, Women of the Church; Director, Vacation Bible School; Sunday School Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education; Member, Appropriations, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism, Education, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education, Environment, Insurance, Insurance Subcommittee on Health, Pensions and Retirement.

Liston Bryan Ramsey

Democrat, Madison County



Fifty-Second Representative District: Graham, Haywood, Madison, Swain and Portions of Jackson counties

Early Years

Born in Marshall, Madison County, on February 26, 1919, to John Morgan and Della Lee Bryan Ramsey.

Educational Background

Madison County High School; Mars Hill College, 1938.

Professional Background

Retired merchant.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1961, 1963, 1967-Present; Dean, N.C. House of Representatives; Speaker, N.C. House, 1981-88; Executive Committee, Southern Legislative Conference, 1981-88; Chairman, 11th Congressional District Democratic Executive Committee, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1980; Delegate, Democratic National Convention, 1968; County Chairman, Democratic Executive Committee, 1958-60, 1962; Board of Alderman, Town of Marshall, 1949-60. Executive Committee, N.C.S.L. 1981-88; N.C.S.L. Legislative Leaders 1981-88; Chair, Local Government Committee, 1969; Chair, Legislative House Redistricting, 1971; Chair, House Finance Committee, 1973-74 and 1975-76; Chair, House Rules Committee, 1978 and 1979-80; Chair, Public Employees Committee, 1991-92; Chair, Financial Institutions Committee, 1993-94.

Organizations

Elk; Mason; American Legion (former Commander); Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Boards and Commissions

Co-Chairman, Governmental Operations Commission, 1981-88 (Member, 1973-76); Co-Chairman, Joint Committee on Separation of Powers, 1982; Advisory Budget Commission, 1973-1980; Blue Ribbon Study Commission on Transportation, 1979-80; Co-Chairman, Legislative Services Commission 1981-88 (Member, 1971-76); Co-Chairman, Legislative Research Commission 1981-88 (Member, 1975-76).

Military Service

Served, Army Air Corps, Pacific Theater, World War II.

Honors and Awards

N.C. Public Service Award, 1985; Friend of Education, NCAE, 1985; Honorary Member, N.C. AFL-CIO, 1985; First Annual Roy A. Taylor Service Award, 1978; Distinguished Service Award for Outstanding Alumni, Mars Hill College, 1979; Honorary Doctorate, Mars Hill College, 1988; Liston B. Ramsey Regional Activity Center, Western Carolina University, 1987; Certificate of Commendation, VFW, 1989.

Personal Information

Married, Florence McDevitt. Children: Martha Ramsey Geouge.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Commerce Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, Human Resources; Member, Commerce, Finance, Human Resources Subcommittee on Aging, Pensions and Retirement, Transportation.

John M. Rayfield

Republican, Gaston County

*Ninety-Third Representative District: Portions of
Gaston and Mecklenburg counties*



Early Years

Born February 11, 1926, in Belmont, Gaston County, to John Bruce and Bertha Robinson Rayfield.

Educational Background

Belmont High School, 1944; Attended Belmont Abbey, Gaston College and LaSalle Extension University.

Professional Background

Distribution Manager for Homelite; Director of Textron (35 years); Real Estate Broker, J. Rayfield Properties.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Vice-Chair, 9th Congressional District; Chair, Gaston County Republican Party; N.C. Executive Committee.

Organizations

Past Chair, Gaston Traffic Club; Past Chair, Charlotte Chapter, Delta Nu Alpha; Past Member, National Council of Logistic Management; Past President, Gaston Skills, Inc.; Past President, Gaston City Development Corporation.

Boards and Commissions

Past President, Gaston Economic Development Commission.

Military Service

Seaman 1st Class, U.S. Navy Reserve, 1944-46, Pacific Theater.

Personal Information

Married to Jacqueline Huggins of Belmont on December 3, 1944; Child: Andrea, born October 23, 1955. Member, Ebenezer Methodist Church; Sunday School Teacher; Lay Leader; Certified Lay Speaker; Past Chair, Finance, Administration, Council of Ministries.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges; Member, Commerce,

Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Labor, Education, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Finance, Finance Subcommittee on Local, Regional and State Revenues, Human Resources, Human Resources Subcommittee on Aging, Transportation.

Edward David Redwine

Democrat, Brunswick County

Fourteenth Representative District: Portions of Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Robeson counties



Early Years

Born in Wilmington on September 12, 1947, to Edward Henry and Doris Frink Redwine.

Educational Background

Shallotte High School, 1965; A.B. in Political Science and History, East Carolina University, 1972.

Professional Background

Vice-President and Partner, Coastal Insurance and Realty, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1985-Present; Executive Board, 7th Congressional District; Brunswick County Democratic Party (Chairman, 1979-82; Treasurer, 1976); Young Democrats of Brunswick County (President, 1978).

Organizations

Independent Insurance Agents of N.C.; Carolina Association of Professional Insurance Agents; South Brunswick Chamber of Commerce (President and Director, 1976-82); Shallotte Lions Club; Board of Advisors, Cape Fear Council, BSA; Mason, 1976; Shrine Sudan Temple, 1976.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Student Legislative Advisory Council; Board of Advisors, Cape Fear Substance Abuse; Vice-Chair, Brunswick County Parks and Recreation; N.C. Battleship Memorial Commission, 1982-83; Trustee, Brunswick Technical College, 1982; N.C. Economic Development Board; Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Board; Vice-Chair, Commerce and Communications Committee, National Conference of State Legislatures; Council of State Governments.

Honors and Awards

Young Agent of the Year, 1984; Mr. Chairman Award, IIANC, 1982; Who's Who in American Politics, 1982; Outstanding Young Man of the Year, 1982; Outstanding Legislator of the Year, N.C. Association of Registers of Deeds, 1991;

Distinguished Service Award, N.C. Association of Home & Health Care; Eagle Scout and God and Country Award, Boy Scouts of America.

Personal Information

Married Margaret Penelope Taylor of Monroe on September 23, 1972. Children: Erin Elizabeth, Amanda Fletcher and David Austin. Member, Shallotte Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Labor, Judiciary II, Welfare Reform.

Dennis Alan Reynolds

Republican, Alamance County



Twenty-Fifth Representative District: Alamance, Caswell and Portions of Orange and Rockingham counties

Early Years

Born in Burlington on February 7, 1957, to John and Patsy Jones Reynolds.

Educational Background

Alamance Christian School, Graham, 1975; B.S. in Social Studies Education, Bob Jones University, 1979.

Professional Background

Computer Trainer/Co-Owner, PC Training.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Past Chair, N.C. Young Republicans; N.C. Republican Party.

Organizations

Alamance Chamber of Commerce; N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry; N.C. Electronic and Information Technologies Association; Coastal Conservation Association.

Boards and Commissions

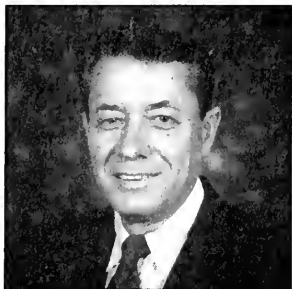
Board of Directors, N.C. Alliance for Competitive Technologies; Public Utilities Review Commission; N.C. Energy Policy Council; Co-Chair, Future Strategies Commission for N.C.; Taskforce on Telecommunications and Information Systems, American Legislative Exchange Council; U.S. Internet Policy Council.

Personal Information

Married to Donna Sizemore Reynolds of Graham on June 14, 1981; Member and Former Sunday School Teacher, Andrews Memorial Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Technology; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Local and Regional Government I, State Government, State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Properties.



Richard Eugene Rogers

Democrat, Martin County

Sixth Representative District: Portions of Bertie, Hertford, Martin, Pitt and Washington counties

Early Years

Born in Martin County on December 12, 1929, to Javan and Effie Green Rogers (both deceased).

Educational Background

Bear Grass High School, 1943-45; Williamston High School, 1945-46; Oak Ridge Military Institution, 1946-47; B.S. (1955) and Masters (1957) in Education, UNC-Chapel Hill.

Professional Background

Retired Superintendent, Martin County Schools, 1965-85 (Assistant Superintendent, 1964-65); Assistant Superintendent, Chatham County Schools, 1963-64; Principal, St. Pauls City Schools, 1959-63; Principal and Coach, Marlboro, S.C., 1957-59; Teacher and Coach, Sampson County, 1955-56; Farming; Insurance; Real Estate.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1987-Present.

Organizations

President, Williamston Kiwanis Club, 1982; Local District Committee, BSA, 1965-85; St. Pauls Jaycees, 1959-63 (President, 1962); Martin County Chamber of Commerce; Martin County Committee of 100.

Boards and Commissions

District Committee, Boy Scouts of America, 1986; Board of Directors, East Carolina Vocational Center, 1980-85; Board of Directors, N.C. High School Athletic Association, 1981-84; Board of Health, Martin-Washington-Tyrrell District, 1965-84; Board of Directors, N.C. Superintendents Division, NCAE, 1975-78; NC State Capital Planning Commission; Board of Visitors, Chowan College, 1991-1993; Board of Directors, The Forum, Public School Forum of N.C., 1991-95; Governor's Appointee, Education Commission of the States, 1993-Present; Joint Legislative Education Oversight Committee; N.C. Association of School Administrators.

Military Service

U.S. Coast Guard, 1951-54.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Service Award; Boss of the Year Award; Superintendent Contributing Most to Athletics, Region 1.

Personal Information

Married to Jean Carole Griffin of Williamston on August 18, 1956. Children: Jeanette, Laura and Richard; Grandchildren: Mary Carrow Williams and Ryan Griffin Rogers. Member, Memorial Baptist Church; Board of Deacons, 1966-70, 1972-76, 1978-82.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Local and Regional Government I; Member, Agriculture, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities and Pensions and Retirement.



Carolyn B. Russell

Republican, Wayne County

*Seventy-Seventh Representative District: Portions of
Greene, Lenoir and Wayne counties*

Early Years

Born in Greenville on June 19, 1944, to O.D. and Naomi Grey Jones Barnes.

Educational Background

Winterville High School, 1962; A.B. in Sociology and Psychology, East Carolina University, 1965; M.A. in Clinical Psychology, East Carolina University, 1967.

Professional Background

Personnel Manager; Psychologist at Sunland Training Center; Personnel Director, O'Berry Center, Goldsboro.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present; Speaker Pro-Tem, N.C. House, 1995-96; Member, Business Legislative Caucus; Member, Eastern Legislative Caucus; Member, Bipartisan Women's Legislative Caucus; Appointee, Energy Committee, State Federal Assembly; Legislative Appointee, Regional Teaching Fellows Selection Committee; Appointee, State Council on Health Policy Information; Appointee, Legislative Research Commission Committee on the Juvenile Code; Appointee, Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Early Childhood Education and Development Initiatives; Appointee, Task Force for Implementation of a Comprehensive Compensation System for State Employees; Panelist, N.C. Drug Cabinet; Appointee, Communications Committee, National State Legislators Conference; Legislative Research Study Committee on Health Systems Issues; Legislative Research Study Committee on the Use of Prison Inmate Labor; Co-Chair, Select Committee for Personnel Review; Co-Chair, State and Local Government Fiscal Relations and Trends Study Commission; Appointee, Joint Legislative Commission on Government Operations; Appointee, Disability Task Force; Appointee, Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Early Childhood Education; Appointee, North Carolina Partnership for Children; Appointee, House Select Investigative Committee on Certificates of Need.

Organizations

Cystic Fibrosis Campaign, 1975; Wayne County Medical Auxiliary, 1974-Present (Vice-President, 1976; President, 1977; Research and Education Foundation

Committee Chair, 1978-80; Student Loan Chair, 1983-85); Parents Without Partners Consultant, 1977; Operation Santa Claus Chair, 1981; Girl Scouts of America Troop Leader, 1979; Workshop Leader and Speaker, Governor's Conference on Leadership Development for Women, 1980; Director, Seymour-Johnson Invitational Swim Meet, 1980; Honorary Chair, Walk-A-Thon, American Heart Association, 1992.

Boards and Commissions

Wayne County Board of Directors, Mental Health Association, 1977-83; Wayside Fellowship Home, 1979-80; North Carolina State Medical Auxiliary; Wayne County Red Cross, 1980-82; Trustee, Methodist Home for Children, 1981-90 (Secretary, 1982-84; Vice-President, 1984-85; President, 1985-87, Executive Committee, 1982-90); Goldsboro Arts Council, 1983-87; Wayne County Day School, 1985-87; Wayne County Boys Club, 1985-89; Wayne County Social Services, 1986-Present (Chair, 1988-Present); Wayne Correctional Community Resource Council, 1986-89; JPTA Committee, Goldsboro High School, 1988-Present; Goldsboro District Advisory Committee, 1982-Present (Chair, 1988-Present); Wayne County Task Force on Health Objectives for the Year 2000, 1992; Wayne County Communities in Schools, Inc., 1995; Green Lamp, Inc., Board of Directors, 1996.

Honors and Awards

Governor's Individual Leadership Award, 1981; McPheeter's Award for Outstanding Contributions to Mental Health; Outstanding Professional Achievement Award, Federally Employed Women.

Personal Information

Married, Douglas M. Russell on June 24, 1967. Children: Susannah Grey, Douglas McCabe and Meredith Leigh. Member, St. Paul's United Methodist Church; Renovation Drive and Annual Budget Drive Chair, 1981; Author/Director, Centennial Celebration Drama; Finance Board, 1982-86; Council on Ministries Chair, 1982-88; Junior UMYF Counselor, 1984; Sunday School Teacher, 1978-Present.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Education; Member, Appropriations, Congressional Redistricting, Ethics, Finance, Insurance, Insurance Subcommittee on Health, Judiciary II.



Paul Wayne Sexton, Sr.

Republican, Rockingham County

Seventy-Third Representative District: Portions of Forsyth and Rockingham counties

Early Years

Born in Roanoke, Virginia, on August 5, 1942, to Paul Rewben and Thelma Virginia Bolden Sexton.

Educational Background

Stoneville High School, 1960; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1960-61; B.S. in Liberal Arts, State University of New York, 1988.

Professional Background

Market Manager, Winn-Dixie, Inc., 25 years of service.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; Rockingham County Republican Party Executive Committee.

Organizations

North Carolina National Guard Association; National Guard Association of the United States; Past Member, Shiloh Volunteer Fire Department; Past Member, Shiloh Ruritan Club; Cub Scoutmaster, Pack 566, 1975-78.

Boards and Commissions

Rockingham County Board of Education, Vice-Chair, 1982; Western Rockingham City Board of Education, Vice-Chair, 1988; Rockingham County Consolidated Board of Education, Vice-Chair, 1993; Board of Directors, HELP, Inc.

Military Service

Colonel (retired), Field Artillery, N.C. Army National Guard; Reserves, 1963-96; Intelligence and Security Officer for N.C. National Guard, Assigned to HQ Starc.

Honors and Awards

Army Commendation Medal, Army Service Ribbon, Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal, Armed Forces Reserve Medal, Meritorious Service Medal; Legion of Merit.

Personal Information

Married, Janice Elizabeth Ore of Eden on October 2, 1966. Children: Paul Wayne Sexton, Jr., Michael David Sexton and Steven Patrick Sexton. Member, Hampton Heights Baptist.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Transportation; Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Local and Regional Government II, State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs, Ways and Means.



Wilma M. Sherrill

Republican, Buncombe County

*Fifty-First Representative District: Portions of
Buncombe County*

Early Years

Born in Yadkin County on August, 9, 1939, to W.H. and Mozell Johnson Money (both deceased).

Educational Background

West Yadkin High School, Hamptonville, 1957; Attended Elkin Business College and Wake Forest University.

Professional Background

Officer, Accelerated Personnel; Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, 1990-91; Director, Boards, Commissions and Personnel Appointments, 1985-90.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Member, Buncombe County Republican Women's Club, 1993-94; Chair, Buncombe County Republican Party, 1973-75; Secretary, N.C. Republican Party, 1976; Area Vice-President, N.C. Federation of Republican Women, 1972-74; Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1988; Area Coordinator, Buncombe County Republican Party, 1993-Present; District Member at Large, N.C. Republican Party, 1985-88; Member, Blue Ridge Republican Women's Club; Campaign Chair, Congressman Bill Hendon Campaign, 1982 and 1984.

Organizations

Asheville Business and Professional Women; Council of Independent Businesses; Asheville Chamber of Commerce; Past Girl Scout Leader; Past Member, March of Dimes; Past Member, American Red Cross; Past Member, American Cancer Association.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Domestic Violence Task Force, 1985-88; N.C. Personnel Study Commission, 1990; Asheville City Advisory Efficiency Committee, 1992; Buncombe County Priority Council, 1990-Present; Board of Directors, Helpmate; Board of Directors, Soroptimist; Board of Directors, Asheville-Buncombe County United Way; Advisory Board, Mars Hill College; Buncombe County Partnership for Children; Western N.C. Women's Correctional Center Resource Council.

Personal Information

Married to Jerry L. Sherrill of Asheville on June 20, 1965. Child: Jill; Granddaughter: Lindsay. Member, First Baptist Church; Former Sunday School Teacher at Asbury Methodist Church, Yadkin County.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government; Member, Appropriations, Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Labor; Education Subcommittee on Pre-school, Elementary and Secondary Education, Judiciary I, Public Employees, Transportation.



Fern H. Shubert

Republican, Union County

*Thirty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of
Union County*

Early Years

Born to Ernest Lee Haywood of Waxhaw and Nell Redfearn Haywood of Wingate.

Educational Background

Business Administration, Magna Cum Laude, Duke University, 1969; Passed CPA Exam, 1969.

Professional Background

Certified Public Accountant, Arthur Andersen & Company; Internal Revenue Service, Raleigh and Houston, Texas; Tax Director, National Bank of Washington.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present.

Organizations

American Institute of CPAs, N.C. Association of CPAs; Former Member, Tax Executives Institute.

Boards and Commissions

Former Co-Chair, Education Issues Committee; Former Member, School Capital Construction Study Commission; Revenue and Tax Issues Committee; Former Member, Marshville Library Task Force; Former Member, Citizens Advisory Task Force, Union County Public Schools; Former Trustee, Union Memorial Hospital; Board of Directors, Public School Forum; Board of Directors, N.C. Partnership for Children.

Honors and Awards

Elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Personal Information

Married for 19 years to Jerry Shubert. Children: Lee Redfearn and (stepdaughter) Tamara Lynn Shubert Hayward. Member, Marshville United Methodist Church (Finance Director).

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Education Committee; Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Judiciary II, Technology, Ways and Means.



Ronald Lynwood Smith

Democrat, Carteret County

*Fourth Representative District: Carteret and
Portions of Onslow counties*

Early Years

Born in Morehead City on July 7, 1940, to Charlie and Regenia Salter Smith.

Educational Background

Morehead City High School, 1958; N.C. Institute of Government; Chicago School of Appraisal.

Professional Background

Semi-Retired Real Estate, Clam Rock, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1994 and 1997-98.

Organizations

Masonic Lodge and Shrine; Elks, Moose; American Legion; AAPP; N.C. Historical Society.

Military Service

Specialist 4, 824 Heavy Boat, U.S. Army, 1963-69.

Personal Information

Married, Betty Jackson of Winterville on November 17, 1978. Children: Jenny, Amy, Jeffrey and Rachel. Member, Bogue Banks First United Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety, Commerce Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, Education Subcommittee on Universities, Transportation.

Edgar V. Starnes

Republican, Caldwell County

*Ninety-First Representative District: Portions of
Alexander, Caldwell and Catawba counties*

Early Years

Born in Hickory on September 3, 1956, to Ray Coolidge and Sara Capshaw Starnes.



Educational Background

Granite Falls High, 1974; B.A. in History, Carson-Newman College, 1978.

Professional Background

Investment Broker, Bolick Investment Group; Owner of Old Farm Driving Range; Cattle Farmer.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1987-88 and 1997-Present.

Organizations

Past President and Secretary, Granite Falls Rotary Club.

Boards and Commissions

ASCS State Committee, 1981-84.

Personal Information

Married Marilyn Coats on June 18, 1988. Member, First Baptist Church of Granite Falls; Deacon; Sunday School Teacher; Brotherhood President.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Commerce Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism; Member, Commerce, Congressional Redistricting, Finance, Finance Subcommittee on Local, Regional and State Revenues, Public Employees, Transportation, Ways and Means, Welfare Reform.



Ronnie Neal Sutton

Democrat, Robeson County

*Eighty-Fifth Representative District: Portions of
Hoke and Robeson counties*

Educational Background

Magnolia High School; B.A. and M.S., University of
West Florida Naval War College, 1970-77; M.A.,

Central Michigan University, 1979; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1985.

Professional Background

Attorney, Ronnie Sutton Law Office; Retired Navel Officer.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; Chairman, Robeson County Democratic
Party, 1991.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; President, Kiwanis, 1990;
Life Member, VFW.

Boards and Commissions

Board, N.C. Cancer Institution; Board, Lumbee River Legal Services.

Military Service

Aviator and Commander, U.S. Navy, 22 years; 600 combat hours, Vietnam; Two
Air Medals. Enlisted, U.S. Air Force, four years.

Personal Information

Married Geneva Chavis Sutton on June 19, 1967. Children: Ronette A. Sutton and
Fonda L. Sutton. Attends New Prospect Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Appropriations Subcommittee on Transportation,
Congressional Redistricting, Ethics, Judiciary II, State Government, State
Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs.

Timothy N. Tallent

Republican, Cabarrus County

*Thirty-Fourth Representative District: Portions of
Union County*



Early Years

Born in Concord on November 9, 1949, to Johnny and Margaret Weaver Tallent.

Educational Background

Concord High School; University of South Carolina.

Professional Background

Owner, Tallent Properties & Investments. Owner, Zion Music Services, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1985-Present.

Organizations

Fellowship of Christian Athletes; Former President, Gideons; President, Christian Businessmen; Kannapolis Chamber of Commerce; Concord-Cabarrus Chamber of Commerce.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Lay Person of Cabarrus County.

Personal Information

Married to Dianne Cox of Concord on August 3, 1974. Children: Angela and Andrew. Member, Concord Bible Church, Concord; Former Deacon, Church of Christ; Chair, Rowan District Brotherhood.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Commerce; Member, Ethics, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Finance, Insurance, Local and Regional Government I.



Gregory James Thompson

Republican, Mitchell County

*Forty-Sixth Representative District: Avery, Mitchell
and Portions of Burke, Caldwell and Catawba
counties*

Early Years

Born in Charlotte on June 3, 1964, to Robert D. and

Doris Rhyne Thompson, Sr.

Educational Background

Mitchell High School, 1982; A.A., Montreat-Anderson College, 1984; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Asheville, 1987; Graduate Studies in Public Administration, N.C. State University and Western Carolina University; Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership, 1988.

Professional Background

Legislator, 1993-Present; Special Assistant/Personnel and Deputy Director of Personnel Appointments, Office of Governor James G. Martin, 1989-91.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; Delegate to County, District, and State Republican Conventions; Congressman Bill Hendon Campaign Staff, 1986; Special Assistant to Volunteer Coordinator, Wake Forest Presidential Debate, 1988; Congressman Charles Taylor Campaign Staff, 1988; Special Assistant to Director of Boards, Commissions and Personnel Appointments, Office of Governor James G. Martin, 1989-92; Deputy Director of Personnel Appointments, Office of Governor James G. Martin, 1992; Volunteer Coordinator, Victory '92, Bush-Quayle Campaign, 1992; Mitchell County Republican Executive Committee; Young Republicans; Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership, 1988.

Organizations

Member, Mitchell County Chamber of Commerce; Member, N.C. Center for Public Policy Research; Member, Spruce Pine Kiwanis Club; National Policy Forums on National Resources and Energy; National Conference of State Legislators.

Boards and Commissions

American Legislative Exchange Council; Governor's Volunteer Advisory

Council, 1992; Montreat-Anderson Alumni Council Board of Directors; UNC-Asheville Alumni Council Board of Directors; Board of Directors, Safe Place of Mitchell County; Board of Directors, Mitchell County Chamber of Commerce; Commission on Children with Special Needs; Montreat College Board of Visitors; Board of Directors, Mitchell County Family YMCA.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Men of America, 1988; Delegate to Japan/American Council of Young Political Leaders, 1993; President's Award, Mitchell County Chamber of Commerce, 1995.

Personal Information

Member, First Baptist Church, Spruce Pine.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety; Member, Commerce Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, Judiciary I, Public Employees, Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House, Ways and Means.



Joe P. Tolson

Democrat, Edgecombe County

*Seventy-First Representative District: Portions of
Edgecombe, Nash, Pitt and Wilson counties*

Early Life

Born on April 15, 1941, in Tarboro to T.L. and Effie Proctor Tolson Sr.

Educational Background

South Edgecombe High School, 1959; B.S. in Biology, Barton College, 1963; M.Ed. in Educational Administration, University of Virginia, 1969.

Professional Background

Retired Associate Vice-President of Instruction for Continuing Education, Edgecombe Community College.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present.

Organizations

N.C. Community Colleges Adult Educators Association; Pinetops Lions Club.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, West Edgecombe Rescue Squad.

Personal Information

Married Janice Brafford of Pinetops on April 25, 1991; Children: Kenneth (born Oct. 24, 1967), Andrea (born March 15, 1971) and Michael (born Sept. 29, 1975). Member, Pinetops Methodist Church; Board of Trustees, 1998-Present.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Education Subcommittee on Community Colleges, Technology, Local and Regional Government II.

William L. Wainwright

Democrat, Craven County



Seventy-Ninth Representative District: Portions of Craven, Jones, Lenoir and Pamlico counties

Early Years

Born in Somerville, Tennessee, on October 19, 1947, to James and Daisy Wainwright.

Educational Background

Manassas High, 1965; B.S. in Business, Memphis State, 1970.

Professional Background

Presiding Elder, New Bern District Conference, AME Zion Church; Pastor, Piney Grove AMEZ Church, 1985-93.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1991-Present.

Organizations

Carteret County Head Start Program (Program Policy, Chair); Craven County NAACP; Craven County Voters League; Havelock/Cherry Point Ministerial Association; Craven County Ministerial Alliance; United Senior Services.

Boards and Commissions

Publishing House Board, A.M.E. Zion Church, 1992-Present; Craven County Board of Aging; N.C. Council of Churches; House of Delegates.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Member, Board of Directors, Carteret Community Action; Head Start Program, Inc.

Personal Information

Member, Piney Grove A.M.E. Zion Church; Pastor, 1985-1993; Brotherhood Pension and Ministerial Relief Board, 1988-1992.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Insurance Subcommittee on Health; Member: Appropriations Subcommittee on General Government, Insurance, Technology, Transportation.



Alex Warner

Democrat, Cumberland County

*Seventy-Fifth Representative District:
Portions of Cumberland County.*

Early Years

Born in Fayetteville on November 11, 1942, to Edward A. and Mae Pearl Green Warner, Sr.

Educational Background

A.B. in English, Campbell College, 1965; M.A. in Education, East Carolina University, 1973.

Professional Background

President, Board of Directors, Countryside Furniture Company, Inc.; Education Professor and Supervisor of Student Teaching, Fayetteville State University, 1980-Present.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1987-Present; Cumberland County Board of Education, 1980-86.

Organizations

Lebanon Lodge, No. 391, AF and AM; Phi Delta Kappa; Hope Mills Optimist Club; Hope Mills Kiwanis; Assistant Coach, Hope Mills Youth Association.

Honors and Awards

Man of the Year, Jaycees, 1977; Fayetteville State University School of Education Award; Assistant Principal of the Year, 1976; Honorary Life Membership Award, North Carolina Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Personal Information

Married Jacquelyn Fredda Smith of Anderson, S.C., on October 13, 1979. Children: Blekley, Teddy and Molly. Member, Southview Baptist Church; Deacon, Usher and Sunday School Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Education Committee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Environment.

Nurham Osbie Warwick

Democrat, Sampson County

*Twelfth Representative District: Portions of Onslow,
Pender and Sampson counties*



Early Years

Born in Clinton on March 5, 1940.

Educational Background

Clinton High School; North Carolina State University; Post-Graduate Work at University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill and Pennsylvania State University.

Professional Background

Retired Educator; Small Business Owner.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1997-Present; Past Secretary, N.C. Democratic Party; President, Sampson County Democratic Men's Club; County and State Democratic Executive Committees; Mayor Pro-Tem, Clinton.

Organizations

N.C. Vocational Teachers Association; National Vocational Teachers Association; Vocational Workers Council; N.C. State University Alumni Club; N.C. Jaycees; N.C. Farm Bureau; N.C. Symphony; PTA; Volunteer Fireman; President, Collegiate Future Farmers of America; Alpha Gamma Rho.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Local Civil Defense Board; Chair, Local Board, Boy Scouts of America.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding N.C. Educator/Leader Award; Outstanding Freshman Award; Senator, Student Government Legislature; Outstanding Military Cadet Award; Smith Douglas Scholarship; American Farmer Degree Award.

Personal Information

Married to Sherri Warwick; Children: Morgan (stepdaughter), Tyler (stepson) and Ashley; Member, Mount Vernon Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget, Commerce

Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism, Environment, Human Resources
Subcommittee on Aging.

Cynthia B. Watson

Republican, Duplin County



Tenth Representative District: Portions of Duplin, Jones and Onslow counties

Early Years

Born in Raleigh on October 21, 1941, to Kenneth Harold Bailey and Eglantine Wilborn Zirkl.

Educational Background

Needham Broughton High School, Raleigh, 1960; Attended David Lipscomb University, 1961-1962.

Professional Background

Freelance Decorator; Interior Design/Sales, Dorothy's Ruffled Originals, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Women In Government; National Order of Women Legislators; American Legislative Exchange Council; Women's Caucus, N.C. General Assembly; Duplin County Republican Club; Third District Republican Club; Onslow Republican Club; Past National Committee Woman, N.C. Republican Women of Wake County, 1968.

Organizations

Past Director, Community Arts in Residency Training, Duplin County, 1990; Duplin County Arts Council; Raleigh Junior Women's Club; Volunteer Coordinator, Jim Hunt Reading Program for N.C. at Rose Hill Magnolia Elementary School; Rose Hill Chamber of Commerce; Den Leader, Cub Scouts, 1976-1986; PTO Leader at Elementary and Junior High School; Co-Chair, Rose Hill Jubilee Committee; President, Little Miss Rose Hill Pageant; Volunteer Emergency Shelter Home Board.

Boards and Commissions

Vice-President and Board of Directors, Dispute Settlement Center for Duplin, 1996-1997; Board of Directors, Sarah's Domestic Violence Center, Duplin County; Boards of Trustees, James Sprunt Community College; Mental Health Study Commission, 1994-97; Exceptional Children's Council of N.C.

Honors and Awards

Legislator of the Year Award, N.C. Nurses Association, 1996; Russell Walker Legislative Award given by Community Living Association, 1996.

Personal Information

Married Ebern Thornton Watson, Jr., of Rose Hill on November 23, 1962 (divorced). Children: Symanthia, born March 22, 1964, Ebern III (Tripp), born March 13, 1968, and Aimee Kathryn, born January 28, 1972. Member, Pine Valley Church of Christ, Wilmington.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Environment; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations Subcommittee on Human Resources, Commerce, Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism, Human Resources Subcommittee on Families, Transportation.

John Hugh Weatherly

Republican, Cleveland County

*Forty-Eighth Representative District: Cleveland,
Rutherford and Portions of Gaston and Polk
counties*



Early Years

Born in McColl, S.C., on April 5, 1924 to Rufus and Rosa Riley Weatherly.

Educational Background

McColl High School, 1942; B.S. in Forestry, University of Georgia, 1950.

Professional Background

Retired Forester, Bowater Carolina.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1989-90 and 1993-Present; Member, Catawba County Board of Commissioners, 1970-74.

Organizations

Past President, N.C. Forestry Association, 1969; Past President, N.C. Division, Society of American Foresters; Rotary.

Board and Commissions

United Way Board; Past Member, Board of Trustees, Catawba Valley Community College; General Assembly Environmental Review Study Commission.

Military Service

Major, Fighter Pilot, U. S. Marines, W.W. II and Korea; Air Medal, 1944; Distinguished Flying Cross, 1944

Personal Information

Married Willette H. Weatherly on April 26, 1946. Children: Keith, Karl and Kim. Member, Shelby Presbyterian; Deacon, 1962-66; Elder (ordained).

Committee Assignments

Chair, State Government; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Environment, Judiciary II.



Constance K. Wilson

Republican, Mecklenburg County

*Fifty-Seventh Representative District: Portions of
Mecklenburg County*

Early Years

Born in Dayton, Ohio, on August 9, 1959, to Michael C. Kramer and Mona Miller Kramer.

Educational Background

LaPorte High School, LaPorte, Indiana, 1977; B.S. in Finance, Indiana University, 1981.

Professional Background

Banker, NationsBank.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; Member, N.C. Senate, 1989-90.

Organizations

Junior Achievement; United Way; Arts and Science Council; PTA Treasurer; American Legislative Exchange; N.C. Institute of Politics, 1989; Darden School for Emerging Political Leaders, 1993.

Boards and Commissions

Governors Council on Literacy; Governor's Commission on Infant Mortality; Commission on Nursing; Commission on Aging; Co-Chair, Mecklenburg County Blue Ribbon Commission on County Governance, 1992.

Personal Information

Married, Thomas S. Wilson of Roanoke Rapids on July 27, 1985. Children: Thomas, Kirsten, Heather and Ashley. Sunday School Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Co-Chair, Election Law and Campaign Reform, Finance; Member, Commerce, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Education, Education Subcommittee on Preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education, Judiciary II, Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House, Welfare Reform.

William Eugene Wilson

Republican, Watauga County

Fortieth Representative District: Alleghany, Ashe, Stokes, Surry and Watauga counties



Early Years

Born in Watauga County on May 5 to Calvin Ray and Myrtle Wilson.

Educational Background

Cove Creek High School.

Professional Background

Semi-Retired, Owner of Daniel Boone Inn Restaurant; Operated and Managed 10 Restaurants in Watauga County, Caldwell County, and Eastern Tennessee, 1978-82; Farmer.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1987-92, 1995-Present; Watauga County Commissioner, 1969-1976 (Former Chair, One Term).

Organizations

Boone Rotary Club; Blood Donor, American Red Cross; Past Boy Scout Leader; Helped Provide Food and Shelter to Victims of Red Springs Tornado; Chairman, Watauga County Project on Aging; Established First Watauga Senior Citizens Center; Lifetime Member, NRA; Member, National Federation of Independent Businesses.

Boards and Committees

Member, Board of Trustees, Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute, 1987-92; Local Prison Advisory Committee, 1984-95; Member, Board of Directors, Appalachian District Health Department (14 years); Board Member, Watauga Department of Social Services; Chairman, New River Mental Health Authority, 1968-present; Member, Teaching Fellows Commission, 1992-94; Co-Chairman, Capital Outlays and Special Projects of N.C.; Co-Chairman, Mental Health Study Commission, 1989-90; President, Watauga County Economic Development Commission, 1980s; Retirement Commission, 1989-90; Pension Trust Fund Committee; Ad Valorem Tax Committee for N.C., 1991-95.

Honors and Awards

Community Services Volunteer Award, Human Resources; Lifetime Achievement Award, Appalachian State University/Watauga County Young Republicans, 1994.

Personal Information

Married Odenia Little on August 13, 1950. Children: Tim, Keva and Travis. Member, Greenway Baptist Church, Boone, N.C.; Deacon; Served on Board of Deacons; Former Sunday School Teacher; Served as Adult Men's Class Treasurer; Served as Sunday School Superintendent, Deacon, and Sunday School Teacher at Pleasant Grove Baptist Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Human Resources Subcommittee on Aging; Co-Chair, Appropriations Subcommittee on Capital and Budget; Member, Appropriations, Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Labor, Human Resources, Local and Regional Government II, Pensions and Retirement, Welfare Reform.

Larry W. Womble

Democrat, Forsyth County

*Sixty-Sixth Representative District: Portions of
Forsyth County*



Early Years

Born in Winston-Salem on June 6, 1941, to Owen Luchion and Dorothy Gwyn Womble.

Educational Background

Atkins High School, Winston-Salem, 1959; B.S. in Education, Winston-Salem State University, 1963; Masters of Education Administration, UNC-Greensboro, 1975; Ed.S. in Education Administration, Appalachian State University, 1977.

Professional Background

Retired Educator, Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools (Instructor, 1963-1973; Department Head, 1969-1973; Assistant Principal, 1974-1993).

Political Background

Member, N.C. House, 1995-Present; Alderman, City of Winston-Salem, 1981-1993; Director of Volunteers, Democratic Party of Forsyth County.

Organizations

National Education Association of Educators; Association of Classroom Teacher; N.C. League of Municipalities, 1981-1993 (Vice-Chair of Public Works, 1981-1985; Chair of Public Works, 1985-1989; Chair of Housing Committee, 1989-1993); Experiment in Self Reliance; Old Hickory Boy Scouts; NAACP; Salem Lake Road Community Crime Watch; Black Political Awareness League; Citizens United For Justice; Operation Christmas Tree; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; League of Women Voters, Forsyth County; Friendship Force Ambassador to Kenya, Africa and Senegal, Africa; Liberian Organization of the Piedmont; Winston Lake Family YMCA.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, National League of Cities, 1991-1992; Board of Directors, National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials, 1987-1993; Board of Directors, Winston-Salem State University Library, 1987-91.

Honors and Awards

Black Political Awareness Award; State Human Service Award, N.C. Black Social

Workers, 1992; Who's Who in American Colleges; Assistant Principal of the Year, 1980-1981; Man of the Year, Winston Salem Chronicle Newspaper, 1985; NAACP Award, 1993; B.P.A.L. Community Award.

Personal Information

Child: Jamaal Womble. Bethlehem Baptist Church, Board of Trustees, 1991-Present.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, State Government Subcommittee on Military, Veterans, and Indian Affairs; Member, Commerce Subcommittee on Public Utilities, Finance, Human Resources Subcommittee on Aging.

Thomas Edward Wright

Democrat, New Hanover County

Ninety-Eighth Representative District: Portions of Brunswick, Columbus, New Hanover and Pender counties



Early Years

Born in Wilmington on August 7, 1955, to William Dallas Wright I and Sarah Gibbs Wright.

Educational Background

John T. Hoggard High School, 1973; College Transfer, Southeastern Community College, 1973-75; Psychology and Biology, UNC-Wilmington, 1978-80; Paramedic, Coastal Carolina Community College, 1988.

Professional Background

Business/Instructor, Wrightway Safety & Health Co., Inc. (President and Owner); EMS Instructor, Cape Fear Community College; Past President, Co-Owner and Founder, Medical Transportation Specialist, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present; Wilmington City Council, 1990-92; Precinct Chair, 1990-93.

Organizations

National Association of EMS Instructors; N.C. Association of Paramedics; N.C. Association of Emergency Medical Technicians; Wilmington Optimist Club; Giblem Lodge #2 PHA; Wilmington Masons United PHA; St. Thomas Historic Preservation Society; Wilmington-New Hanover Community Development Corporation; New Hanover Community Health Center; NAACP; SCLC; Pioneer Education Project; New Hanover Community Auction, Inc.

Boards and Commissions

Minority Health Advisory Council, 1993; Cancer Control and Coordination Commission, 1994; N.C. Health Planning Commission, 1993.

Personal Information

Married Joyce Nixon of Wilmington on August 15, 1981. Children: Darryl Lamonte, Shakima Z. (Kim), Trinette Marcia and Thomas E. II. Saint Mary Catholic Church; Parish Council, 1991-93; Usher; President (emeriti), African-American Ministry.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Commerce Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism, State Government; Member, Ethics, Finance, Insurance, Insurance Subcommittee on Health, State Government Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property.

Douglas Yates Yongue

Democrat, Scotland County

*Sixteenth Representative District: Portions of
Cumberland, Hoke, Moore, Robeson and Scotland
counties*



Early Years

Born in Lumberton on March 20, 1937, to Robert Eugene and Elizabeth Gibson Yongue, Jr.

Educational Background

Laurinburg High School, 1955; A.A., Edwards Military Institute, 1957; B.S. in Industrial Arts, East Carolina University, 1959; M.A. Degree in Industrial Arts and Administration, East Carolina University, 1960; Completed 45 hours at East Carolina University and Western Carolina University to obtain State Certification in Guidance and Counseling, 1965; Ph.D. in Education, Nova University, 1986.

Professional Background

Educator, Public Schools of Robeson County; Special Projects Administrator, 1994; Assistant Superintendent, Robeson County Schools, 1981-92; Superintendent, Maxton City Schools, 1973-81; Principal, Scotland High School, 1969-71; President, Y and W Builders, Inc.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1993-Present.

Organizations

American Association of School Administrators; Phi Delta Kappa; National Asbestos Council; North Carolina Asbestos Council; National Radon Association; Rotary Club, NRA.

Honors and Awards

Administrator of the Year, Robeson County Association of Office Personnel of Robeson County Schools, 1987; Outstanding Young Educator, Maxton, Jaycees, 1972; Outstanding Young Educator, Laurinburg Jaycees, 1968; A+ Legislator Award, North Carolina Association of Educators, 1994.

Personal Information

Married Mildred Hurley of Troy on August 20, 1961. Children: Douglas Jr. and Margaret Elizabeth. Charter Member, Saint Luke United Methodist

Church; Co-Chair, Building Committee; Chair, Administrative Board; Chair, Trustees.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Environment; Member, Agriculture, Appropriations Subcommittee on Education, Pensions and Retirement.

Denise Gale Weeks

N.C. House Principal Clerk



Early Years

Born in Raleigh on July 22, 1955, to Mack Weeks and Winnifred Stephenson Weeks.

Educational Background

Fuquay-Varina High, 1973; N.C. State University, 1973-74, 1978.

Professional Background

Principal Clerk, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; General Partner, Family Business.

Political Activities

Principal Clerk, N.C. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; Assistant Calendar Clerk, N.C. House, 1977-80; Computer Clerk, N.C. House, 1980-82; Calendar Clerk, N.C. House, 1985-88; Administrative Assistant, N.C. House, 1989-92.

Organizations

American Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries (Secretary/Treasurer, 1997; President Elect, 1998); Administrator, N.C. Seafood Festival, 1988.

Personal Information

Married Henry J. Burke on August 3, 1996.



John R. Dossenbach, Jr.

N.C. House Reading Clerk

Early Years

Born April 5, 1939, in Durham to John R. and Sadie Leigh Blount.

Educational Background

Sanford Central High School, 1957; A.A.S.,

Campbell College, 1962.

Professional Background

Retired, Dossenbach's Finer Furniture, Inc. (President, 1983-94).

Political Activities

N.C. House of Representatives Reading Clerk, 1998-Present; Member, Lee County Commission, 1982-90 and 1992-96; Alderman, City of Sanford, 1977-78.

Organizations

Sanford Lions Club

Boards and Commissions

Member, Board of Directors, United Way; Member, Board of Directors, Chamber of Commerce; Member, Social Service Board; Past President, N.C. Association of County Commissioners (President, 1988-89); Member, Board of Directors, N.C. Association of County Commissioners, 1982-90; Member, Local Government Advocacy Council, 1987-89.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1959-61.

Personal Information

Married Florence McCracken of Sanford on July 14, 1963. Children: Robert, Margaret Leigh and Florence. Member, First Baptist Church of Sanford.

Susan Patton Murray

N.C. House Reading Clerk

Early Years

Born in Stuttgart, Germany, on September 6, 1963, to Louis Joseph Murray, Jr. and Peggy Anne Burgin.

Educational Background

Sanderson High School; Attended UNC-Chapel Hill, Math; Attended Meredith College, Music.

Professional Background

Fundraiser, Tom Fetzner for Mayor; Finance Director.

Political Activities

N.C. House of Representatives Reading Clerk, 1997.

Personal Information

Member, Providence Baptist Church.





James H. Harry

N.C. House Chaplain

Early Years

Born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on May 4, 1966, to Robert Harry and Jean Belles Harry.

Educational Background

Wyoming Valley West High School, Plymouth, Pennsylvania, 1984; B.A. in Elementary Education, Berea College, 1988; Masters of Divinity, Duke University, 1994.

Professional Background

Minister, Highland United Methodist Church; Associate Minister.

Political Activities

Chaplain, N.C. House of Representatives.

Organizations

Crabtree Valley Youth Leadership Board; Rex Hospital Institutional Review Board.

Personal Information

Married Marla Wash Harry on August 14, 1987. Children: Tyler Stewart, born April 21, 1990, and Ellen Grace, born December 8, 1993. Member, Highland United Methodist Church.

Clyde R. Cook, Jr.

N.C. House Sergeant-at-Arms



Early Years

Born in Laurinburg on February 15, 1943, to Clyde R. and Evelyn Ellis Cook.

Educational Background

Jacksonville High School, 1961; B.A. in Political Science, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1972.

Professional Background

Clyde Cook and Associates, Owner/Operator, 1977-1985 and 1993-Present; ALE and DMV Law Enforcement, 1973-75; DOT Administration/Management, 1975-77; DMV Administration/Management, 1985-93.

Political Activities

Sergeant-at-Arms, N.C. House of Representatives, 1995-Present; Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, N.C. Senate, 1971 Session; Holshouser For Governor Campaign Staff and Gubernatorial Transition Staff, 1972; Republican Candidate for Sheriff of Wake County, 1978 and 1982; Active in N.C. and Wake County Republican Parties.

Organizations

Member, N.C. Association of Private Investigators; Member, National Legislative Services Association; Charter Member, Garner Citizens Organized for Responsible Development (CORD), 1991-Present; Member, Garner Road Family YMCA.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Advisory Committee on State Employees Combined Campaign, late 1980s; NC 50/Benson Rd. Corridor Committee, 1993; Member, State Employees and Teachers Retirement Board, 1992-93; Wake County Citizens Task Force, 1995.

Military Service

Sgt. (E-5), Military Police, U.S. Army, Southeast Asia, 1964-67.

Personal Information

Married to Mary Ehrensperger Cook, 1969. Children: Drew, age 23, Amy, age 22, and Daniel, age 15. Protestant.

1997-98 House Committees

Representatives Wood, Daughtry and Howard are ex-officio members of all committees.

Agriculture

Representative Brown, Chair; Representatives Carpenter, Culp, and Mitchell, Vice-Chairs; Representative Hill, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Aldridge, Baker, Buchanan, Davis, Eddins, Fox, Hardaway, Hightower, H. Hunter, Kiser, McCrary, Mercer, Nichols, Owens, Reynolds, Rogers, Smith, Tolson, Watson, Weatherly and Yongue

Appropriations

Representatives Holmes (Senior Ranking Member), Esposito, Creech and Crawford, Co-Chairs

Subcommittee on Capital and Budget

Representatives Russell, and G. Wilson, Co-Chairs; Representative Church, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Arnold, Berry, Bonner, Bowie, Dockham, Earle, Easterling, Gardner, Hall, Insko, Ives, Kiser, Michaux, Mitchell, Moore, Mosley, Neely, Sherrill, Warner and Warwick

Subcommittee on Education

Representatives Preston, Arnold, and Grady, Co-Chairs; Representative Rogers, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Black, Davis, Oldham, Reynolds, Shubert and Yongue

Subcommittee on General Government

Representatives Ives, McCombs, and Sherrill, Co-Chairs; Representative Culpepper, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Braswell, Decker, Ellis, Jeffus and Wainwright

Subcommittee on Human Resources

Representatives Gardner, Cansler, and Clary, Co-Chairs; Representative Nye, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Adams, Aldridge, Alexander, Hurley and Watson

Subcommittee on Justice and Public Safety

Representatives Justus, Thompson and Kiser, Co-Chairs; Representative McCrary, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Hardy, Kinney, Redwine, Sexton and Smith

Subcommittee on Natural and Economic Resources

Representatives Mitchell, Baker and Carpenter, Co-Chairs; Representative Owens, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Allen, Culp, Fox, Hall, H. Hunter, Tolson and Weatherly

Subcommittee on Transportation

Representatives Bowie, McMahan and Dockham, Co-Chairs; Representative Hardaway, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Barbee, Blue, Gulley, Hiatt, McAllister, Morgan, Saunders and Sutton

Commerce

Representatives Miner (Senior Ranking Member), Berry, Tallent, Hiatt and Church, Co-Chairs

Subcommittee on Business and Labor

Representative Davis, Chair; Representative Alexander, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Baker, Blue, Bowie, Boyd-McIntyre, Brawley, Creech, Easterling, Goodwin, Hill, Morris, Rayfield, Redwine, Saunders, Sherrill and G. Wilson

Subcommittee on Financial Institutions

Representative Hall, Chair; Representative Ramsey, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Dedmon, Dockham, Hardaway, Hardy, R. Hunter, Justus, McAllister, McMahan, Nichols, Smith and Thompson

Subcommittee on Public Utilities

Representative McComas, Chair; Representative Crawford, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Allred, Bonner, Braswell, Culpepper, Dickson, Holmes, Hurley, Ives, McCombs, McCrary, Mitchell, Morgan, Neely, Nye, Reynolds, Rogers, C. Wilson and Womble

Subcommittee on Travel and Tourism

Representative Starnes, Chair; Representative Wright, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Allen, Cansler, Fox, Grady, Preston, Warwick and Watson

Congressional Redistricting

Representative McMahan, Chair; Representative Hill, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Arnold, Berry, Blue, Bowie, Church, Crawford, Culp, Davis, Esposito, Fitch, Grady, Gray, Hardaway, Holmes, R. Hunter, Justus, Kiser, McAllister, Morgan, Oldham, Russell, Starnes and Sutton

Education

Representatives Russell and Shubert, Co-Chairs; Representative Crawford, Ranking Minority Member

Subcommittee on Community Colleges

Representative Rayfield, Chair; Representative Fox, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Dockham, Eddins, Grady, Owens, Sexton and Tolson

Subcommittee on Pre-school, Elementary and Secondary Education

Representative Capps, Chair; Representative Kinney, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Arnold, Beall, Black, Cansler, Cole, Davis, Decker, Gulley, Hall, Hensley, Hiatt, Insko, Moore, Morris, Mosley, Nye, Preston, Sherrill, Warner and C. Wilson

Subcommittee on Universities

Representative Crawford, Chair; Representative Oldham, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Allen, Boyd-McIntyre, Dickson, Ives, McMahan, Nichols and Smith

Election Law and Campaign Reform

Representatives Justus and C. Wilson, Co-Chairs; Representative Wainwright, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Aldridge, Alexander, Arnold, Baddour, Berry, Bonner, Braswell, Cansler, Church, Dedmon, Hardy, Hiatt, Insko, Jarrell, Kiser, Michaux, Rayfield, Shubert, Tallent, Warner and Weatherly

Environment

Representatives Eddins, Hill and Watson, Co-Chairs; Representative Yongue, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Baddour, Brown, Cole, Culp, Gamble, Gardner, Gulley, Hackney, Hall, Hightower, Kinney, McComas, McCombs, Mitchell, Mosley, Neely, Nichols, Preston, Warner, Warwick and Weatherly

Ethics

Representative Howard, Chair; Representative Gamble, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Blue, Easterling, Gray, Morgan, Neely, Russell, Sutton, Tallent and Wright

Finance

Representatives Gray (Senior Ranking Member), C. Wilson, Dickson and Brawley, Co-Chairs; Representative Hill, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Allred, Arnold, Baddour, Beall, Berry, Boyd-McIntyre, Brown, Buchanan, Capps, Carpenter, Cole, Crawford, Cunningham, Decker, Dedmon,

Eddins, Fitch, Gamble, Goodwin, Hackney, Hensley, Hightower, Howard, R. Hunter, Jarrell, Luebke, McComas, McCombs, McMahan, Mercer, Miller, Miner, Morgan, Morris, Neely, Nesbitt, Nichols, Ramsey, Rayfield, Russell, Starnes, Tallent, Womble and Wright

Subcommittee on Local, Regional and State Revenues

Representative Hill, Chair; Representatives Berry, Buchanan, Capps, Cunningham, Dedmon, Eddins, McComas, Morgan, Morris, Neely, Rayfield and Starnes

Human Resources

Representatives Aldridge and Howard, Co-Chairs; Representative Ramsey, Ranking Minority Member

Subcommittee on Aging

Representative G. Wilson, Chair; Representative Earle, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Clary, Creech, Culp, Cunningham, Gardner, H. Hunter, Ramsey, Rayfield, Warwick and Womble

Subcommittee on Families

Representative Ives, Chair; Representative Easterling, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Adams, Bowie, Esposito, Gulley, Insko, McAllister, Nesbitt and Watson

Insurance

Representative Dockham, Chair; Representative Hurley, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Allred, Barbee, Black, Brawley, Cole, Dedmon, Dickson, Gamble, Gardner, Hardaway, Hardy, Hensley, Holmes, Ives, Luebke, McComas, Miller, Miner, Preston, Tallent, Wainwright and Wright

Subcommittee on Health

Representative McComas, Chair; Representative Wainwright, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Barbee, Bowie, Cole, Dickson, Esposito, Hardy, Hensley, Holmes, Ives, Luebke, Michaux, Miller, Miner, Preston, Russell and Wright

Judiciary I

Representatives Daughtry and Hardy, Co-Chairs; Representative Braswell, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Alexander, Arnold, Blue, Capps, Clary, Crawford, Ellis, Esposito, Fitch, Gray, Hall, Hardaway, Holmes, R. Hunter, Hurley, Jeffus, Justus, Michaux, Miller, Morgan, Sherrill and Thompson

Judiciary II

Representative Neely, Chair; Representative Kiser, Vice-Chair; Representative Culpepper, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Allen, Baddour, Berry, Bowie, Cansler, Creech, Decker, Gardner, Goodwin, Hackney, Hensley, McMahan, Nesbitt, Redwine, Russell, Saunders, Shubert, Sutton, Weatherly and C. Wilson

Local and Regional Government I

Representative Ellis, Chair; Representative Rogers, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Allred, Buchanan, Carpenter, Cunningham, Dedmon, Hardy, Hurley, Kiser, Reynolds, Saunders and Tallent

Local and Regional Government II

Representative Decker, Chair; Representative Owens, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Barbee, Capps, Dockham, Jarrell, Jeffus, McAllister, Sexton, Tolson and G. Wilson

Pensions and Retirement

Representative Barbee, Chair; Representative McCombs, Vice-Chair; Representative Rogers, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Allred, Beall, Brawley, Carpenter, Goodwin, Grady, Gray, Hardy, Justus, McCrary, Mercer, Oldham, Preston, Ramsey, G. Wilson and Yongue

Public Employees

Representative Culp, Chair; Representative Fitch, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Barbee, Bowie, Brawley, Capps, Church, Easterling, Hiatt, Insko, Jeffus, Michaux, Oldham, Sherrill, Starnes and Thompson

Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House

Representative Morgan, Chair; Representative Bowie, Vice Chair; Representative Crawford, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Culp, Dockham, Esposito, Gulley, Hill, McMahan, Miner, Mitchell, Neely, Thompson and C. Wilson

State Government

Representative Weatherly, Chair; Representative Wright, Ranking Minority Member

Subcommittee on Military, Veterans and Indian Affairs

Representative Morris, Chair; Representative Womble, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Adams, Beall, Brown, Buchanan, Davis, Hiatt, Hightower, Kinney, Sexton and Sutton

Subcommittee on State Parks, Facilities and Property

Representative Gulley, Chair; Representative Fox, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Baker, Carpenter, Hill, Ives, Nesbitt, Reynolds and Wright

Technology

Representative Reynolds, Chair; Representative Earle, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Allen, Cansler, Clary, Dickson, Eddins, Gray, Gulley, Hackney, Hensley, Holmes, Miller, Shubert, Tolson and Wainwright

Transportation

Representatives Buchanan and Sexton, Co-Chairs; Representative Church, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Aldridge, Allred, Baker, Brawley, Brown, Carpenter, Clary, Cole, Crawford, Creech, Cunningham, Earle, Eddins, Ellis, Holmes, H. Hunter, Kinney, Luebke, McComas, McCombs, Mercer, Miner, Moore, Mosley, Nichols, Nye, Ramsey, Rayfield, Saunders, Sherrill, Smith, Starnes, Wainwright and Watson

UNC Board of Governors

Representative Gray, Chair; Representative Alexander, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Aldridge, Barbee, Bonner, Clary, Culp, Dockham, Goodwin, Grady, Howard and Mercer

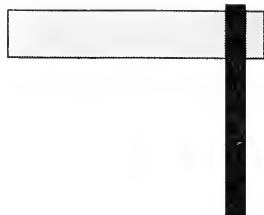
Ways and Means

Representative Allred, Chair; Representative Owens, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Arnold, Baker, Black, Boyd-McIntyre, Brawley, Culpepper, Cunningham, Decker, Ellis, Hall, Hardy, R. Hunter, Jarrell, Luebke, Miller, Sexton, Shubert, Starnes and Thompson

Welfare Reform

Representative Berry, Chair; Representative H. Hunter, Ranking Minority Member; Representatives Alexander, Bonner, Boyd-McIntyre, Capps, Clary, Creech, Earle, Esposito, Gardner, Hill, Howard, Jeffus, Mitchell, Moore, Morris, Nye, Redwine, Starnes, C. Wilson and G. Wilson

The Judicial Branch



North Carolina's court system had many levels before the judicial branch underwent comprehensive reorganization in the late 1960s. Statewide, the N.C. Supreme Court had appellate jurisdiction, while the Superior Court had general trial jurisdiction. Hundreds of Recorder's Courts, Domestic Relations Courts, Mayor's Courts, County Courts and Justice of the Peace Courts created by the General Assembly existed at the local level, almost every one individually structured to meet the specific needs of the towns and counties they served. Some of these local courts stayed in session on a nearly full-time basis; others convened for only an hour or two a week. Full-time judges presided over a handful of the local courts, although most were not. Some local courts had judges who had been trained as lawyers. Many, however, made do with lay judges who spent most of their time working in other careers. Salaries for judges and the overall administrative costs varied from court to court, sometimes differing even within the same county. In some instances, such as justices of the peace, court officials were compensated by the fees they exacted and they provided their own facilities.

As early as 1955, certain citizens recognized the need for professionalizing and streamlining the court system in North Carolina. At the suggestion of Governor Luther Hodges and Chief Justice M.V. Barnhill, the North Carolina Bar Association sponsored an in-depth study that ultimately resulted in the restructuring of the court system. Implementing that restructuring, however, required amending Article IV of the State Constitution. In November, 1962, the citizens of North Carolina approved an amendment authorizing sweeping changes in the state's judicial branch. There was not enough time between the passage of the amendment and the convening of the 1963 General Assembly to prepare legislation to implement the changes.

The General Assembly of 1963 created a Courts Commission and charged it with preparing the new legislation. The Courts Commission began its study soon after the adjournment of the session. The 1965 General Assembly approved legislation containing the commission's recommendations for structuring a new court system. The constitutional amendment and resulting legislation created an Administrative Office of the Courts and established the framework for the District Court Division.

During the late 1950s and early 1960s, the Supreme Court of North Carolina was one of the busiest in the country. Faced with an increasing number of cases dealing with its customary judicial business and a number of post-conviction appeals based on constitutional issues resulting from recent United States Supreme Court decisions, the court was becoming overburdened. This situation

led the 1965 General Assembly to submit a proposed amendment to Article IV of the North Carolina Constitution. The new amendment authorized the creation of an intermediate court of appeals to relieve pressure on the N.C. Supreme Court by sharing the appellate caseload. Voters overwhelmingly approved this recommendation in the November, 1965, election and the 1967 General Assembly enacted the necessary legislation establishing the North Carolina Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals became operational on October 1, 1967.

The constitutional changes and legislation of the 1960s created the state's current multi-level court system. The judicial branch now contains two trial divisions, the District Court Division and, above it, the Superior Court Division. A two-level Appellate Division consisting of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court constitutes the highest court in the state judicial branch. The Administrative Office of the Courts, which began operations in 1965, provides administrative support to the court system at all levels.

North Carolina's counties still play an important role in keeping the wheels of justice turning throughout the state. Prior to the reorganization of the judicial branch in the 1960s, counties had extensive funding responsibility for the operations of various courts and court officials. The court reforms established a unified General Court of Justice and the state assumed responsibility for funding and administering virtually all court operations. Some county responsibilities, however, remain. Each county has the duty to adequately furnish and maintain a courthouse with at least one courtroom and related facilities. In certain municipalities where the General Assembly has authorized additional district court seats, individual municipalities provide court facilities.

The sheriff of each county, or one of the sheriff's deputies, performs the duties of court bailiff. The bailiff opens and closes courts, carries out directions of the judge in maintaining order during court sessions, takes care of jurors when they are deliberating on a case and otherwise assists the judge. A court reporter records the proceedings in most of the cases tried in superior court.

Jurors are drawn for each term of court by an independent three-member jury commission in each county. The commissions select names at random from their county's voter registration records, the list of licensed drivers residing in the county and any other sources deemed reliable. Each name is given a number and the clerk of superior court draws the number of prospective jurors at random from a box. The numbers are matched with names held by the register of deeds and the sheriff summons jurors from the resulting list of names. No occupation or class of person is summarily excused from jury service. State law, in fact, specifically declares jury service an obligation of citizenship to be discharged by all qualified citizens. The chief district court judge hears all requests to be excused from jury service.

The state's court system currently contains the following judicial bodies:



Supreme Court of North Carolina: The Supreme Court, the highest court in North Carolina's state judicial branch, has functioned as an appellate court since 1805. Prior to 1819 the court's members also acted as trial judges, holding terms in the different counties. The Supreme Court does not use juries and it makes no determinations of fact. Instead the court focuses on claims of error in legal procedures or in judicial interpretation of the law. It hears oral arguments on the written record of cases previously tried by the superior courts, district courts and certain administrative agencies and commissions.

The only original case jurisdiction exercised by the N.C. Supreme Court involves the censure and removal of judges upon the non-binding recommendation of the Judicial Standards Commission. The N.C. Supreme Court hears all cases involving constitutional questions or in which there has been dissent among members of the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court may, at its discretion, review Court of Appeals decisions in cases of significant public interest or cases involving legal principles of major significance. Appeals of first-degree homicide convictions where the defendant has been sentenced to death or life imprisonment go automatically to the Supreme Court for review. Automatic review is also used in Utilities Commission general rate cases. In all other cases, appeals of lower-court or administrative agency decisions must be made to the Court of Appeals. The N.C. Supreme Court may, at its discretion, hear appeals directly from the trial courts in cases involving significant public interest, cases involving legal principles of major significance where delay would cause substantial harm or when the Court of Appeals docket is unusually full.

Since 1937 the N.C. Supreme Court has consisted of a chief justice and six associate justices. Prior to the reforms of the 1960s, the court's membership varied from only three members (1818-1868; 1875-1889) to as many as five members (1868-1875; 1889-1937). The chief justice and the associate justices are elected by the state's voters, each for eight-year terms. If a vacancy occurs during a term, the governor appoints an interim justice to fill the vacancy until the next general election.

The N.C. Supreme Court sits to hear oral arguments in its courtroom in the Justice Building in Raleigh with the chief justice presiding. The senior ranking justice presides when the chief justice is absent. The court sits *en banc* with all members present to hear each case. Associate justices are seated alternately to the right or left of the chief justice according to their seniority in years of service on the court. Administrative officers of the N.C. Supreme Court include the clerk, the librarian and the reporter. The court itself appoints these officers and each one serves at its pleasure.

For more information regarding this topic, please refer to Martin

Brinkley's piece, *The Supreme Court of North Carolina: A Brief History*, following this section.

- ❑ ***North Carolina Court of Appeals:*** The 1965 constitutional amendment and legislation that established the Court of Appeals provided for a total of nine judges to be elected for eight-year terms. The General Assembly created three additional seats on the court in 1977, bringing the total number of judges to twelve. The bulk of the Court of Appeals' caseload consists of cases appealed from the trial courts. The court also hears direct appeals of certain administrative agency decisions. The Court of Appeals sits in panels of three judges. This arrangement allows the court to hear arguments in separate cases at the same time. The chief justice of the N.C. Supreme Court designates one of the judges of the Court of Appeals as chief judge. The chief judge appoints appellate judges to sit in panels so that each will sit, as nearly as possible, an equal number of times with every other judge. The Court of Appeals sits primarily in Raleigh. The Supreme Court may, however, authorize it to sit in other places throughout the state as need dictates. The Court of Appeals appoints a clerk to serve at its pleasure. The Appellate Division reporter prepares an official report of opinions of the Court of Appeals similar to those prepared for the Supreme Court.

- ❑ ***Superior Court:*** North Carolina's superior courts are the general jurisdiction trial courts for the state. Superior Court judges hear all felony cases. Most misdemeanor cases are tried first by a district court judge and conviction in such cases may be appealed to the superior court for trial de novo by a jury. Superior court also hears civil cases where the amount in controversy exceeds \$10,000 and it has jurisdiction over appeals from certain administrative agencies. Regardless of the amount in controversy, the original civil jurisdiction of the superior court does not include domestic relations cases, probate and estates matters. Likewise, it does not hear certain special proceedings that are instead heard first by the clerk of superior court. Rulings of the clerk, however, are within the appellate jurisdiction of superior court. North Carolina's 100 counties are grouped into superior court districts. Each district has at least one senior resident superior court judge who has certain administrative responsibilities for his or her home district. Resident superior court judges are elected by statewide ballot to office for eight-year terms. In addition, the governor may appoint two special superior court judges. Superior court districts are grouped into four divisions for the rotation of superior court judges. Within each division, resident superior court judges

are required to rotate among the superior court districts and hold court for at least six months in each, then move on to their next assignment. Special superior court judges may be assigned to hold court in any county. The chief justice of the N.C. Supreme Court, assisted by the Administrative Office of the Courts, makes all assignments of superior court judges. North Carolina's constitution requires that superior court sit at least two sessions of one week in each county every year. The vast majority of counties require more than the constitutional minimum of two weeks annually and superior courts in some urban counties hold sessions nearly every week in the year.



District Court: The court reorganization of the 1960s established a uniform system of district courts throughout the state. District courts were established in three phases. In December of 1966, district court was activated in 22 counties, followed by an additional 61 counties in December, 1968, and the remaining 17 counties in December, 1970. As district courts opened in each judicial district, all courts below the level of superior court were abolished. All cases pending in the abolished courts were transferred to the dockets of the district court for trial. All records of the abolished courts were transferred to the Office of the Clerk of Superior Court, who is required to maintain a system of consolidated records of both superior court and district court. Counties were relieved of all expenses incident to the operation of the courts except the expense of providing adequate physical facilities.

The General Assembly has grouped North Carolina's 100 counties into district court districts. District court must sit in at least one place in each county. District court has exclusive original jurisdiction of virtually all misdemeanors and infractions (non-criminal violations of law not punishable by imprisonment), probable cause hearings in felony cases, all juvenile proceedings, involuntary commitments and recommitments to mental health hospitals, as well as domestic relations cases. It also exercises jurisdiction over civil cases where the amount in dispute is \$10,000 or less. District courts provide jury trial upon demand in civil cases. Appeals of civil case decisions go to the Court of Appeals on questions of law only. District courts do not have the power to empanel juries in criminal cases. Appeals of district court decisions in criminal cases lead to trial de novo before a jury in superior court.

One or more district court judges are elected for four-year terms in each district. In multi-judge districts, the chief justice of the N.C. Supreme Court designates one of the judges as chief district court judge. Each chief district court judge operates under the general supervision of the chief justice of the Supreme Court. Chief district court judges exercise admin-

istrative supervision and authority over the operation of the district courts and magistrates in the district. District court judges serve full-time.

- ❑ ***Magistrates:*** With the establishment of district courts in all of the state's counties, the office of justice of the peace was abolished and replaced by the newly-fashioned position of magistrate. Magistrates function within district court as subordinate judicial officials. Appointed by the senior resident superior court judge upon recommendation of the clerk of superior court, magistrates serve a term of two years. The chief district court judge supervises magistrates in his or her particular district. Magistrates operate with less authority and discretion than old justices of the peace and under more supervision. They still, however, exercise extensive authorities within the district court division. Magistrates try certain misdemeanor worthless check cases and civil suits designated as small claims cases. They may also accept written appearances, waivers of trial and pleas of guilty or admissions of responsibility in certain misdemeanor and infraction cases, as well as conduct initial appearances, grant bail before trial in non-capital cases and issue arrest and search warrants.

- ❑ ***District Attorneys:*** North Carolina is divided into prosecutorial districts, each having a district attorney who is elected for a four-year term. District attorneys represents the state in all criminal actions brought in the superior and district courts in the district. District attorneys are also responsible for ensuring that infraction cases are prosecuted efficiently. In addition to prosecutorial functions, the district attorney in each district is responsible for calendaring criminal cases for trial.

- ❑ ***Clerks of Superior Court:*** A clerk of superior court is elected to a four-year term in each county. The clerk hears and decides special proceedings such as adoptions, condemnations, partitions and foreclosures. The clerk also serves as ex-officio judge of probate and performs record-keeping and administrative functions for both the superior and district courts of the county.

For more information about North Carolina's court system, call

North Carolina Supreme Court: (919) 733-3723

North Carolina Court of Appeals: (919) 733-3561

N.C. Administrative Office of the Courts Public Information Office: (919) 733-7107

You can also visit the Administrative Office of the Courts Web site at:

<http://www.aoc.state.nc.us/>

The N.C. Supreme Court: A Brief History

Contributed by Martin H. Brinkley

The legal and historical origins of the Supreme Court of North Carolina lie in the State Constitution of 1776, which empowered the General Assembly to appoint "Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity" and "Judges of Admiralty." Until 1799, however, North Carolina had no appellate court. That year, two of the state's four superior court judges were commissioned to gather at Raleigh to dispose of appeals involving disputed questions of law that had arisen on the judicial circuits. Although this twice-yearly gathering of trial judges, later named the "Court of Conference," carried a short docket, its decisions were important to North Carolina's infant public institutions. In 1805, for example, the Court of Conference declared unconstitutional an attempt by the General Assembly to deprive the University of North Carolina of property it had acquired through its right to escheats (*Trustees of the University of North Carolina v. Foy*, 5 N.C. (1 Mur.) 58 (1805)). The court's invocation of the due process or "law of the land" clause of the state Declaration of Rights to invalidate a legislative enactment recalled a celebrated en banc Superior Court case that had established the power of judicial review in North Carolina. (*Bayard v. Singleton*, 1 N.C. (Mart.) 5 (1787)). Together these two holdings assured the supremacy of the North Carolina constitution as the fundamental law of the state.

By an 1805 statute, the Court of Conference was renamed the "Supreme Court," although its composition remained the same, namely a quorum of superior court judges sitting en banc to review their own decisions. In 1810, the court became a tribunal of public record. The judges were ordered to reduce their opinions to writing and deliver them orally in open court, for which they were paid an additional \$50 per year. They were also authorized to elect from their number a chief justice. John Louis Taylor, a twelve-year veteran of the North Carolina Superior Court bench, was chosen for this position. By the same act, the governor was directed to procure a seal and motto for the court. Any party in an action adjudicated in superior court could appeal the resulting decision.

Acting upon a bill introduced by William Gaston of New Bern, the General Assembly in November, 1818, created the separate supreme court contemplated by the 1776 Constitution. The new tribunal was to be composed of a chief justice and two judges and was commissioned to exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction over questions of law and equity arising in superior court. The legislators elected John Louis Taylor, Leonard Henderson and John Hall the first members of the N.C. Supreme Court. The trio were empowered to elect their own chief justice. Judges Henderson and Hall chose Taylor to fill his old post. The first meeting of the court took place on January 1, 1819. The court began holding two sittings, or terms, per year. The first sitting began on the second Monday in June and the sec-

ond on the last Monday in December. This schedule endured until the Constitution of 1868 prescribed the first Mondays in January and July for the sittings. Vacancies on the Court were filled temporarily by the governor, with the assistance and advice of the Council of State, until the end of the next session of the General Assembly.

The General Assembly's creation of an independent appellate judiciary ran counter to the reforming democratic spirit of Jacksonian North Carolina. From the beginning opponents objected to the judges' salaries, which at \$2,500 per year were considered extravagant (the governor's salary was only \$2,000). The provision allowing judges to "hold office during good behavior" -- a virtual guarantee of life tenure -- angered reformers, who thought the court an elitist institution too far removed from the people. The growing population of the western counties, naturally disposed to criticize an unresponsive, distant state government dominated by eastern planters, protested the long journeys their lawyers had to undertake in order to argue cases appealed from the overburdened western circuits to the Supreme Court. Superior court judges who resented being reversed on appeal added their voices to the chorus of opposition. The enemies of the court, Senator Gaston predicted in 1821, sought to "make a mob court of it by getting the [superior court] judges on it and thus destroying its most valuable features, its perfect separation from the tribunals whose decisions it revises."

Throughout the 1820s, legislators who believed that the chief justice and the two judges should be elected at large by the people leveled regular attacks at the Supreme Court. The thin reed of legislative support for the court nearly snapped in 1832, when a bill was introduced to reduce the salaries of the judges from \$2,500 to \$2,000. This measure and others sponsored by populist politicians throughout the 1820s and 1830s, including a proposed 1835 constitutional amendment dissolving the court outright, were defeated in large measure due to the personal prestige of the judges themselves. The election of former Superior Court Judge and State Bank President Thomas Ruffin to the bench in 1829 effectively ensured the court's survival. Ranked by Harvard Law School Dean Roscoe Pound as one of the ten greatest jurists in American history, Ruffin singlehandedly transformed the common law of North Carolina into an instrument of economic change. His writings on the subject of eminent domain -- the right of the state to seize private property for the public good -- paved the way for the expansion of railroads into North Carolina, enabling the so-called Rip Van Winkle State to embrace the industrial revolution. Ruffin's opinions were cited as persuasive authority by appellate tribunals throughout the United States. The influence his decisions exercised upon the nascent jurisprudence of the states then known as the Southwest (Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi), which were settled by emigrating North Carolinians in large numbers, made Ruffin a celebrated figure at home. Public veneration of the "stern prophet," as Ruffin was called, preserved his court from destruction.

The accession of William Gaston, who had sponsored the 1818 Supreme Court bill in the General Assembly, to the high bench in 1833 silenced all but the most radical democrats from openly declaring their opposition to the court. More statesman than legal technician, Gaston's concurrence lent weight to Ruffin's elaborate expressions in politically-charged cases such as *Hoke v. Henderson*, 15 N.C. (4 Dev.) 1 (1833) in which the court held that a public office such as that of Supreme Court judge was property protected by the law of the land clause of the state constitution. The respect Ruffin commanded led the court to avoid overruling *Hoke*, which many thought an incorrect decision, until 1903, more than three decades after his death. Together Gaston and Ruffin, whom his colleagues elected chief justice in 1833 (by a coin toss, according to a popular but probably apocryphal account), dominated their less-talented brother judges, rendering treatise-like opinions that inspired one contemporary to exclaim: "No State of the Union . . . not even the United States, ever had a Superior Bench; few ever had its equal."

The N.C. Supreme Court survived the Civil War, during which its docket was greatly diminished, under the able, if somewhat domineering leadership, of Chief Justice Richmond Pearson. Four major reforms substantially refashioned the court as a result of North Carolina's adoption of a new constitution in 1868. First, in an extensive revision of the judicial article, the court became a constitutional tribunal that owed its existence to the fundamental law of the state rather than to a legislative enactment. (Although it can be argued that the 1776 Constitution had commanded the creation of a supreme court, such an interpretation apparently was never advanced by the court's proponents during the antebellum period.) Second, the number of judges serving on the court was increased from three to five, with the chief justice retaining his title and his brethren receiving the appellation "associate justices." Third, the selection of supreme court judges was removed from the General Assembly and entrusted to popular sovereignty. The justices, including the chief justice, were to be elected by the people for eight-year terms. In the event of a vacancy, the governor was to appoint a *locum tenens*, a temporary judge, to sit until after the next general election for members of the General Assembly. Finally, in a progressive move, the new judicial article merged the formerly separate law and equity jurisdictions of the court into a single "form of action for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs."

The final decades of the nineteenth century witnessed rapid change in the court's membership as conservative Democrats regained political hegemony following the Republican-dominated Reconstruction. Additional constitutional amendments reduced the court's membership back to three in 1876. By 1888, however, the court's crushing workload, made manifest by the early death of Justice Thomas S. Ashe from sheer exhaustion, led North Carolinians to ratify an amendment restoring the court's number of justices to five.

By placing the selection of supreme court justices in the hands of the popu-

lace, the 1868 Constitution presaged -- and perhaps rendered inevitable -- the appellate judiciary's descent into partisan politics. In the elections of 1894 and 1896, two Republicans, David M. Furches and Robert M. Douglas (son of Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln's principal opponent in the presidential election of 1860) were elected to the court. In 1900 the justices, by a vote of four to one, declared unconstitutional important legislation enacted by the Democratic General Assembly in 1899. The following year Furches, whom Republican Governor Daniel L. Russell appointed chief justice in 1900 upon the death of Chief Justice W.T. Faircloth, and Douglas were jointly impeached by the House of Commons for issuing an allegedly unconstitutional writ of mandamus ordering the state treasurer to pay out money. The indictment was sustained by a majority of the Senate, but did not receive the two-thirds vote necessary to convict and remove the justices from office. Furches and Douglas each served out his elected term and retired from the court.

The N.C. Supreme Court sat in the state capitol at Raleigh throughout most of the nineteenth century, retreating to the meeting house of Raleigh's First Presbyterian Church after the capitol burned in 1831. The General Assembly passed legislation in 1846 that required the court to hold an August term in Morganton for the convenience of lawyers from the western counties. This practice ceased when the outbreak of war in 1861 made travel increasingly dangerous. For the rest of the nineteenth century, "Morganton decisions," rendered in the absence of a law library, were widely disparaged by the bar. Lawyers sometimes pointed to their provenance as evidence of inferior quality.

From 1888 until 1940 the justices successively occupied buildings on the north and south edges of Raleigh's Union Square. The present courtroom, conference room and the chambers of the justices are on the third floor of the Justice Building (completed in 1940), where the members of the Court work throughout the year.

The lengthy tenures of two chief justices, Walter Clark (1903-24) and Walter P. Stacy (1925-51) saw the Supreme Court through the first half of the Twentieth Century. In 1936 the judicial article of the state constitution was amended to provide that the court should consist of a chief justice and not more than six associate justices. The General Assembly enacted enabling legislation the following year that authorized the governor to appoint two additional associate justices, bringing the membership of the court to its current composition of seven members.

Justices have devoted much of the court's time throughout the Twentieth Century to delineating the responsibilities and limitations of a burgeoning state bureaucracy. Many of these governmental controversies have at their root questions regarding separation of powers: the principle that the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government should be, in the words of the North Carolina Declaration of Rights, "forever separate and distinct." At the same time, the court

has continued to labor in the vineyards of the common law, expanding it as required, to meet the demands of a rapidly-changing state. Justices in recent years have occasionally interpreted the state constitution as a more capacious vessel of individual rights than its federal counterpart.

Public interest in the N.C. Supreme Court as an institution has risen over the last three decades as a series of "first" justices mounted the bench. In 1970 Governor Robert W. Scott appointed his predecessor in the Executive Mansion, Daniel Killian Moore, associate justice. Moore became the first former governor to serve on the supreme court. The election of Susie Marshall Sharp -- the first woman in North Carolina history to become a judge of superior court and an associate justice of the supreme court -- as chief justice in 1974 marked the first election of a woman to the highest judicial post of any state. In 1983 Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., appointed Henry E. Frye, a Greensboro lawyer, associate justice. Frye is the first African-American to serve on the court.

At the suggestion of Chief Justice James G. Exum, Jr., and others, the General Assembly in 1987 established a Judicial Selection Study Commission to review North Carolina's method of judicial selection and retention. This commission recommended that supreme court justices be appointed rather than elected. It proposed a constitutional amendment creating an appointive system. An amended version of this plan has passed the Senate repeatedly in recent years but has failed to garner the necessary three-fifths vote in the House of Representatives. Efforts to eliminate the practice of electing appellate judges will likely continue in forthcoming legislative sessions.

The primary function of the N.C. Supreme Court is to decide questions of law that have arisen in the lower courts and before state administrative agencies. The justices spend most of their time outside the courtroom reading written case records, studying briefs prepared by lawyers, researching applicable law and writing opinions exposing the reasoning upon which the court's determinations are based. The concurrence of four justices generally is required for a decision. Each of the seven justices participates in every case, except in unusual situations in which a justice may feel compelled to recuse himself or herself from sitting.

In addition to cases awaiting decision, justices consider numerous petitions in which a party seeks to bring a case before the court for adjudication. Although most such requests are denied, the justices read hundreds of records and briefs and spend many hours in conference deliberating their merits. Each justice writes several hundred printed pages of opinions each year. These opinions are published in the *North Carolina Reports* and in several unofficial publications and may be found in major law libraries throughout the world.

The North Carolina Supreme Court Historical Society, Inc., was chartered as a non-profit corporation in 1992 to preserve and celebrate the history of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, as well as to heighten public appreciation of the history and achievements of North Carolina's entire judicial system. Presided

over by retired Associate Justice Harry C. Martin, the society is governed by a board of trustees chaired by Charles F. Blanchard, Esq., and composed of judges, court officials, lawyers and laypersons. Membership is open to the public. In January, 1994, the society sponsored a three-day celebration in Raleigh to honor the one hundred seventy-fifth anniversary of the N.C. Supreme Court's first session.

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Burley B. Mitchell, Jr.

Chief Justice, N.C. Supreme Court



Early Years

Born December 15, 1940, to Burley Bayard and Dorothy Ford Champion Mitchell, Sr.

Educational Background

Raleigh Public Schools; B.A. Cum Laude, N.C. State University, 1966; J.D., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1969; Senior Appellate Judges Seminar, New York University School of Law and Institute of Judicial Administration, 1984 and 1988.

Professional Background

Chief Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1995-Present (24th Chief Justice; Re-elected for an eight-year term in 1996); Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1982-1994 (appointed, 1982; elected 1982; re-elected, 1984 and 1992); Secretary, N.C. Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, 1979-1982; Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1977-1979; District Attorney, Tenth Judicial District, 1972-1977; Assistant Attorney General of N.C., 1969-1972; admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court, U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, and all state and federal courts in North Carolina.

Organizations

Institute of Judicial Administration; American Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association (Vice President, 1986-87); Wake County Bar Association; Delta Theta Phi; International Mensa Society; Raleigh Kiwanis Club; American Legion.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Governor's Advisory Board on Prisons and Punishment, 1989-92; Chair, Governor's Crime Commission, 1977-79; N.C. Courts Commission, 1983-Present; N.C. News Media Administration of Justice Council, 1976-86; N.C. State University, Graduate School Board of Advisors, 1992-Present.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Man of the Year, City of Raleigh, 1975; Freedom Guard Award for Community, Religious, and Governmental Activities, N.C. Jaycees, 1974-75; N.C. National Guard Citizenship Award, 1982; Who's Who in America; Outstanding Alumnus, N.C. State University, 1990; Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, N.C. State University, 1995; Law and Order Award, Federalist Society, Campbell University, 1996; Outstanding Alumnus, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1996.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, 7th Fleet, Asia, 1958-1962.

Personal Information

Married Mary Lou Willett of Raleigh on August 3, 1962. Children: David Bayard and Catherine Morris; Member, Hayes-Barton United Methodist Church, Raleigh; President, United Methodist Men, 1984; Sunday School Teacher, 1975-Present; Sunday School Superintendent, 1992-94; Lay Leader, 1994-Present.

Henry E. Frye

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court



Early Years

Born in Ellerbe, Richmond County, on August 1, 1932, to Walter A. and Pearl Motley Frye (both deceased).

Educational Background

Mineral Springs School; B.S., North Carolina A&T State University, 1953; J.D. with Honors, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1959.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1983-Present (appointed, February, 1983 to replace J. Phil Carlton; elected, 1984 and 1992); Practicing Attorney, 1959-1963, 1967-1983; Former Professor, N.C. Central University Law School, 1965-1967; Assistant U.S. Attorney, Middle District of North Carolina, 1963-1965.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1981-82; Member, N.C. House 1969-80.

Organizations

Greensboro Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; National Bar Association; Kappa Alpha Psi.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1973-1983; Board of Directors, Greensboro National Bank, 1971-1983 (President, 1971-81); Chair, Board of Directors, American Judicature Society 1995-97; Board of Directors, Leadership North Carolina.

Honors and Awards

Alumni Excellence Award, North Carolina A&T State University, 1972; Doctor of Laws, Shaw University, 1971, and N.C. A & T State University, 1983; Charles D. McIver Medal, UNC-Greensboro, 1986; Distinguished Alumnus Award, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1986; Lawyer of the Year, N.C. Association of Black Lawyers, 1988; Appellate Judges Award, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1989; Brotherhood Award, National Conference of Christians & Jews, 1991; Greensboro Business Leaders Hall of Fame, Jr. Achievement of Central N.C., 1991.

Military Service

Captain, U.S. Air Force, 1953-1955.

Personal Information

Married to E. Shirley Taylor on August 25, 1956. Children: Henry Eric and Harlan Elbert; Member, Providence Baptist Church, Greensboro; Deacon; former Sunday School Teacher.

John Webb

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court



Early Years

Born in Rocky Mount on September 18, 1926, to William Devin and Ella Johnson Webb.

Educational Background

Charles L. Coon High School, 1944; UNC-Chapel Hill; LL.B., Columbia University School of Law, 1952.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1987-Present (elected 1986, re-elected 1990); Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1977-1986 (appointed December 2, 1977 by Governor Hunt as one of three new judges; elected, 1978; re-elected 1984); Judge, Superior Court, 1971-1977.

Organizations

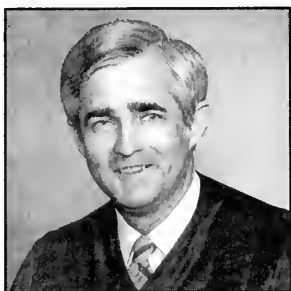
N.C. Bar Association; Phi Delta Phi; Phi Beta Kappa.

Military Service

Petty Officer, 3rd c., U.S. Navy, 1944-1946.

Personal Information

Married, Carolyn Harris, September 13, 1958. Children: Caroline Webb Smart and William Devin; Three Grandchildren: Martha McNeill Smart, born January 19, 1988, Patricia Bartleson Smart, born January 1, 1990, and David Wilson Smart, born May 29, 1991. Member, First Baptist Church, Wilson; Sunday School Teacher and Deacon.



Willis P. Whichard

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court

Early Years

Born in Durham on May 24, 1940, to Willis Guilford (deceased) and Beulah Padgett Whichard.

Educational Background

Durham City Schools; A.B., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1962; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1965; LL.M. (1984) and S.J.D. (1994), University of Virginia.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court (Elected, 1986); Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1980-1986; Practicing Attorney, 1966-1980; Law Clerk to William H. Bobbitt, former Chief Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1965-66.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House, 1970-1974; Member, N.C. Senate, 1974-1980; Legislative Research Commission, 1971-1973, 1975-1977.

Organizations

American Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; Durham County Bar Association; Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Alpha Delta; Phi Delta Phi; Order of the Coif; Kiwanis Club of Tobaccoland, 1974-1985; UNC Law Alumni Association (President, 1978-79); Director, Durham County Chapter, American Red Cross, 1971-1979; Director, Transition of Youth, Inc., 1971-1978; Southern Growth Policies Board, 1971-1980 (Vice-Chair, 1975-1978); Director, Durham YMCA, 1973-1977; Durham Jaycees, 1966-1975; Chapter Chair, National Foundation, March of Dimes, 1969-1974.

Boards and Commissions

Senior Citizens Coordinating Council, 1972-1975; Governor's Advisory Committee on Youth Development, 1972-73.

Military Service

U.S. Army National Guard, 1966-1972; Life Member, National Guard Association.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Appellate Judge, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1983;

Outstanding Youth Service, N.C. Juvenile Correctional Association, 1975; Outstanding Legislator, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1975; Young Man of the Year, Durham, 1971.

Personal Information

Married Leona Irene Paschal of Siler City on June 4, 1961. Children: Jennifer Whichard Ritz and Ida Whichard Silkenat; One Grandchild.



Sarah Parker

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court

Early Years

Born in Charlotte on August 23, 1942, to Augustus and Zola Elizabeth Smith Parker (deceased).

Educational Background

Garinger High School, Charlotte, 1960; Meredith College, 1960-1962; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1969; Institute of Judicial Administration Appellate Judges Seminar, 1987.

Professional Background

Associate Justice N.C. Supreme Court, 1993-Present (re-elected, November 5, 1996); Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1985-1993 (appointed, December 28, 1984; elected, November 4, 1986; re-elected, November 6, 1990); Attorney in Private Practice, 1969-1984; Volunteer, U.S. Peace Corps, Ankara, Turkey, 1964-1966.

Political Activities

Past Member, Executive Committee, State Democratic Party; Mecklenburg County Democratic Women's Club (President, 1973); Charlotte Women's Political Caucus.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association (Vice President, 1987-88); American Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; Mecklenburg County Bar (Secretary-Treasurer, 1982-1984; Executive Committee, 1976-1978); N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; National Association of Women Judges; Institute of Judicial Administration; Raleigh Executives Club; North Carolina International Women's Forum; Woman's Club of Raleigh.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill; Former Member, Advisory Council, N.C. Correctional Center for Women; Director, Charlotte YWCA.

Honors and Awards

Gwyneth B. Davis Public Service Award, N.C. Women Attorneys Association; Distinguished Woman of North Carolina Award, 1997.

Personal Information

Member, Christ Episcopal Church, Charlotte.

I. Beverly Lake, Jr.

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court

Early Years

Born in Raleigh in 1934 to Justice and Mrs. I. Beverly Lake, Sr.



Educational Background

Wake Forest Grammar and High Schools; Mars Hill College, 1951; B.S. in History and English, Wake Forest University, 1955; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1960; National Judicial College, 1987.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1995-Present (elected 1994); Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1992 (appointed 1992); Judge, Superior Court, 1985-1991; Governor's Legislative Liaison and Chief Lobbyist, 1985 Session; Private Practice, 1976-1985; Deputy Attorney General, 1974-76; Assistant Attorney General, 1969-74; Private Practice, 1960-69.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. Senate, 1976-80 (Chair, Senate Judiciary Committee); Republican Nominee, Governor of North Carolina, 1979-80; Delegate to Republican National Convention, 1980; Republican Party State Finance Chairman, Central Committee Member, Executive Committee Member, 1980-82; N.C. Eastern Chairman, Reagan-Bush Campaign, 1984.

Organizations

Member, N.C. Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; Association of Interstate Commerce Commission Practitioners; Phi Alpha Delta; National Conference of State Legislatures, 1977-80; Legislative Research Commission, 1978-79; State Capitol Planning Commission, 1977-80; N.C. Medical Cost Containment Commission, 1979-80; N.C. General Statutes Commission, 1979-81; Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, 1977-83; Raleigh Jaycees, 1960-66; Raleigh Executives Club, 1965-70; Weswyn Club of Raleigh (President, 1967); Masons; Shriners; American Legion; AMVETS; Navy League.

Boards and Commissions

National Advisory Board, Monitor Research and Recovery Foundation, 1975-79; Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1995-Present.

Military Service

Intelligence Staff Officer, U.S. Army, 1956-58; Member, Staff and Faculty, U.S. Army Reserve School, 1960-68 (Captain); N.C. State Militia, State Staff Judge Advocate, 1989-92 (Colonel).

Honors and Awards

Honorary Doctor of Laws, Campbell University; N.C. Consumer Council Commendation for Effectiveness in Representing the Public, as Deputy Attorney General, in Utility Rate Cases, 1976; Commendation for Meritorious Service, U.S. Army, 1958, 1964; Scabbard and Blade, National Honorary Military Association, 1955; Eagle Scout, 1948.

Personal Information

Married to Susan Deichmann Smith of New Bern. Children: Lynn Elizabeth, Guy, Laura Ann and I. Beverly Lake, III. Member, Ridge Road Baptist Church, Raleigh; Chairman, Board of Trustees, 1968-69.

Robert F. Orr

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court



Early Years

Born October 11, 1946, in Norfolk, Virginia, to Robert K. and Minnie Sue Orr.

Educational Background

Hendersonville High School, 1964; A.B., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1964-1968, 1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1975.

Professional Background

Associate Justice, N.C. Supreme Court, 1995-Present; Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals, 1986-1994; Attorney, Private Practice, Asheville, N.C. 1975-1986; Adjunct Professor, N.C. Central University, 1989-Present.

Political Activities

Buncombe County Republican Party Chair, 1983-1985; Executive Committee, N.C. Republican Party, 1983-1985.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association, NCBA Vice President, 1991-92; 28th Judicial District Bar Association; Preservation Society of Asheville and Buncombe County (President, 1976-1978); Historic Preservation Foundation of N.C., Inc. (Board of Directors, 1980-1984).

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, 1985-86; National Park System Advisory Board, 1990-94 (Elected Chair, August 1992); Board of Visitors, N.C.C.U. School of Law, 1993-Present; Asheville Revitalization Commission (Vice-Chair, 1977-81); Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1996-Present; N.C. Commission on the Delivery of Civil Legal Services.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1968-71.

Personal Information

Married, Louise H. Wilson. Children: Kelly, Robby, Alex and Louise; Member, St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Raleigh.

The Administrative Office of the Courts

Prior to the creation of the unified court system in North Carolina during the 1960s, there was no centralized administration or statewide financing of the state's judicial branch. The structure and operations of courts varied widely from county to county. The reform legislation recommended by the Courts Commission forged an entirely new, more efficient court system for the entire state. At the same time, North Carolina's reform of its judicial branch provided a model that is followed in other states across the nation to this day.

A key element in the reorganization of the judicial branch was the concept that the court system would operate more efficiently and fairly across the state with centralized administration and management. To ensure that this goal would be met, the constitutional amendment and implementing legislation called for the establishment of an Administrative Office of the Courts. The office's enabling statutes provide for a director and an assistant director, both of whom are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the chief justice of the N.C. Supreme Court. The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) manages non-judicial administrative and business matters for the North Carolina Department of Justice. The administrative support provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts relieves judges and other court officials of direct day-to-day management of the judicial branch's business affairs so that they can concentrate their efforts on the cases before them.

The functions of the Administrative Office of the Courts can be grouped into several major headings that include fiscal management, purchasing services, personnel administration, information services, juvenile services, guardian ad litem services, community penalty program services administration, trial court management services and research and planning. The Administrative Office of the Courts, under the direction of its director, also administers programs that provide legal representation to indigent persons.

The judicial branch's operating costs are paid from state appropriations. The Administrative Office of the Courts prepares the budget and manages appropriations for the entire judicial branch. AOC's Fiscal Services Division supervises the accounting system for the hundreds of millions of dollars which flow annually through the offices of the clerks of superior court.

The Purchasing Services Division procures all equipment and supplies used in the court system, including the many court forms used throughout the 100 counties. Forms are designed, printed (often in AOC's own warehouse and print shop), and distributed to the various court offices throughout the state. This division also oversees the competitive bidding system for supplies and services, in coordination with the Department of Administration, and administers the judicial branch mail services.

As a separate branch of government, the judicial branch is not subject to the mandates of the State Personnel Office which serves the executive branch of government. Responsibility for classifying jobs and administering the judicial branch's personnel system lies with the Administrative Office of the Courts. The Personnel Services Division administers the salary, benefits and other personnel-related affairs of the judicial branch.

The Information Services Division supports the information processing needs of the judicial branch, including comprehensive data processing, communications and decision support. The division maintains the automated Court Information System that helps courts manage the more than 2.6 million cases that flow through the court system each year. The division also uses a statistical reporting system to compile and report on these statistics.

The Administrative Office of the Courts' Juvenile Services Division manages a statewide, uniform system of juvenile intake, probation and aftercare services for juveniles tried before district courts for delinquency and other matters. The division currently employs over 300 professional court counselors. The Guardian Ad Litem Division administers the statewide system of providing trained volunteer guardians ad litem and attorney advocates to represent children who are allegedly abused, neglected or abandoned.

North Carolina's Community Penalties Program, administered by the Community Penalties Division, comprises a number of local programs that prepare community-based sentencing plans for eligible offenders. This division manages grant funds that support program services, provides technical assistance and training for local program staffs and monitors program administration and performance.

The Courts Services Division provides extensive trial and court management services, including technical assistance in jury management, case calendaring and monitoring, training programs and records management. The Research and Planning Division evaluates the practices, procedures, operations and organization of the court system and makes recommendations to the director regarding how the court system might best respond to present and future needs. The division provides the director with analyses that evaluate the impact of proposed legislation, provides assistance to counties in planning for adequate physical facilities, provides oversight and support for the preparation and administration of grants in the judicial branch and provides legal research requested by trial court judges on issues that arise in civil and criminal cases.

The assistant director of the Administrative Office of the Courts also serves as the administrative assistant to the chief justice. The assistant director helps the chief justice and the supreme court schedule superior court sessions and assign superior court judges to the various court sessions. A continuing and important responsibility of the Administrative Office of the Courts is to study the operation of the court system and make recommendations for improvements. This function

involves coordination with various agencies such as the Courts Commission, the Governor's Crime Commission for the Future of Justice and the Courts, the Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission and other agencies and commissions. The Administrative Office of the Courts' specific duties include:

- ▶ Collecting and compiling statistical data and other information on the judicial and financial operations of the courts and other offices directly related to and serving the courts.
- ▶ Determining the state of the dockets and evaluating the practice and procedures of the courts and making recommendations for the efficient administration of justice.
- ▶ Prescribing uniform administrative and business methods, systems, forms and records to be used in the offices of the Clerks of Superior Court.
- ▶ Preparing and submitting budget estimates of state appropriations necessary for the maintenance and operation of the judicial branch.
- ▶ Investigating, making recommendations and assisting in securing adequate physical accommodations for the general court of justice.
- ▶ Procuring and distributing equipment, forms, books and supplies with state funds for the general court of justice.
- ▶ Making recommendations for improving judicial branch operations.
- ▶ Preparing and submitting an annual report on the work of the judicial branch.
- ▶ Assisting the chief justice in scheduling district court judges for temporary or specialized duty.
- ▶ Performing additional duties and exercising such additional powers prescribed by statute or assigned by the chief justice.

Dallas A. Cameron, Jr.

Director, Administrative Office of the
Courts



Early Years

Born on January 10, 1939, in Lake Waccamaw, Columbus County, to Dallas Alexander and Esther Mae Albritton Cameron.

Educational Background

Hallsboro High School, Hallsboro, 1957; B.A. in Law, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1961; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1964.

Professional Background

Director, Administrative Office of the Courts, 1997-Present; Assistant Director, Administrative Office of the Courts; Executive Director, Judicial Standards Commission, 1972; Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1964-72.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association.

Personal Information

Married Christie Speir on December 31, 1992. Children: Gabrielle Virginia Cameron. Lake Waccamaw Presbyterian Church.



Stanley Gerald Arnold

Chief Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born in Harnett County on November 14, 1940, to Arlie D. and Gertrude Blanchard Arnold.

Educational Background

Lafayette High School; Oak Ridge Military Institute, 1958-59; A.B., East Carolina University, 1963; LL.B., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1966; Eagleton Institute of Politics, 1972.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1975-Present (Elected in 1974 to complete unexpired term of William E. Graham, Jr.; Elected to full term, 1976; Re-elected 1984 and 1992).

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1971 and 1973-74; Chair, Harnett County Democratic Executive Committee, 1968.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar Association; American Bar Association; Phi Alpha Delta.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Judicial Standards Commission, 1982-91; Commission on Solid Waste Disposal, 1974; Southern Legislative Conference Commission on Energy, 1971-1974; Southern Legislative Conference Committee on Consumer Protection, 1971-1974; Vice-Chair, N.C. Study on Medical Manpower; N.C. Local Government Study Commission, 1971-1973.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Alumni Award, East Carolina University, 1981; Outstanding Young Men of America, 1970-1973; Distinguished Service Award 1970-1973; Member, Phi Kappa Phi, 1986 (Distinguished Member Award, 1997).

Personal Information

Married Paula Sue Johnson on June 26, 1963. Children: Lisa Dawn and Stanley Gerald, Jr.; Member, Lillington Baptist Church.

Sidney Smith Eagles, Jr.

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals



Early Years

Born in Asheville on August 5, 1939, to Sidney S. and Mildred T. Brite Eagles, Sr.

Educational Background

Gordon Military College, 1957; B.A. in History, Wake Forest College, 1961; J.D., Wake Forest School of Law, 1964.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1983-Present; Adjunct Professor of Law, Campbell University, 1977-Present; Attorney, Eagles, Hafer & Hall, 1981-82 (Sole Practitioner, 1976-1980); Assistant/Deputy Attorney General, 1967-1976; Counsel to House Speaker, 1976-1980.

Political Activities

Democratic Men of Wake County, 1980-1982; Democratic Senate Nominating Committee, 1979-1981; House Creek Precinct Chair, 1976-1980; State Campaign Manager, U.S. Senator Robert Morgan Re-election Campaign, 1980.

Organizations

Wake County Bar Association (former Chair, Executive Committee); N.C. Bar Association (Vice President, 1989-90); N.C. State Bar; American Bar Association; Wake County Academy of Criminal Defense Attorneys; American Law Institute; Executives Club of Raleigh (President, 1986); Raleigh Kiwanis Club (President, 1987; Carolinas District Distinguished Lieutenant Governor, 1995-96); Director, Wake Chapter, N.C. Symphony Society, 1978-1982 (Chair, 1976-1980, 1982); Chair, Appellate Judges Conference ABA, 1993-94.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Wake Forest University, School of Law Board of Visitors, 1983-Present; Member, House of Delegates ABA 1992-Present; Member Barton College Board of Trustees; Chair, N.C. Judicial Standards Commission, 1994-97.

Military Service

U.S. Air Force, 1964-1976; Colonel (retired), U.S. Air Force Reserves, 1967-1991); Air Force Commendation Medal, 1966; Meritorious Service Medal, 1980; Legion of Merit, 1991.

Personal Information

Married Rachel Phillips of Nashville, Tennessee, on May 22, 1965. Children: Virginia Brite and Margaret Phillips; Member, Hillyer Memorial Christian Church of Raleigh; Former Deacon; Elder; Trustee; Chair of the Board, 1980-81, 1989; Chair of the Board of Elders, 1985; Sunday School Attendant, Nursery Class.

Jack L. Cozort

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals



Early Years

Born in Valdese, Burke County on January 9, 1950, to Stuart Lee and Margaret Mae Keever Cozort, Sr.

Educational Background

Drexel High School, 1968; B.A. in Political Science, N.C. State University, 1972; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1975.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1985-Present; Acting Director, N.C. Administrative Office of the Courts, 1995-96; Legal Counsel, Governor James B. Hunt, 1977-85; Associate Attorney General, N.C. Department of Justice, 1975-77.

Organizations

Wake County Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar Association; Phi Delta Phi; N.C. State University Alumni Association; Raleigh Rotary Club, 1976-80; Advisory Committee, N.C. State University Fellows Program; N.C. State University Student Aid Association.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Judicial Standards Commission, 1997; Southeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Commission, 1983-84; N.C. Capitol Building Authority, 1977-82; N.C.-S.C. Boundary Commission, 1977; Wake Forest University School of Law Board of Visitors, 1986-Present.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Men of America, 1982; Outstanding Senior, N.C. State University Liberal Arts Faculty, 1972.

Personal Information

Married to Kathryn Elder Kornegay of Greensboro on November 12, 1977. Children: Jackson Lowell, Jr. and Kathryn Kornegay. Member, White Memorial Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.



K. Edward Greene

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born in Biscoe, Montgomery County, on June 27, 1944, to Jonah and Helen Latham Greene.

Educational Background

East Montgomery High School, 1962; A.B. in Political Science, East Carolina University, 1966; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1969; Master of Laws in the Judicial Process (LL.M), University of Virginia School of Law, 1990; Appellate Judges Seminar, New York University School of Law & Institute of Judicial Administration, 1991.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1986-Present; District Court Judge, Eleventh Judicial District, 1979-1986; Attorney, 1969-1979; Adjunct Professor, Children in the Legal System and Family Law, Campbell University School of Law, 1985-Present; Adjunct Professor, Family Law and Children in the Legal System, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1992-Present.

Organizations

N.C. State Bar; N.C. Bar Association; Harnett County Bar Association; Phi Kappa Tau, Phi Delta Phi; Dunn Jaycees, 1972-75.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, East Carolina University, 1996-Present; Board of Trustees, East Carolina University, 1972-79; Dunn Area Chamber of Commerce, 1972-75, President, 1973; Harnett Primary PTA, President, 1986.

Military Service

U.S. Army Reserves, 1969-85, Military Police.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Appellate Judge Award, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1996; James Iredell Award, Phi Alpha Delta James Iredell Chapter, Campbell University School of Law, 1994; Dean's Award for Teaching Excellence, Campbell University School of Law, 1993; Outstanding Young Man of Dunn, 1973; Outstanding Senior in Political Science, East Carolina University, 1966.

Personal Information

Married Joan Ellen Powell of Alexandria, Virginia, on August 6, 1966. Children: Kelly Latham and Reagan Powell.



John Baker Lewis, Jr.

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born in Farmville, Pitt County, on September 21, 1936, to John B. and Mary Anderson Lamar Lewis.

Educational Background

Farmville High School, 1954; A.B. in European History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1958; LL.B., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1961 (President, Third-Year Class).

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1989-Present (Elected November, 1988; Re-elected, 1992); Special Superior Court Judge, 1982-1988 (Appointed by Governor James B. Hunt; Re-appointed by Governor James G. Martin, 1987); Attorney, Lewis & Rouse, 1966-82, Farmville, N.C.

Organizations

N.C. State Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; 3rd District Bar Association; Wake County Bar Association; Pitt County Bar Association (President, 1971).

Boards and Commissions

Former Member, N.C. Property Tax Commission, 1978-1981 (Chair); Board of Directors, N.C. Arts Council, 1981-1987; President, Farmville Child Developmental Center (Charter Member); Wake Forest University Law School Board of Visitors; Board, N.C. Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts; Board, Raleigh Oratorio Society; President, Badger-Iredell Foundation, Inc., 1997.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, 1961-1966, Japan, Vietnam; Reserves, 1966-91; Military Judge, Retired; Captain JAGC.

Honors and Awards

Man of the Year, Farmville, 1979.

Personal Information

Married Kay Ellen Isley of Burlington on February 25, 1967. Children: Benjamin May Lewis, II, and John Thomas Carlisle Lewis; Member, Farmville Presbyterian Church.

James Andrew Wynn, Jr.

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals



Early Years

Born in Robersonville, Martin County, on March 17, 1954, to James A. and Naomi Lynch Wynn.

Educational Background

Robersonville High School, 1972; B.A. in Journalism, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1975; J.D., Marquette University School of Law, 1979; LL.M., Judicial Process, University of Virginia, 1995.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1990-Present; Fitch, Butterfield & Wynn, 1984-90; N.C. Assistant Appellate Defender, 1983-84; U.S. Navy JAG Corps, 1979-83.

Organizations

Treasurer, N.C. Judicial Conference; ABA Appellate Judges Conference, Executive Board; ABA Appellate Judges Education Committee; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers (Judicial Division); Wisconsin State Bar; Naval Reserve Association; Master Mason; Life Member, Kappa Alpha Psi, Sigma Phi Pi (Gamma Boule).

Boards and Commissions

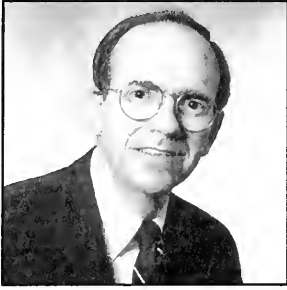
National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, Uniform Arbitration Act Revision Drafting Committee, 1993-Present; N.C. Supreme Court Dispute Resolution Committee, 1994-Present; Trustee, Pitt Community College, 1989-1993; Trustee, N.C. Health Care Advisory Board, 1988-90; Trustee, Wesley Foundation of Greenville, 1975-76.

Military Service

U.S. Navy, Judge Advocate General's Corps, Active Duty 1979-83; Reserves, 1983-Present; Current Rank, Captain; Present Reserve Duty, Commanding Officer, NR Legal Service Office, Jacksonville, FL 0108; Navy Commendation Medal; Meritorious Service Medal; Admiral Hugh Howell Senior Judge Advocate of the Year Award, 1996.

Personal Information

Married to Jacqueline Dee Rollins of Raleigh; Children: Javius, Conlan and Jaeander; Deacon, Providence Missionary Baptist Church, Robersonville.



John Charles Martin

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born in Durham on November 9, 1943, to C.B. and Mary Blackwell Pridgen Martin.

Educational Background

Durham High School, 1961; B.A., Wake Forest University, 1965; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1967.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals; 1985-88, 1993-Present; Judge, N.C. Superior Court, 1977-84; Attorney, Maxwell, Martin, Freeman & Beason, 1988-92; Attorney, Haywood Denny and Miller, 1969-77.

Organizations

Wake County Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association, Chair of Administration of Justice Study Committee, 1990-92; N.C. State Bar; American Bar Association Judicial Administration; Chair, Leadership Course, Durham Chamber of Commerce, 1974; Phi Delta Phi.

Boards and Commissions

Durham County Bar Association, Board of Directors, 1991-92; Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1986-Present; Alumni Council, Wake Forest University, 1993-96; Former Member, Trial Judges Pattern Jury Instructions Drafting Committee, 1978-84; Legislative Research Commission Study Committee on the Rules of Evidence, 1980; State-Federal Judicial Council of N.C., Chair 1987, Judges' Bench Book Committee.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding Young Man of the Year, City of Durham, 1976; Who's Who in American Law.

Military Service

1st Lt., Military Police Corps, U.S. Army, 1967-69; Army Commendation Medal.

Personal Information

Married Margaret Rand on September 4, 1993. Children: Lauren, Sarah and Susan; Stepchildren: Trip Short and Louise Short. Epworth United Methodist Church, Durham, N.C.

Joseph R. John, Jr.

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals



Early Years

Born in East Chicago, Indiana, October 13, 1939.

Educational Background

Belmont Abbey College, 1958; A.B. in English (Minor in Political Science), UNC-Chapel Hill, 1960; Combined Fulbright Commission and French Government Grant Recipient, University of Paris, France, 1962-63; Summer Diploma, University of Heidelberg, Germany, 1964; M.A. in Comparative Literature, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1967; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; Certificate, Course for Prosecuting Attorneys, Northwestern University School of Law, 1975; Granted Membership, N.C. College of Advocacy, 1979; Certificate, Justice Executives Program, Institute of Government, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1984; Diploma, General Jurisdiction Course, National Judicial College, 1985.

Professional Background

Appellate Court Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1992-Present; Resident Superior Court Judge, 18th Judicial District, 1984-92 (Appointed by Governor James B. Hunt, 1984; Re-elected, 1988); Appointed Chief District Court Judge, 18th Judicial District, by N.C. Supreme Court Chief Justice Joseph Branch, 1984; District Court Judge, 18th Judicial District, 1980-84; Partner, Pell, Pell, Weston & John, 1978-80; Attorney, Pell, Pell & Weston, 1977-78; Admitted to practice in U.S. Supreme Court of the United States, 1977; Admitted to practice in U.S. District Court for the Middle District of N.C., 1976; Chief Assistant District Attorney, 18th Judicial District, 1975-77; Assistant District Attorney, 18th Judicial District (Guilford County), 1972-77; Admitted to practice in courts of North Carolina, 1971; Staff Attorney, Greensboro Legal Aid Foundation, 1971-72.

Political Activities

Guilford County Young Democrats Club, Board of Directors; Precinct Chair, Guilford County Democratic Party; Guilford County Democratic Club.

Organizations

Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity; Student Bar Association Recruitment Committee; International Law Society; Student Bar Association Placement Committee; Co-Chair, Student Bar Association Curriculum Committee; Greensboro Bar Association; 18th Judicial District Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; Trial

Practice Curriculum Committee, Family Law Curriculum Committee, Joint Committee of the N.C. Association of District Court Judges and the Family Law Section, Administration of Justice Task Force; American Bar Association; National District Attorneys Association; N.C. Association of District Attorneys; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Greensboro Defense Lawyers Association; N.C. District Judges Association; N.C. Conference of Superior Court Judges; American Judges Association; Judicial Conference of North Carolina.

Boards and Commissions

Greensboro Chamber of Commerce; Greensboro YMCA Annual Fund Raising Committee; Rotary Club of Raleigh; Crescent Rotary Club; Greensboro Center for Creative Arts, Boards of Directors; Family and Children's Service of Greater Greensboro, Inc.; Vice Chair, Criminal Justice Task Force, Gateways Community Improvement Program; Greensboro Volunteers to the Court, Board of Directors; Hamilton Village Homeowners Association, Vice-President; Cardinal Manor Homeowners Association; Building Committee for Guilford County Courts Building, High Point; City of Greensboro, Committee on the Reduction of Crime and Violence; Foundation America, N.C. Chapter, Board of Directors; Raleigh Rotary Club, Career Information Committee; Board of Trustees, Greensboro Legal Aid Foundation.

Personal Information

Married, Mary Evelyn Jones of Lexington. Children: Stephanie Ophelia John, Joseph Andrew John, II and Joseph R. John, Jr. (twins, born June 8, 1987); Member, Church of the Nativity Episcopal, Raleigh.

Ralph A. Walker

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals



Early Years

Born January 23, 1936, in Morganton to Tilman R. and Parilee B. Walker.

Educational Background

Salem High School, Morganton, 1954; B.B.A., Wake Forest University, 1958; LL.B.-J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1963.

Professional Background

Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals, 1995-Present; Judge, Guilford County Superior Court; Judge, Guilford County Domestic Relations Court; County Attorney for Guilford County; Practicing Attorney.

Political Activities

Guilford County Republican Executive Committee.

Organizations

Greensboro and Wake County Bar Associations; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar Association; American Bar Association; American Arbitration Association; Private Adjudication Center.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Kiwanis International; Board of Directors, Greensboro Urban Ministry; Board of Directors, LINKS Substance Abuse Program; Chairman, Dispute Resolution Commission; Member, Guilford County Board of Elections; Chairman, N.C. Property Tax Commission; Board of Visitors, Wake Forest Law School.

Military Service

U.S. Army; Reserves, N.C. National Guard.

Honors and Awards

Outstanding County Attorney, 1972; Douglas Award for Service to the Judiciary, Lincoln Forum, 1993.

Personal Information

Married to Charlotte Walker of Greensboro on January 15, 1961. Children: Randolph and William. First Presbyterian Church, Greensboro.



Mark D. Martin

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born April 29, 1963, to Dr. M. Dean Martin (deceased) and Ann Martin.

Educational Background

B.S.B.A. Summa Cum Laude, Western Carolina University, 1985; J.D. with Honors, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1988; General Jurisdiction Course, National Judicial College, 1993; Candidate, LL.M., University of Virginia.

Professional Background

Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals, 1994-Present; Resident Superior Court Judge, Judicial District 3A (Pitt County), 1992-94; Legal Counsel to Governor James G. Martin, 1991-92; Attorney, McNair Law Firm, 1990-91; Law Clerk, Clyde H. Hamilton, U.S. District Judge, 1988-90; Editor-in-Chief, N.C. Journal of International Law and Commercial Regulation, 1987-88.

Organizations

Member, American Bar Association, Judicial Administrative Division; N.C. Bar Association, Minorities in the Profession Commission; Wake County Bar Association; NCABA; NCAWA; Member, Greenville Noon Rotary, 1993-94; Office Coordinator, United Way Annual Combined Campaign, 1990-91; Member, Eastern North Carolina Sickle Cell Association; Member, State Employees Association of North Carolina; Volunteer, Habitat for Humanity; Business Manager, Western Carolinian Newspaper, 1985.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Appellate Courts Computer Commission; Member, N.C. Council for Women, 1992-93; Member, N.C. Department of Correction Master Plan Advisory Commission, 1992.

Honors and Awards

Recipient, Order of the Long-Leaf Pine, 1992; Western Carolina University Distinguished Alumnus Award, 1995; Fellow, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership, 1992; Honorary Member, Beta Gamma Sigma Business Fraternity, 1990; Davis Society Inductee, 1988; Book Award, *Scientific Methods for Lawyers*, 1987; Lloyd C. Balfour Fellow, 1986; Omicron Delta Epsilon, 1983; Pi Gamma Mu, 1983; Who's Who Among American Law Schools, 1988; Who's

Who Among American Colleges and Universities, 1985; Graduating Greek, Highest Grade Point Average Award, 1985; Outstanding Staff Member of the Year, S.G.A., 1985; Outstanding School of Business Senior, 1985; Outstanding School of Business Junior, 1984; Phi Kappa Phi, 1983.

Personal Information

Married to Kym L. Lake of Wake County.



Linda M. McGee

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals

Early Years

Born in Marion, McDowell County, on September 20, 1949, to Jean Hogan and Cecil Adam Mace.

Educational Background

Marion High School, 1967; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1973.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1995-Present (appointed in January, 1995, by Governor James B. Hunt, Jr.); Partner, di Santi, Watson & McGee, Boone, NC, 1980-95; Associate, di Santi & Watson, 1978-80; First Executive Director of N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1973-78.

Organizations

National Association of Women Judges; N.C. Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.; League of Women Voters; American Association of University Women; Women's Forum of North Carolina; Co-Founder, Blue Ridge Dispute Settlement Center; Trustee, Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute, 1981-89; N.C. Association of Women Attorneys, past Treasurer; Watauga County Bar Association, past President; Legal Services of the Blue Ridge, past President; American Bar Association; ATLA.

Boards and Commissions

Past Board Member, N.C. Board of Law Examiners, 1986-93; N.C. Bar Association Board of Governors, 1983-86; Legal Services of North Carolina, past Board Member.

Honors and Awards

Gwyneth B. Davis Award, N.C. Association of Women Attorneys, 1996; N.C. Bar Association, Pro Bono Award recipient, 1992; 1980 BPW State Young Careerist.

Personal Information

Married to B. Gary McGee. Children: Scott and Jeffrey. Member, Northminster Presbyterian Church, Hickory.

Patricia Timmons-Goodson

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals



Early Years

Born September 18, 1954, in Florence, S.C., to Edward M. (deceased) and Beulah Tindal Timmons.

Educational Background

Pine Forest High School, Fayetteville, 1972; B.A. in Speech-English, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1976; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1979.

Professional Background

Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1997-Present (Appointed by Governor James B. Hunt, Jr.); District Court Judge, Twelfth Judicial District, 1984-97 (Appointed by Governor James B. Hunt, Jr., in 1984; Re-elected, 1986, 1990 and 1994); Staff Attorney, Lumbee River Legal Services, Inc., 1983-84; Assistant District Attorney, Twelfth Judicial District, 1981-83; District Manager, U.S. Census Bureau, 1979-80.

Organizations

N.C. Courts Commission; N.C. Supreme Court Dispute Resolution Committee; N.C. Judicial Conference; N.C. Association of District Court Judges; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; N.C. Association of Women Attorneys; National Bar Association; Vice-President, Fayetteville Chapter, Link, Inc., 1990-94; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Co-Producer and Co-Host, Dimensions of Justice Television Program.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, UNC-Chapel Hill General Alumni Association (Regional Morehead Scholarship Selection Committee); Board of Visitors, UNC-Chapel Hill; Board of Directors, Dean J.C. Jones Memorial Scholarship, Fayetteville State University.

Honors and Awards

Governor's Award, Outstanding Volunteer of the Year, 1996; Service Award, Fayetteville Chapter, NAACP, 1996; Leadership Award, N.C. Legislative Black Caucus, 1995; Legal/Justice Award, Minority Business and Professional League, 1993; Distinguished Young Alumnus Award, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1992; Citizen of the Year, Beta Chi Chapter, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, 1988; Citizen of the Year, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, 1986.

Personal Information

Married to Dr. Ernest J. Goodson of Kannapolis on November 17, 1984. Children: Ernest, Jr. (born September 28, 1986) and Aaron (born December 9, 1988). Member, First Baptist Church, Fayetteville; Sunday School Teacher; Children's Church Teacher.

N.C. Superior Court Judges

As of 1997

Resident Judges

<u>District</u>	<u>Judge</u>	<u>Address</u>
1	J. Richard Parker*	Manteo
	Jerry R. Tillett	Manteo
2	William C. Griffin, Jr.*	Williamston
3A.....	W. Russell Duke, Jr.*	Greenville
	Clifton W. Everett, Jr.	Greenville
3B.....	James E. Ragan, III*	Oriental
	George L. Wainwright, Jr.	Morehead City
4A.....	Russell J. Lanier, Jr.*	Kenansville
4B.....	James R. Strickland*	Jacksonville
5	Ernest B. Fullwood*	Wilmington
	W. Allen Cobb, Jr.	Wilmington
	Jay D. Hockenbury	Wilmington
6A.....	Richard B. Allsbrook*	Halifax
6B.....	Cy Anthony Grant, Sr.*	Windsor
7A.....	Quentin T. Sumner*	Rocky Mount
7B.....	George K. Butterfield, Jr.	Wilson
7BC	Frank R. Brown*	Tarboro
8A.....	James D. Llewellyn*	Kinston
8B.....	Paul Michael Wright*	Goldsboro
9	Robert H. Hobgood*	Louisburg
	Henry W. Hight, Jr.	Henderson
9A.....	W. Osmond Smith, III*	Yanceyville
10	Robert L. Farmer*	Raleigh
	Henry V. Barnette, Jr.	Raleigh
	Donald W. Stephens	Raleigh
	Narley L. Cashwell	Raleigh
	Stafford G. Bullock	Raleigh
	Abraham Penn Jones	Raleigh
11	Wiley F. Bowen*	Dunn
	Knox V. Jenkins, Jr.....	Smithfield
12	Coy E. Brewer, Jr.*	Fayetteville
	E. Lynn Johnson	Fayetteville
	Gregory A. Weeks	Fayetteville
	Jack A. Thompson.....	Fayetteville

<u>District</u>	<u>Judge</u>	<u>Address</u>
13	William C. Gore, Jr.*	Whiteville
	D. Jack Hooks, Jr.	Whiteville
14	Orlando F. Hudson, Jr.*	Durham
	A. Leon Stanback, Jr.	Durham
	David Q. LaBarre	Durham
	Ronald L. Stephens	Durham
15A.....	J. B. Allen Jr.*	Burlington
	James Clifford Spencer, Jr.	Burlington
15B.....	F. Gordon Battle*	Hillsborough
16A.....	B. Craig Ellis*	Laurinburg
16B.....	Dexter Brooks*	Pembroke
	Robert Floyd, Jr.	Lumberton
17A.....	Melzer A. Morgan, Jr.*	Wentworth
	Peter M. McHugh	Reidsville
17B.....	Clarence W. Carter*	King
	Jerry Cash Martin.....	King
18	W. Douglas Albright*	Greensboro
	Thomas W. Ross	Greensboro
	Henry E. Frye, Jr.	Greensboro
	Howard R. Greeson, Jr.	High Point
	Catherine C. Eagles	Greensboro
19A.....	James C. Davis*	Concord
19B.....	Russell G. Walker, Jr.*	Asheboro
19C.....	Thomas W. Seay, Jr.*	Spencer
20A.....	Michael Earle Beale	Wadesboro
20B.....	William H. Helms*	Monroe
	Sanford L. Steelman, Jr.	Monroe
21	Judson D. DeRamus, Jr.*	Winston-Salem
	William H. Freeman	Winston-Salem
	William Z. Wood, Jr.	Winston-Salem
	L. Todd Burke	Winston-Salem
22	C. Preston Cornelius*	Mooreville
	H. W. Zimmerman, Jr.	Lexington
23	Julius A. Rousseau, Jr.* ..	North Wilkesboro
24	James L. Baker, Jr.*	Marshall
25A.....	Claude S. Sitton*	Morganton
	Beverly T. Beal	Lenoir
25B.....	Forrest A. Ferrell*.....	Hickory
	Ronald E. Bogle	Hickory
26	Chase B. Saunders*	Charlotte

<u>District</u>	<u>Judge</u>	<u>Address</u>
	Shirley L. Fulton	Charlotte
	Robert P. Johnston	Charlotte
	Julia V. Jones	Charlotte
	Marcus L. Johnson	Charlotte
	Raymond A. Warren	Charlotte
27A.....	Jesse B. Caldwell, III*	Gastonia
	Timothy L. Patti	Gastonia
27B.....	John Mull Gardner*	Shelby
	Forrest Donald Bridges	Shelby
28	Dennis Jay Winner*	Asheville
	Ronald K. Payne	Asheville
29	Zoro J. Guice, Jr.*	Rutherfordton
	Loto Greenlee Caviness	Marion
30A.....	James U. Downs*	Franklin
30B.....	Janet Marlene Hyatt*	Waynesville

**Senior Resident Superior Court Judge*

Special Superior Court Judges

Marvin K. Gray	Charlotte
Louis B. Meyer	Wilson
Charles C. Lamm, Jr.	Boone
Howard E. Manning, Jr.	Raleigh
Ben F. Tennille	Greensboro

For more information on the N.C. Superior Court call
(919) 733-7107

N.C. District Court

As of 1997

District Court Judges

<u>District</u>	<u>Judge</u>	<u>Address</u>
1	Grafton G. Beaman*	Elizabeth City
	C. Christopher Bean	Edenton
	J. Carlton Cole	Hertford
	Edgar L. Barnes	Manteo
2	James W. Hardison*	Williamston
	Samuel G. Grimes	Washington
	Michael A. Paul	Washington
3A	E. Burt Aycock, Jr*	Greenville
	James E. Martin	Greenville
	David A. Leech	Greenville
3B	Patricia Gwynett Hilburn	Greenville
	Jerry F. Waddell	New Bern
	Cheryl Lynn Spencer	New Bern
	Kenneth F. Crow	New Bern
	Paul M. Quinn	New Bern
4	Stephen M. Williamson*	Kenansville
	Wayne G. Kimble, Jr.	Jacksonville
	Leonard W. Thagard	Clinton
	Paul A. Hardison	Jacksonville
	William M. Cameron, III	Jacksonville
	Louis F. Foy, Jr.	Pollocksville
5	John W. Smith*	Wilmington
	Elton Glenn Tucker	Wilmington
	Julius H. Corpening, II	Wilmington
	Shelley S. Holt	Wilmington
	Rebecca W. Blackmore	Wilmington
	John J. Carroll, III	Wilmington
6A	Harold P. McCoy, Jr.*	Halifax
	Dwight L. Cranford	Halifax
6B	Alfred W. Kwasikpui*	Jackson
	Thomas R. J. Newbern	Aulander
	William Robert Lewis, II	Jackson
7	Albert S. Thomas, Jr*.	Wilson
	Sarah F. Patterson	Rocky Mount

<u>District</u>	<u>Judge</u>	<u>Address</u>
	Joseph John Harper, Jr.	Tarboro
	M. Alexander Biggs, Jr.	Rocky Mount
	John L. Whitley	Wilson
	John M. Britt	Tarboro
8	J. Patrick Exum*	Kinston
	Arnold O. Jones.....	Goldsboro
	Rodney R. Goodman	Kinston
	Joseph E. Setzer, Jr.	Goldsboro
	Paul L. Jones	Kinston
	David B. Brantley	Goldsboro
9	Charles W. Wilkinson, Jr.*	Oxford
	J. Larry Senter	Franklinton
	H. Weldon Lloyd, Jr.	Henderson
	Daniel Frederick Finch.....	Oxford
9A.....	Pattie S. Harrison*	Roxboro
	Mark E. Galloway	Roxboro
9B.....	J. Henry Banks	Henderson
10	Russell G. Sherrill, III*	Raleigh
	Louis W. Payne, Jr.	Raleigh
	Joyce A. Hamilton	Raleigh
	Fred M. Morelock	Raleigh
	James R. Fullwood	Raleigh
	Anne B. Salisbury	Raleigh
	William C. Lawton	Raleigh
	Michael R. Morgan	Raleigh
	Robert Blackwell Rader	Raleigh
	Susan Oliver Renfer	Raleigh
	Paul G. Gessner	Raleigh
	Ann Marie Calabria	Raleigh
11	William A. Christian*	Sanford
	Edward H. McCormick	Lillington
	Samuel S. Stephenson.....	Angier
	T. Yates Dobson, Jr.	Smithfield
	Albert A. Corbett, Jr.	Smithfield
	Franklin F. Lanier.....	Buies Creek
12	A. Elizabeth Keever*	Fayetteville
	John S. Hair, Jr.	Fayetteville
	James F. Ammons, Jr.	Fayetteville
	Robert J. Stiehl, III	Fayetteville
	Edward A. Pone	Fayetteville
	<i>Vacant</i>	

<u>District</u>	<u>Judge</u>	<u>Address</u>
13	Jerry A. Jolly*	Whiteville
	Napoleon B. Barefoot, Jr.	Whiteville
	Ola L. Bray	Whiteville
	Thomas V. Aldridge, Jr.	Whiteville
14	Kenneth C. Titus*	Durham
	Richard G. Chaney	Durham
	Carolyn D. Johnson.....	Durham
	Elaine M. O'Neal-Lee.....	Durham
	Craig B. Brown.....	Durham
15A.....	James Kent Washburn*	Graham
	Spencer B. Ennis.....	Graham
	Ernest J. Harviel	Graham
15B.....	Joseph M. Buckner*	Chapel Hill
	Alonzo Brown Coleman, Jr.	Hillsborough
	Charles Anderson	Hillsborough
16A.....	Warren L. Pate*	Raeford
	William C. McIlwain, III	Wagram
16B.....	Herbert L. Richardson*	Lumberton
	Gary L. Locklear	Lumberton
	J. Stanley Carmical.....	Lumberton
	John B. Carter, Jr.	Lumberton
	William Jeffrey Moore.....	Pembroke
17A.....	Janeice B. Tindal*	Reidsville
	Richard W. Stone	Wentworth
17B.....	Otis M. Oliver*	Dobson
	Aaron Moses Massey	Dobson
	Charles Mitchell Neaves, II.....	Elkin
18	Lawrence C. McSwain*	Greensboro
	William L. Daisy	Greensboro
	Sherry Fowler Alloway	Greensboro
	Thomas G. Foster, Jr.	Pleasant Garden
	Joseph E. Turner	Greensboro
	Donald L. Boone	High Point
	Charles L. White	Greensboro
	Wendy M. Enochs	High Point
	Ernest Raymond Alexander, Jr....	Greensboro
	Susan Elizabeth Bray	Greensboro
	Patrice A. Hinnant.....	Greensboro
19A.....	Adam C. Grant, Jr.*	Concord
	Clarence E. Horton, Jr.	Kannapolis
	William G. Hamby, Jr.	Concord

<u>District</u>	<u>Judge</u>	<u>Address</u>
19B	William M. Neely*	Asheboro
	Vance B. Long	Asheboro
	Michael A. Sabiston	Troy
	Jayrene Russell Maness	Carthage
19C	Anna Mills Wagoner*	Salisbury
	Ted A. Blanton	Salisbury
	David B. Wilson	Salisbury
20	Ronald W. Burris*	Albemarle
	Tanya T. Wallace	Rockingham
	Susan C. Taylor	Albemarle
	Joseph J. Williams	Monroe
	Christopher W. Bragg	Monroe
21	Roland H. Hayes*	Winston-Salem
	William B. Reingold	Winston-Salem
	Chester C. Davis	Winston-Salem
	Ronald E. Spivey	Winston-Salem
	William Thomas Graham	Winston-Salem
	Victoria Lane Roemer	Winston-Salem
	Laurie L. Hutchins	Winston-Salem
22	Robert W. Johnson*	Statesville
	Samuel A. Cathey	Statesville
	George T. Fuller	Lexington
	Kimberly S. Taylor	Hiddenite
	James M. Honeycutt	Lexington
	Jimmy L. Myers	Mocksville
	Jack E. Klass	Lexington
23	Edgar B. Gregory*	Wilkesboro
	Michael E. Helms	Wilkesboro
	David V. Byrd	Wilkesboro
24	R. Alexander Lyerly*	Banner Elk
	William A. Leavell, III	Spruce Pine
	Kyle David Austin	Pineola
25	L. Oliver Noble, Jr.*	Hickory
	Timothy S. Kincaid	Newton
	Jonathan L. Jones	Valdese
	Nancy L. Einstein	Lenoir
	Robert E. Hodges	Nebo
	Robert M. Brady	Lenoir
	Gregory R. Hayes	Hickory
26	James E. Lanning*	Charlotte
	William G. Jones	Charlotte

District**Judge****Address**

	Resa L. Harris	Charlotte
	Richard D. Boner	Charlotte
	H. William Constangy	Charlotte
	Jane V. Harper	Charlotte
	Fritz Y. Mercer, Jr.	Charlotte
	Philip F. Howerton, Jr.	Charlotte
	Yvonne M. Evans	Charlotte
	David S. Cayer	Charlotte
	C. Jerome Leonard, Jr.	Charlotte
	C. Wayne Heasley	Charlotte
	Eric L. Levinson	Charlotte
	Elizabeth D. Miller	Charlotte
27A	Harley B. Gaston, Jr.*	Gastonia
	Catherine C. Stevens	Gastonia
	Joyce A. Brown	Belmont
	Melissa A. Magee	Gastonia
	Ralph C. Gingles, Jr.	Gastonia
27B	J. Keaton Fonvielle*	Shelby
	James Thomas Bowen, III	Lincolnton
	James W. Morgan	Shelby
	Larry James Wilson	Shelby
28	Earl Justice Fowler, Jr.*	Asheville
	Peter L. Roda	Asheville
	Gary S. Cash	Asheville
	Shirley H. Brown	Asheville
	Rebecca B. Knight	Asheville
29	Robert S. Cilley*	Brevard
	Deborah M. Burgin	Rutherfordton
	Mark E. Powell	Hendersonville
	Thomas Nelson Hix	Mill Springs
	David Kennedy Fox	Hendersonville
30	John J. Snow, Jr.*	Murphy
	Danny E. Davis	Waynesville
	Steven J. Bryant	Bryson City
	Richlyn D. Holt	Waynesville

**Denotes Chief District Court Judge*

N.C. District Attorneys

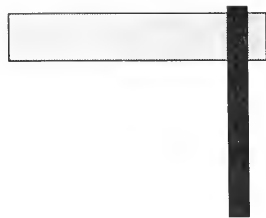
As of 1997

<u>District</u>	<u>District Attorney</u>	<u>Address</u>
1	Frank R. Parrish	Elizabeth City
2	Mitchell D. Norton	Washington
3A.....	Thomas D. Haigwood	Greenville
3B.....	W. David McFadyen, Jr.	New Bern
4	William H. Andrews.....	Jacksonville
5	John Carriker.....	Wilmington
6A.....	W. Robert Caudle, II	Halifax
6B.....	David H. Beard, Jr.	Murfreesboro
7	Howard S. Boney, Jr.	Tarboro
8	Donald M. Jacobs	Goldsboro
9	David R. Waters	Oxford
9A.....	Joel H. Brewer	Roxboro
10	C. Colon Willoughby, Jr.	Raleigh
11	Thomas H. Lock	Smithfield
12	Edward W. Grannis, Jr.	Fayetteville
13	Rex Gore	Bolivia
14	James E. Hardin, Jr.	Durham
15A.....	Robert F. Johnson	Graham
15B.....	Carl R. Fox	Chapel Hill
16A.....	Jean E. Powell.....	Raeford
16B.....	L. Johnson Britt, III	Lumberton
17A.....	Belinda J. Foster.....	Wentworth
17B.....	C. Ricky Bowman	Dobson
18	Horace M. Kimel, Jr.	Greensboro
19A.....	Mark Speas.....	Concord
19B.....	Garland N. Yates.....	Asheboro
19C.....	William D. Kenerly.....	Salisbury
20	Kenneth W. Honeycutt	Monroe
21	Thomas J. Keith.....	Winston-Salem
22	Eugene T. Morris, Jr.	Lexington
23	Beirne M. Harding.....	Wilkesboro
24	James T. Rusher	Boone
25	David T. Flaherty, Jr.	Lenoir
26	Peter S. Gilchrist, III	Charlotte
27A.....	Michael K. Lands.....	Gastonia
27B.....	William C. Young	Shelby
28	Ronald L. Moore.....	Asheville

29Jeff HuntRutherfordton
30Charles W. HippsWaynesville

For more information on N.C. District Attorneys, call
(919) 733-7107

UNC System Colleges and Universities



The University of North Carolina consists of sixteen institutions, all governed by a single Board of Governors. Each member institution, however, has its own board of trustees and its own distinctive history and mission.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, chartered in 1789, opened its doors to students in 1795. It was the first state university in the United States to do so. Throughout most of its history, a board of trustees, chosen by the General Assembly and presided over by the governor, has guided the university. Between 1917 and 1972, the board consisted of one hundred elected members and a varying number of *ex-officio* members. Without changing the university's name, the General Assembly of 1931 merged it with the North Carolina College for Women at Greensboro and the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh to form a multi-campus institution called the University of North Carolina.

In 1963 the General Assembly changed the name of the campus at Chapel Hill to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. At the same time, it renamed the Greensboro campus to the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. The name of the Raleigh campus changed in 1965 to North Carolina State University at Raleigh. Charlotte College entered the system as the University of North Carolina at Charlotte in 1965 and, in 1969, Asheville-Biltmore College and Wilmington College became the University of North Carolina at Asheville and the University of North Carolina at Wilmington respectively.

On October 30, 1971, a special session of the General Assembly merged the remaining ten state-supported senior institutions into the university system without changing their names. The addition of Appalachian State University (Boone), East Carolina University (Greenville), Elizabeth City State University (Elizabeth City), Fayetteville State University (Fayetteville), North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University (Greensboro), North Carolina Central University (Durham), North Carolina School of the Arts (Winston-Salem), Pembroke State University (Pembroke, renamed the University of North Carolina at Pembroke in 1996), Western Carolina University (Cullowhee) and Winston-Salem State University (Winston-Salem) created a statewide multi-campus university of sixteen constituent institutions.

The constitutionally-authorized board of trustees, composed of 100 members, was named the Board of Governors. The legislature lowered the number of board members to thirty-two, half of them elected every two years by the General Assembly. It also granted them the authority to choose their own chairman and

other officers. In 1991, the legislature added several special members to the board, including the president of the UNC Association of Student Governments, former board chairs and former governors. The Board of Governors exercises five major categories of powers and duties:

- ▶ Control, supervise, manage and govern all affairs of the member institutions of the university system. This includes approving the establishment of any new public senior institution.
- ▶ Maintain liaison with the N.C. Board of Education and the Department of Community Colleges in order to develop a coordinated, long-range plan for higher education in the state.
- ▶ Administer all state and federal aid programs for post-secondary education, except for those related exclusively to the community colleges. The board must administer these programs in accordance with state or federal statutes to ensure that they meet the goals of the system's long-range plan.
- ▶ Determine the functions, educational activities and academic programs of the member institutions. In particular, the board has the authority to determine the types of degrees awarded through every institution in the system. The Board of Governors can withdraw approval of existing degree programs it deems unproductive, excessively costly or redundant. Before doing so, however, it must provide notice of intent to the member institution's board of trustees.
- ▶ Collect and disseminate data and prescribe uniform reporting practices and policies for member institutions. The Board of Governors gives advice and recommendations concerning higher education to the governor, the General Assembly, the Advisory Budget Commission and boards of trustees at each constituent institutions. The board has the power to delegate some of its authority to boards of trustees at member institutions.

The president of the university system administers the system and executes policies set by the Board of Governors. The president, the officers of the university and their supporting staffs constitute the general administration of the university. The president prepares the system's annual budget, subject to the approval of the Board of Governors, for the General Assembly.

The Administrative Council, consisting of the system president, the chancellors of the sixteen member institutions and principal members of the president's

staff, meets monthly to exchange information and advice on issues affecting all of the campuses in the system. The Faculty Assembly, whose members are drawn from the faculties of the sixteen member institutions, also provides advice to the system president, as does the Student Advisory Council, composed of *ex-officio* student body presidents from each member institution.

In 1976, by agreement among the president of the university, the president of the N.C. Community College System and the chairman of the board of directors of the North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, a new three-part liaison committee was formed to provide a forum where matters of mutual concern to the three sectors may be discussed. The 1993 General Assembly created an Education Cabinet consisting of the governor, the president of the university system, the N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction and the president of the N.C. Community College System. The cabinet also allows representatives from the state's private colleges and universities to participate in its deliberations. The cabinet resolves any issues that may affect the various parts of the state's post-secondary education infrastructure. It develops and refines a strategic plan that provides a full spectrum of education programs throughout the state. The cabinet also deliberates on any issues referred to it by the governor or the General Assembly. The State Education Commission, consisting of governing boards for the university system, community colleges and N.C. Department of Public Instruction, provides a forum for board-to-board dialogue on issues addressed by the Education Cabinet.

The university system's television network, the UNC Center for Public Television, provides television programming throughout the state for educational purposes, information dissemination and cultural enrichment. The broadcast facilities, owned by the university, are licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to operate in the public's interest. Staff identify community problems and needs, then acquire or develop and produce programming to meet those needs. Staff also schedule programming to maximize the viewing audience, provide information to potential audiences, assist in reception of programs and evaluate the effectiveness of the process.

The 1979 General Assembly authorized and directed the UNC Board of Governors to establish "The University of North Carolina Center for Public Television" in order to enhance the uses of television for public purposes. The board was authorized and directed to establish a board of trustees for the center and to delegate all necessary and appropriate powers to the trustees. Members of the board of trustees serve four-year terms. The board's membership includes eleven persons appointed by the Board of Governors; four persons appointed by the governor; one state senator appointed by the president of the Senate; one member of the N.C. House of Representatives appointed by the speaker of the House; and, *ex-officio*, the secretary of the Department of Cultural Resources, the secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Superintendent of

Public Instruction, the president of the N.C. Community College System and the president of the University of North Carolina.

The UNC Hospitals at Chapel Hill are the principal teaching hospital for the School of Medicine at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. A board of directors consisting of twelve members, nine of whom are appointed from the public at large by the Board of Governors for four-year terms, guide the hospitals' operations. Three are *ex-officio* members: the University of North Carolina Vice-Chancellor for Health Sciences, the University of North Carolina Vice-Chancellor for Business and Finance and the dean of the University of North Carolina Medical School.

Each member institution of the University of North Carolina has its own board of trustees. Each board has thirteen members, eight of whom are appointed by the Board of Governors and four by the governor with the elected president of the student body serving as an *ex-officio* member. The principal powers of each institutional board are exercised under a delegation from the Board of Governors. The duties and responsibilities of these boards fall into three broad categories:

- ▶ Promoting the sound execution of the institution's mission.
- ▶ Advising the Board of Governors on matters pertaining to the institution.
- ▶ Advising the chancellor on the management and development of the institution.

The North Carolina School of the Arts has two additional *ex-officio* members. Each member institution has its own faculty and student body. A chancellor heads each as its chief administrative officer. The chancellors of various member institutions report to the system president, who serves as the chief administrative and executive officer of the University of North Carolina.

C.D. Spangler, Jr.

President, University of North Carolina



Early Years

Born in Charlotte on April 5, 1932, to C.D. and Veva Yelton Spangler, Sr.

Educational Background

Charlotte Public Schools, 1938-47; Woodberry Forest School, 1947-50; B.S., University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1950-54; M.B.A., Harvard Business School, 1954-56.

Professional Background

President, University of North Carolina, 1986-1998; President, C.D. Spangler Construction Co., 1958-86; President, Golden Eagle Industries, Inc., 1968-86.

Boards and Commissions

Former Board Member, Charlotte Nature Museum; Former Board Member, Charlotte Symphony Orchestra; Former Chairman, Charlotte Advisory Board, Salvation Army; Vice-Chairman, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, 1972-76; Former Board Member, YMCA; Former Board President, Mint Museum of Art, 1982; Board Director, Bell South Corporation, 1987-Present; Board Chair, National Gypsum Company, 1994-Present; Trustee, National Humanities Center, 1986-Present; Member, Business-Higher Education Forum, 1990-Present; Former Board Director, The Equitable Life Assurance Society, 1989-91; Former Board Director, Jefferson-Pilot Corporation, 1987-89; Former Board Director, Hammermill Paper Company, 1982-86; Former Board Director, NCNB Corporation, 1983-86; Former Board Chairman, Bank of North Carolina, 1973-82; Former Member, Board of Trustees, Crozer Theological Seminary; Board of Visitors, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1985; Board of Directors, Union Theological Seminary, New York City, 1985-90; Board of Directors, Associates of the Harvard Business School, 1991-Present.

Honors and Awards

Eagle Scout; Distinguished Eagle Scout Award, 1994; Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters, Queens College, 1985; Honorary Doctor of Laws, Davidson College, 1986; Honorary Doctor of Laws, Furman University, 1993; Alumni Achievement Award, Harvard Business School, 1988.

Military Service

United States Army, 1956-58.

Personal Information

Married, Meredith Riggs of Bronxville on June 25, 1960. Children: Anna and Abigail. Member, Myers Park Baptist Church; Former Deacon.

Molly Corbett Broad

President, University of North Carolina

Early Years

Born February 22, 1941, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.



Educational Background

E.L. Myers High School, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; B.A. in Economics, Syracuse University, 1962; M.A. in Economics, Ohio State University, 1965; Candidate, Ph.D. in Economics, Syracuse University.

Professional Background

President, the University of North Carolina, 1997-Present; Executive Vice-Chancellor and CEO, California State University System, 1992-97; Executive Director and CEO, Arizona Board of Regents, 1985-92; Vice-President for Government and Corporate Relations and Director of Institutional Research, Syracuse University, 1971-85; Deputy Director, New York State Commission on the Future of Post-secondary Education, 1976; Budget Analyst and Research Associate, Ohio State University.

Boards and Commissions

International Council for Distance Education; University Corporation for Advanced Internet Development; International Business Education Roundtable; Board of Visitors, Maxwell School, Syracuse University; Research Triangle Foundation; Research Triangle Institute; Economic Development Board of North Carolina; Microelectronics Center of North Carolina; N.C. Biotechnology Center; N.C. Blumenthal Performing Arts Center; Mellon Foundation; National Technology Task Force; National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges; U.S.-Mexico Educational Interchange Project.

Honors and Awards

Phi Beta Kappa.

Personal Information

Married to Robert W. Broad. Two adult sons.

Appalachian State University

Appalachian State University, founded in 1899 as Watauga Academy, is located in Boone, North Carolina, in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The university is close to the borders of Virginia and Tennessee and less than two hours from the region's major airports and population centers.

Growing steadily through its transformations from Appalachian State Normal School in 1925 to Appalachian State Teachers' College in 1929 to Appalachian State University in 1967 and its entry into the consolidated University of North Carolina in 1972, the campus now occupies some 48 buildings on its 75-acre main campus as well as several new buildings on the new 180-acre west campus. From its beginnings as a small local institution, Appalachian has grown to an enrollment of approximately 11,500 students from every section of North Carolina, as well as from other states and nations. Throughout its rapid growth, the university has consistently maintained a student-centered environment and has been responsive to the changing needs of its constituency.

Appalachian maintains two campuses away from Boone for experiential studies. The New York Loft, opened in 1974, consists of some 3,000 square feet of carefully-designed living space for ten to twelve visitors at a time. Located at 67 Vestry Street in the SoHo district of New York City, the loft is within easy walking distance of the World Trade Center, Chinatown, Little Italy and all SoHo art galleries. The Appalachian House, a satellite campus in Washington, D.C., opened in 1977. The 150 year-old house is in the heart of the Capitol Hill Historic District. It is next door to the Folger Shakespeare Library, only minutes away from the U.S. Senate and House chambers, Congressional offices, the Library of Congress and the Supreme Court. The Appalachian House and Loft, supervised by the Associate Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs, are not open to the general public, but are reserved for use by ASU faculty, students and staff.

The University welcomes and encourages prospective students, alumni, and friends to visit the campus and to tour the surrounding area which encompasses six ski resorts, nine golf courses, and several major tourist attractions.

Appalachian State University is a comprehensive university, offering 94 undergraduate majors and 80 graduate majors. As a comprehensive university whose major clientele is the traditional undergraduate student, Appalachian's primary mission centers on instruction. To prepare a diverse constituency for productive lives in society, the university provides each student with a well-rounded liberal education and the opportunity to participate in a wide range of educational experiences and professional programs.

Research and service support Appalachian's instructional mission. The major purposes of research, scholarship and other creative activities serve as a basis for instruction, encourage a vital and intellectually-engaged faculty and provide a



Satie Hunt Broyhill Music Center

means for the advancement of knowledge. ASU provides professional and public service in the form of continuing education programs and activities, consultation services and community extension. The university seeks to contribute to the understanding, appreciation and preservation of the unique culture of the Appalachian region.

Within the framework of higher education established by the State of North Carolina, Appalachian State University seeks to nurture an intellectual climate in which participants seek and respect truth, undertake critical thinking, broaden their cultural horizons and learn to appreciate ethical and aesthetic values. It maintains an academic environment conducive to learning, sensitive to individual, community and regional needs. It is an institution alert to the new ideas and challenges of a complex and changing world. The university's faculty and administration are dedicated to excellence in teaching, research and public service.



Francis T. Borkowski

Chancellor, Appalachian State
University

Early Years

Born in Weirton, West Virginia, on March 16, 1938.

Educational Background

B.S. in Music Education and Minor in English, Oberlin College, 1957; Studies in Performance and Orchestra Conducting, Aspen Institute, 1957; M.M. in Music Performance and Minor in Conducting, Indiana University, 1959; Ph.D. in Music and Minor in Musicology, West Virginia University, 1967; Courses in Management, Harvard University, 1976.

Professional Background

Chancellor, Appalachian State University, 1993-Present; President, University of South Florida, 1988-93; Executive Vice-President and Provost, University of South Carolina, 1978-88; Professor of Music, University of South Carolina, 1978; First Vice-Chancellor, Dean of Faculties and Professor of Music, Indiana University-Perdue University at Ft. Wayne, 1975-78; Associate Dean of Faculties (1970-75) Assistant Director (1969-70) and Associate Professor (1967-75), Ohio University School of Music; Assistant Professor of Music, West Virginia University, 1961-67; Jacksonville, Florida, 1959-61; Indianapolis, Indiana, 1958-59.

Organizations

Member, Commission on Women in Higher Education, American Council on Education, 1989; International Association of University Presidents, 1990-Present; Member, Executive Committee and Commission on the Urban Agenda, National Association of State University and Land-Grant Colleges, 1990-Present; Member, University of South Florida Foundation Executive Committee, 1988; Member, Florida Council of 100, 1988-Present; Chair, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; Chair, Criteria and Reports Committee, 1985-90; Presidential Appointee, National Advisory Committee, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, 1979-82.

Boards and Commissions

Advisory Board of Directors, Tampa Enterprise Corporation, 1990-Present; Board of Directors, Tampa Bay International Trade Council, 1990-Present; Board of Directors, Bok Tower Garden Foundation, 1989-Present; Board of Directors,

United Way of Greater Tampa, 1989-Present; Advisory Board, Florida Japan Institute, 1988-Present; Board of Trustees, Tampa Bay Performing Art Center, 1988-Present; Board of Trustees, New College Foundation, 1988; Board of Governors, Greater Tampa Chamber of Commerce, 1988-Present; Chair, Board of Directors, H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute, 1988-Present; Citizens and Savings Bank of Florida, 1989-91; NationsBank of Florida, 1991-Present.

Honors and Awards

Doctor of Human Letters Honoris Causa, St. Leo College, 1989; Phi Beta Kappa; Certificate of Recognition for Support, Sigma Xi; Award for Support of Research in Science and Engineering, Scientific Research Society, 1985; Pi Kappa Lambda; Mortar Board.

Personal Information

Married with three children.

East Carolina University

East Carolina University celebrated 90 years of service to the eastern region of the state in March, 1997. The university is located adjacent to downtown Greenville (population 53,000), a business, medical and educational center on the coastal plain 80 miles east of Raleigh. Greenville is a little over an hour's drive from a variety of coastal resorts and recreation areas.

Under the leadership of Governor Charles Brantley Aycock early in the 20th Century, North Carolina embarked upon an ambitious and unprecedented program of improving public education. During the movement's first decade, new schools were being opened at the remarkable rate of one a day. Aycock's intent was to lift North Carolina from the abyss of illiteracy and ignorance. To supply qualified teachers for the program, state leaders founded a new public normal school in the mostly rural, agriculturally-rich eastern half of the state. That institution of higher learning is now East Carolina University.

Chartered in 1907 as a teacher training school, East Carolina University has moved in a rapid and orderly transition from normal school to liberal arts college to multi-faceted university and has become the focal point for higher education, professional training, service and cultural development, including the fine arts and music, for eastern North Carolina. In 1941, the General Assembly authorized East Carolina to institute a liberal arts program of equal standing with its teacher education program. By the 1960s, the college had become the third largest institution of higher learning in the state. In 1967, the General Assembly elevated East Carolina College to the status of a state-supported university with a mandate to expand programs in all areas. In 1972, ECU became a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina system. During the 1970s, ECU won authorization to establish a school of medicine which, with Pitt County Memorial Hospital, has become the center of a major regional complex of medical training, treatment and health care.

ECU currently consists of ten professional schools, the College of Arts and Sciences with 17 academic departments and eight interdisciplinary programs, the Graduate School, the School of Medicine, the General College, two library divisions, the Division of Continuing Studies, the Regional Development Institute, the Institute for Coastal and Marine Resources, The Institute for Historical and Cultural Research, the Center for Applied Technology, the BB&T Center for Leadership Development, the Small Business and Technology Development Center, the Rural Education Institute, the Center on Aging, the Science Institute for the Disabled, the Leo W. Jenkins Cancer Center, the Cardiovascular Center, the Diabetes Center and the Science/Mathematics Education Center.

East Carolina University is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Its programs are fully accredited by state and national



East Carolina University General Classroom Building

accrediting agencies. The university is a member of or is accredited by more than 80 associations.

The total enrollment for the fall semester of 1996 was nearly 17,500. ECU students come from 99 of North Carolina's 100 counties, most of the 50 states and over 60 foreign countries. The university offers undergraduate degrees in 95 bachelor's degree program tracks. The Graduate School has 69 master's degree program tracks, six Ph.D. programs in the basic medical sciences, a Ph.D. in Communications Sciences and Disorders and an Ed.D. program in the School of Education. The MD degree is offered through the School of Medicine.

There are more than 82,000 living alumni. They reside in each of the 50 states and in some 37 other countries. Alumni are informed of campus and alumni activities through alumni publications and the ECU Alumni Association offers a wide range of programs and activities for former students.



Richard Ronald Eakin

Chancellor, East Carolina University

Early Years

Born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, on August 6, 1938, to Everett Glenn and Mildred Hammerschmidt Eakin.

Educational Background

Shenango High School; A.B., Geneva College, 1960; M.A., Ph.D., Washington State University, 1962-64.

Professional Background

Chancellor, East Carolina University, 1987-Present; Vice-President, Planning and Budgeting, Bowling Green State University, 1983-87; Executive Vice-Provost, Planning and Budgeting, Bowling Green State University, 1980-83; Vice-Provost, Institutional Planning and Budgeting, Bowling Green State University, 1979-80; Vice-Provost, Student Affairs, Bowling Green State University, 1972-79.

Organizations

Former member, Wood County, Ohio, Community Mental Health Board, 1984-87 (Chairman, 1986; Vice-Chairman, 1985); Bowling Green, Ohio Town Gown Club, 1970-87.

Boards and Commissions

President's Commission, National Collegiate Athletic Association, 1995-Present; Chair, Board of Directors, College Football Association, 1993; Vice-President of Administration and Finance and Chair, Board of Directors, National Hemophilia Foundation, 1984-1987; Vice-President and Member, Board of Directors, Inter-University Council, State Universities in Ohio, 1983-84 (Fiscal Officers, 1983-1987; Chairman, 1984-85; Student Affairs Committee Chairman, 1974-75; Secretary, 1972-1974); Ohio Board of Regents, Subsidy Formula Review Committee, 1979-80, 1983, 1984, 1986.

Honors and Awards

William T. Jerome III Award, Undergraduate Student Government, Bowling Green State University, 1982-83; Mortarboard National Honorary Society, 1982; Beta Tau Chapter of Omicron Delta Kappa, National Leadership Honor Society, 1978; Institute for Educational Management, Harvard University, 1978; Institute for Student Personnel Officers, Office of Leadership Development in Higher Education, American Council on Education, 1976.

Personal Information

Married Jo Ann McGeehan of Beaver, Pennsylvania, on August 23, 1960.
Children: Matthew and Maridy. Member, First Presbyterian Church; Elder;
Deacon.

Elizabeth City State University

Elizabeth City State University, a constituent institution of The University of North Carolina, has dedicated itself for over a century to the constant enhancement of its learning environment and to maintaining a position on the frontiers of opportunity. This environment is especially tailored to serve a student population which primarily reflects the demographic, socioeconomic and educational diversity found in northeastern North Carolina.

Over the past several years ECSU's undergraduate program has been significantly strengthened and diversified to offer a range of degree programs in the arts and sciences, computer sciences, psychology and pre-professional programs, as well as ROTC and graduate programs through its Graduate Center. At the same time, the university continues to emphasize public and community service and its role in the development of its region.

When the Honorable Hugh Cale, an African-American representative to the North Carolina General Assembly from Pasquotank County, introduced House Bill 383 in the 1891 session, few people realized that the establishment of a normal school for educating and training African-American teachers for North Carolina's common schools would have the impact seen today.

The State Colored Normal School opened on January 4, 1892, in a rented downtown Elizabeth City location with a budget of \$900, a faculty of two, a student body of twenty-three and a curriculum consisting of elementary and secondary school courses. Led by Dr. Peter Weddick Moore, the school expanded its curriculum to two-year normal courses and moved to its present location in 1912. Following Dr. Moore's retirement in 1928, Dr. John Bias became president and supervised the transition from a two-year normal school to a four-year teachers college. In 1939, the General Assembly officially changed the school's name to Elizabeth City State Teachers College and the first baccalaureate degrees were conferred upon twenty-six Elementary Education graduates.

Dr. Harold Leonard Trigg and Dr. Sidney David Williams served Elizabeth City State Teachers College effectively and efficiently from 1939-1958 as the university's third and fourth presidents, respectively. During their capable administrations, improvements and additions were made in the physical plant and in curricular offerings.

During the decade of leadership provided by Dr. Walter N. Ridley, the school's fifth president, ECSU made significant progress. Curricular offerings were expanded with the approval of additional majors, minors and concentrations. Full membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools was granted and subsequently re-affirmed. The university's name was officially changed to Elizabeth City State College and the "Vikings" mascot name was adopted for intercollegiate athletic teams. Student enrollment broke the 1,000 mark for the first time.



Lane Hall, Elizabeth City State University

Following Dr. Ridley's resignation in 1968, Dr. Marion Dennis Thorpe became the sixth president. One year later, Elizabeth City State College became Elizabeth City State University. In 1972 the school became one of the sixteen constituent institutions of the University of North Carolina and Dr. Thorpe became its first chancellor. During Dr. Thorpe's administration, the faculty and staff doubled in number, student enrollment neared 1,500 and additional degree-granting programs were approved and established. The university's annual budget approached \$9 million and the school's physical assets grew to include over 50 buildings and approximately 830 acres of land. The concept of ECSU as a "communiversity" gained widespread acceptance.

Following the death of Dr. Thorpe, Dr. Jimmy Raymond Jenkins became the seventh individual to serve as head of the university and its second chancellor. No other ECSU alumnus had previously held this office at any institution of higher learning. Dr. Jenkins retired in 1995 after serving as chancellor for 12 years. His successor, Dr. Mickey L. Burnim, was elected unanimously

by the UNC system's Board of Governors to the chancellorship on July 1, 1996.

Dr. Burnim has focused on strategically planning the future course of the 106 year-old university. He is committed to positioning ECSU for continued growth and success into the 21st Century. Elizabeth City State University seeks to provide exemplary curricula and educational support systems that will ensure that each ECSU graduate has the skills necessary to participate successfully in a pluralistic, technologically-advanced society. The university wants its graduates to understand how the world they live in is changing and how they can best adapt to those changes. ECSU also strives to develop an appreciation of the importance of life-long learning in its graduates.

Mickey L. Burnim

Chancellor, Elizabeth City State
University



Early Years

Born in Teague, Texas, on January 19, 1949, to Arzo and Ruby Burnim.

Educational Background

B.A. (1970) and M.A. (1972) in Economics, North Texas State University; Ph.D. in Economics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1977; Government Executives Institute, School of Business, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1983; Institute for Educational Management, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, 1991.

Professional Background

Chancellor, Elizabeth City State University, 1996-Present; Interim Chancellor, Elizabeth City State University, 1995-96 (Vice-Chancellor for Academic Affairs, 1986; Provost, 1990); Professor of Economics, N.C. Central University, 1986; Adjunct Assistant Professor (1983-85) and Adjunct Associate Professor (1985-86) of Economics, UNC-Chapel Hill; Assistant Vice-President of Academic Affairs, General Administration, the University of North Carolina, 1982-86; Principal Investigator, Funded Projects, Florida State University, 1978-79; Assistant Professor of Economics, Florida State University, 1976-82.

Organizations

American Economic Association; National Economic Association; NAFEO; American Association of Higher Education; N.C. Association of Academic Officers; Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc.; Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity, Inc.; Eastern States Chief Academic Officers.

Boards and Commissions

Council for Adult and Experiential Learning.

Personal Information

Married to LaVera Levels Burnim. Children: Cinnamon and Adrian.

Fayetteville State University

In 1867, seven progressive African-American citizens -- David Bryant, Nelson Carter, Matthew N. Leary, A. J. Chesnutt, Robert Simmons, George Granger, and Thomas Lomax -- paid \$136 for a lot on Gillespie Street in Fayetteville and formed a board of trustees to maintain this property permanently as a site for educating Fayetteville's African-American children. The school was named after General O.O. Howard of the Freedman's Bureau. Howard erected the first building on the site.

The 1877 General Assembly authorized the establishment of a normal school to educate African-American teachers. The legislature chose the Howard School as the most promising site because of its successful academic record during the previous ten years. The General Assembly designated the new school as a teacher training institution and changed its name to the State Colored Normal School. Five chief administrative officers served the school for relatively brief periods until 1899: Robert L. Harris, Charles W. Chesnutt, Ezekiel E. Smith, George Williams and the Rev. L.E. Fairley.

Dr. Ezekiel Ezra Smith returned to run the school in 1899. In 1929, all high school work was discontinued at the normal school. When Dr. Smith retired as president of the State Normal School in 1933 after 40 years of service to the university, the institution had moved to its present location on Murchison Road in Fayetteville. The new campus comprised 50 acres and ten buildings.

Dr. James Ward Seabrook served as president from 1933 until his retirement in 1956. In May of 1937, the N.C. Board of Education authorized the school to extend the course of study it provided to four years and to grant the Bachelor of Science degree in Education. In 1939, the name of the institution was changed to Fayetteville State Teachers College. The college received both state and regional accreditation in 1947.

Dr. Seabrook was succeeded by Dr. Rudolph Jones. During Dr. Jones' administration, the college's curriculum expanded to include majors in secondary education and programs leading to degrees outside the teaching field. The institution's name changed to Fayetteville State College in 1963. Six additions were made to the physical plant during Dr. Jones' term as president to accommodate a rapidly expanding enrollment. When Dr. Jones resigned in 1969, a new Administration Building was under construction and the Rudolph Jones Student Center was on the drawing board. In 1969, the institution acquired its present name, Fayetteville State University, and Dr. Charles "A" Lyons, Jr. was elected president. By a 1972 legislative act, Fayetteville State University became a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina and Dr. Lyons became its first chancellor. Dr. Lyons served as chancellor for 15 years.

During his tenure, the curriculum was expanded to include a variety of both

baccalaureate and master's level programs. The Fort Bragg-Pope AFB Extension Centers, in conjunction with the Week-End and Evening College, were established to provide military personnel and other persons employed full-time with the opportunity to further their education. The general academic structure took its present configuration in 1985 when the university became a Comprehensive Level I Institution. In addition to expanding program offerings and services, eight buildings were added to the physical plant during this period.

On January 1, 1988, Dr. Lloyd V. Hackley became the university's seventh chief executive officer. During his seven years at FSU, Dr. Hackley further expanded program offerings and improved the campus environment in response to the needs and interests of students and the community. FSU's master's degrees expanded to include business administration, education, English, biology, sociology, psychology, mathematics, and history. The university added its first doctoral program, in educational leadership, and its baccalaureate programs grew to include 38 disciplines in the arts and sciences, business and economics and education. The \$6.3 million School of Business and Economics Building and the \$10.9 million Health and Physical Education Complex underscored Dr. Hackley's commitment to FSU's continued expansion and growth.

Chancellor Hackley also strengthened the university's community outreach to children in local public schools who were at risk of dropping out. FSU developed a variety of scholarships and tutor/mentor programs to encourage public school students to stay in school. FSU conducted its first public capital campaign during Dr. Hackley's tenure, a successful project that allowed the university to boost the number of privately-funded scholarships it provided students to over 200.

Dr. Hackley left Fayetteville State University in late 1995 to become president of the N.C. Community College System. Dr. Donna J. Benson, the University of North Carolina's Associate Vice-President for Academic Affairs and a former interim chancellor at N.C. Central University, served briefly as Fayetteville State University's interim chancellor.

Dr. Willis B. McLeod, a long-time educator and administrator in public school systems across the nation and a former Rockefeller Foundation Fellow, took office in November, 1995, as Fayetteville State University's new chancellor. Continuing the tradition of effective management set by his predecessors, Dr. McLeod introduced a number of innovations at FSU. The new Freshman Year Initiative (F.Y.I.) program, designed to improve students' educational outcomes, debuted in the fall semester of 1996.

The McLeod administration has also moved to strengthen ties between the university and the community. Major campus improvements, most notably the expansion of the Rudolph Jones Student Center and a planned \$12 million Fine Arts Building, are underway. Dr. McLeod has also been

instrumental in forming a new regional partnership between public school, community college and university leaders to focus on strengthening the educational path from pre-school through post-graduate studies.

Willis B. McLeod

Chancellor, Fayetteville State
University



Early Years

Born September 18, 1942, in Sampson County near Dunn.

Educational Background

Triton High School, Dunn; B.S. in Education (Mathematics), Fayetteville State University, 1964; M.A. in Elementary School Education, University of Virginia, 1968; E.D. in School Administration, Department of Education, University of Virginia, 1977.

Professional Background

Chancellor, Fayetteville State University, 1995-Present; Superintendent, Richland County, School District One, Columbia, S.C., 1994-95; Associate Superintendent, Richmond, Va., Public Schools, 1992-94; Superintendent, Petersburg, Va., Public Schools, 1989-92; Superintendent, Northampton County Public School System, 1981-88; Associate Superintendent, Guilford County Public School System, 1978-81; Assistant Superintendent, District IV, New Orleans, La., 1977-78; Personnel Director, Richmond, Va., City Public Schools, 1974-77; Rockefeller Foundation Fellow, 1973-74; Head Start/Follow Through Administrator, Wilmington, De., Board of Education, 1970-73; Principal, George Mason Elementary School, Richmond, Va., 1968-70; Principal, Central Elementary School, Goochland, Va., 1966-68.

Organizations

Fayetteville Area Economic Development Corporation; Fayetteville Partnership, Inc.; Fayetteville United Way; Fayetteville Chamber of Commerce; Cumberland County Education Foundation; Wachovia Bank of North America; Urban Affairs Committee, American Association of Administrators; Phi Delta Kappa Society; Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity; Fayetteville State University National Alumni Association; Member, 1996 Class, Seminar for New Presidents of Colleges and Universities, Harvard University.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Curry School of Education Foundation, University of Virginia; Executive Board, Oconeechee Council, Boy Scouts of America; Board of Directors, Fayetteville YMCA; Board of Directors, Operation Sickle Cell, Inc.

Honors and Awards

Distinguished Alumni Award, National Association of Equal Opportunity in Higher Education; Administrator of the Year, Tri-Cities Association of Educational Office Personnel; Educator of the Year, Virginia State Chapter, Phi Delta Kappa; Distinguished Service Award, Petersburg Board of Education; National Alumni Meritorious Award, Fayetteville State University.

Personal Information

Married to Jacqueline Cumbo. Child: Jeffrey. Member, Dunn Chapel Freewill Baptist Church.

N.C. Agricultural and Technical State University

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University was established by an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina ratified March 9, 1891. The act read in part: "That the leading object of the institution shall be to teach practical agriculture and the mechanic arts and such branches of learning as relate thereto, not excluding academical and classical instruction." The college began operation during the school year of 1890-91, before the passage of the state law creating it. This curious circumstance arose out of the fact that the Morrill Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1890 earmarked the proportionate funds to be allocated in bi-racial school systems to the two races. The N.C. General Assembly had established an A. and M. College for the White Race in 1889 and was ready to receive its share of federal funds provided by the Morrill Act. Before the college could receive these funds, however, it was necessary to make provisions for African-American students. Accordingly, the board of trustees of the A. and M. College in Raleigh was empowered to make temporary arrangements for these students. A plan was worked out with Shaw University in Raleigh where the college operated as an annex to Shaw University between 1890 and 1893.

The law of 1891 also provided that the college could be located in any city or town in the state that would make a suitable proposition to the board of trustees. A group of interested citizens in Greensboro donated fourteen acres of land for a site and \$11,000 to aid in constructing buildings. The General Assembly supplemented this investment with an appropriation of \$2,500. The first building was completed in 1893 and the A. and M. College for the Colored Race opened in Greensboro that fall.

In 1915 the legislature renamed the college The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina. The college's academic offerings grew during the succeeding decades. The General Assembly authorized the college to grant a Master of Science degree in education and certain other fields in 1939. The first master's degree was awarded in 1941. The General Assembly established a School of Nursing at the college in 1953 and the first class graduated in 1957.

The General Assembly of North Carolina voted to elevate the college to the status of regional university in 1967. North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University became a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina in 1972.

Six presidents have served the Institution since it was founded in 1891. They are as follows: Dr. J.O. Crosby, (1892-1896), Dr. James B. Dudley, (1896-1925), Dr. F.D. Bluford (1925-1955), Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs (1956-1960), Dr. Samuel DeWitt Proctor, (1960-1964), and Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy, who was elected President April 10, 1964. Dr. Cleon F. Thompson, Jr., served as Interim Chancellor of the Institution from November 1, 1980 until August



Dudley Memorial Building, N.C. A & T State University

31, 1981. Dr. Edward B. Fort assumed chancellorship responsibilities in 1981.

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University is one of the two land-grant institutions located in the state. It is a comprehensive university with an integrated faculty and student body offering degrees at the baccalaureate and master's levels. The university launched doctoral programs in electrical and mechanical engineering in 1994. The university's academic focus in recent years has been on the broad fields of agriculture, engineering, technology, business, education, nursing, the liberal arts and science. The university opened a new \$9.5 million Interdisciplinary Research Center in the fall of 1997.

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University provides an intellectual setting where students may find a sense of identification, belonging and achievement that will prepare them for roles of leadership and service in the communities where they will live and work. In this sense, the university serves as a laboratory for the development of excellence in teaching, research and public service. N.C. A&T State University, with a current enrollment of 8,000 students, is now the largest historically African-American university in North Carolina. It is the nation's largest single provider of African-American engineers at the bachelor's degree level and the second largest at the master's degree level. The university was the first African-American university in the U.S. to number an astronaut among its alumni -- the late Ronald McNair. It currently ranks third among University of North Carolina system member institutions in sponsored research productivity.

Dr. Edward B. Fort

Chancellor, N.C. Agricultural and
Technical State University



Early Years

Born in Detroit, Michigan, to Edward and Inez Baker Fort.

Educational Background

Northwestern Senior High School, 1950 (Magna Cum Laude); Bachelor's Degree, Wayne State University; Master's Degree, Wayne State University; Doctorate Degree, University of California, Berkeley; Honorary J.D., Wayne State University.

Professional Background

Chancellor, N.C. Agricultural and Technical University, 1981-Present; Chancellor, University of Wisconsin Center System, 1974-81; Superintendent/Deputy Superintendent, Sacramento, California, City Schools, 1971-74; Superintendent of Schools, Inkster, Michigan, 1967-71; Adjunct Professor of Education, University of Michigan 1968-71; Vice-Principal, Berkeley, California, Public Schools, 1 year; Curriculum Coordinator, Detroit, Public Schools, 3 years; Public School Teacher, Detroit, Michigan, and Berkeley, California, 4 years.

Boards and Commissions

Member, American Association of School Administrators; National Alliance of Black School Educators; Past Member, Phi Delta Kappa Board of Editorial Consultants; National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges; N.C. Association of Colleges and Universities; American Association of State Colleges and Universities; National Association of Equal Opportunity in Higher Education; Member, NCAA President's Commission; Member, N.C. Biotechnology Board; UNC System President Nominee, N.C. Board of Science & Technology; Elected Chair of University (HBU/MI Waste Mgt. Consortium); 1990 Delegate, Spain Meeting on Globalization of Curriculum, International Association of University Presidents; Member, NASA Advisory Council; Presidential Appointee, NASA Advisory Committee on the Redesign of the Space Station; HBCU Capital Financing Advisory Board; Board of Directors, NCAA Division I; Governor's Science/NASA Advisory Council, 1997.

Honors and Awards

80 for the 80s, Milwaukee Journal, 1979; Listed in Who's Who in America, 1980s; Educational Press Association of America Award.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1954-57; Good Conduct Medal.

Personal Information

Married Mrs. Lessie Covington Fort on December 5, 1959. Children: Clarke and Lezlie. Member, Providence Baptist Church, Greensboro.

North Carolina Central University

North Carolina Central University, chartered in 1909 and opened in 1910, is completing the last quarter of its first century and looks confidently toward a new millennium. For nearly half of its history, North Carolina Central University was led by one man. James E. Shepard was the grandson of a slave and the son of a distinguished Baptist minister. A trained pharmacist, Shepard was also a leader of the International Sunday School movement. During the first decade of the Twentieth Century, the young Shepard began to speak out publicly of his dream of an institution that would provide both practical training and intellectual stimulation, particularly for the lay leaders of the nation's African-American churches.

Shepard's dream came to the attention of the Durham Merchant's Association, which invited him and his associates to examine the advantages of their city as the site of what was then referred to as "a National Training School for the Colored Race." Durham of the early 1900s had a population of some 18,000 persons and was served by four railroads. The association offered Shepard a 25-acre site one-half mile outside the existing city limits. With moral and financial support from prominent citizens of Durham, New York and Connecticut, Shepard established his school. The original physical plant, which was equipped with electric light and steam heat, had a value of \$60,000 and consisted of eight buildings.

The school opened its doors in July, 1910, as the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua. The name Chautauqua had its origins in the Sunday School movement and described a series of lectures and cultural activities designed for a general audience. Chautauqua programs were often promoted as an opportunity for a vacation; nevertheless, Chautauqua registrants were required to attend all of the major lectures of the series. During the 1910-11 school year, the National Religious Training School and Chautauqua had 15 faculty members and enrolled 201 students. Three students graduated from the school's commerce program in 1911. The institution offered three-and-four year programs -- all requiring extensive study of Latin, Greek and the Bible -- in normal education, teacher training, college preparatory, classical studies for the A.B. degree, general science studies for the B.S. degree and chemistry. Shorter vocational and trade courses ranged from weaving to mural decorating. The school also offered special training for ministers and religious workers.

In 1915 financial difficulties forced the reorganization of the institution as the National Training School, but a large donation from Mrs. Russell Sage of New York City permitted Dr. Shepard to retain control. Over the next few years, Dr. Shepard weighed the alternative courses of seeking denominational support for the nonsectarian school or seeking support from the North Carolina General Assembly. In 1923, the National Training School became the state-supported Durham State Normal School, devoted to "the training of teachers for the Colored

Public Schools of North Carolina." Two years later, Dr. Shepard was able to persuade the General Assembly to take a revolutionary step by making the institution over into North Carolina College for Negroes, the first state-supported liberal arts college for black people in the United States. Building programs to support the institution's new role began in 1927 under the administration of Governor Angus B. McLean.

Between 1925 and 1939, North Carolina College for Negroes achieved the accreditation of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and met the educational standards of the American Medical Association for pre-medical training, and from most of the South's state departments of education. In 1939, the General Assembly authorized the North Carolina College board of trustees to establish graduate courses in the liberal arts and to organize departments of law, pharmacy and library science. The graduate programs were opened that fall. The School of Law was established in 1940 and the School of Library Science in 1941. Ironically, the pharmacy school was never established, even though that was Dr. Shepard's own profession. By the time of Dr. Shepard's death on October 6, 1947, the institution had become North Carolina College at Durham, was fully-accredited and highly-respected and had become the alma mater of a growing list of distinguished alumni.

Dr. Alfonso Elder took office as the college's second president in 1948. Dr. Elder would lead North Carolina College at Durham for the next 15 years, overseeing an era of physical expansion, rapid growth in enrollment and significant development in academic programs. Dr. Elder retired in September, 1963, and was succeeded as president by Dr. Samuel P. Massie, who resigned on February 1, 1966. Dr. Albert N. Whiting became president in July, 1967. He directed the continued physical expansion of the institution, as well as the creation of several new academic programs in criminal justice, public administration, elementary education, jazz, and church music and, in 1972, the creation of the North Carolina Central University School of Business.

In 1969, North Carolina College at Durham became North Carolina Central University. In 1972, all of North Carolina's state-supported senior institutions of higher education became part of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Whiting's title changed from president to chancellor. He remained at the helm of North Carolina Central University for 11 more years, until June 30, 1983. Chancellor Whiting was succeeded by Dr. LeRoy T. Walker, who served until the election in 1986 of Chancellor Tyronza R. Richmond by the UNC Board of Governors. Dr. Donna J. Benson became interim chancellor on January 1, 1992, when Dr. Richmond returned to faculty duties. Julius L. Chambers, an alumnus of the university, assumed the chancellorship on January 1, 1992.

During the last decade, North Carolina Central University has added graduate programs in public administration, criminal justice and information sciences. NCCU has also revised its Master of Business Administration program and added

a baccalaureate program in computer science. Distinguished alumni of North Carolina Central University include the president of Virginia Union University, the chancellor of Winston-Salem State University, a vice-president of the University of North Carolina and university and college faculty and throughout the United States. Other alumni include a number of members of the N.C. General Assembly (including former House Speaker Dan Blue), former mayors of Raleigh, Durham and Atlanta and a host of distinguished public servants at all levels of government. Graduates of North Carolina Central University have gone on to careers as presidents of banks and other corporations, school superintendents, principals and administrators in many states, performing artists, professional athletes and representatives of most of the professions.



Julius LeVonne Chambers

Chancellor, N.C. Central University

Early Years

Born in Mt. Gilead, Montgomery County, on October 6, 1936, to William Lee and Matilda U. Chambers.

Educational Background

Peabody High School, 1954; B.A. in History, N.C. Central University, 1958; M.A. in History, University of Michigan, 1959; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1962; LL.M., Columbia University School of Law, 1963.

Professional Background

Chancellor, N.C. Central University, 1993-Present.

Organizations

N.C. State Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; American Bar Association; National Bar Association; NAFEO; NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund; Children's Defense Fund; OIC, University of Pennsylvania; BOT; Prince Hall Masons.

Boards and Commissions

President's Commission on White House Fellows; National Board, Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education; Indian Law Resource Center; People for the American Way.

Military Service

Hospitalman, U.S. Navy Reserve, 1962-66; Private, JAG, U.S. Army.

Personal Information

Married to Vivian G. Chambers on August 7, 1960. Children: Judy L. and Derrick L. Member, Friendship Baptist; Trustee.

N.C. School of the Arts

The brainchild of former Governor Terry Sanford and author John Ehle, the North Carolina School of the Arts (NCSA) was formally established by the N.C. General Assembly in 1963. In 1965, the School of the Arts opened its doors to students, breaking new ground as the first state-supported residential school for the performing arts in the country. Today, NCSA is one of the world's foremost arts conservatories, training students for professional careers in the performing, moving image and visual arts. It stands, as it has throughout its history, on a tradition of professionalism.

Composer Vittorio Giannini of The Juilliard School served as NCSA's first president. It was his vision that shaped the school and continues to make the school unique among its peers: a resident faculty of professional artists; beginning training at the age that talent first becomes evident; artists living together in a true conservatory environment; and performance as an integral part of instruction.

Robert Ward, Pulitzer Prize-winning composer, served as chancellor from 1967-1974. Under his tenure, the school more than doubled its faculty and enrollment and joined the University of North Carolina system as one of its 16 campuses. Composer Robert Suderburg, who served as chancellor for the next decade, oversaw major capital improvements at the school, including the completion of the Workplace, featuring specially-designed dance, drama, music and visual arts studios and the Semans Library, with its extensive arts and academic holdings.

Lawrence Hart, retired dean of music at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, served as acting chancellor during 1983-84. In 1983, the School of the Arts opened the Stevens Center, a magnificently-restored neoclassical theater on Fourth Street in Winston-Salem. With seating for 1,380 people, the center quickly became part of city's bid to revitalize its downtown area.

During the tenure of Jane Milley, who was appointed chancellor in 1984, faculty salaries were increased and campus facilities were expanded. This included the addition of Performance Place, with its two theatres, and the renovation of the School of Design & Production. Philip Nelson, former dean of music at Yale University, served as interim chancellor during 1989-90.

Alexander C. Ewing became the fifth chancellor of the school in 1990. He is a well-known arts administrator in the national dance world as well as a businessman. Since his appointment as chancellor, he has spearheaded the establishment and opening of a fifth arts school, the School of Filmmaking. He has also guided the formulation and implementation of a new campus master plan, the expansion of alumni services and the launching of the most comprehensive capital campaign in the school's history. Ewing previously served the School of the Arts as head of its international board of visitors.

Since opening its doors more than 30 years ago, NCSA is still the only major



"Brigadoon," N.C. School of the Arts All-School Musical, 1996

arts training institution of its kind offering accredited instruction at the junior high, high school, undergraduate and graduate levels in dance, design and production, drama, filmmaking, music and visual arts with a complementary academic program. Students are selected under strict admission standards, based on their ability to show potential for professional success. An audition or submission of a portfolio and interview are required.

At the secondary level, students in the school's dance, drama, music and visual arts programs work toward the North Carolina high school diploma with arts concentration. At the college level, students work toward a Bachelor of Music or a Bachelor of Fine Arts in dance, design and production, drama and filmmaking. At the graduate level, students work toward a Master of Music or Master of Fine Arts in Design and Production. In addition to the rigorous demands of their arts training, students working toward a high school diploma or college degree must also take requisite academic courses through the school's general studies division. College students who opt to concentrate entirely on their arts discipline may earn a College Arts Diploma. The School of the Arts recognizes that on-stage, hands-on experience is vital to the training of young artists. Students, faculty and guests present more than 400 public performances and screenings annually to more than 100,000 people at campus theatres and halls, in the Stevens Center and on tour across North Carolina, as well as along the East Coast and in Europe. Through the school's international dance and music programs, students have studied and performed over the years to great acclaim in London, Hungary, Italy, Germany, France and Spain.

Alumni are perhaps the best example of the success of the school's training program. School alumni have distinguished themselves in Broadway shows, regional theatre, opera companies, symphony orchestras, dance companies and in film and television around the world. Among the best known are Tony-nominated actor Terrence Mann, star of Broadway's "Beauty and the Beast," "Les Miserables" and "Cats"; actress Mary-Louise Parker, whose film credits include *Fried Green Tomatoes*, *Bullets Over Broadway* and *The Portrait of a Lady*; Keith Roberts, soloist with American Ballet Theatre; Mary Cochran, founder of NCNY Dance and long-time dancer with the Paul Taylor Dance Company; Tony Fanning, art director for theatre and film (*The Hudsucker Proxy* and *Nell*); Paul Tazewell, costume designer for Broadway ("Bring in 'Da Noise, Bring in 'Da Funk") and regional theatre; Ransom Wilson, internationally-acclaimed flutist, conductor and founder of Solisti New York; and Lisa Kim, violinist with the New York Philharmonic.

NCSA also offers special programs including its Summer Session, an intensive, five-week course of study for aspiring dancers, actors, filmmakers and visual artists; the Preparatory Dance Program, for talented 4th-, 5th- and 6th-graders in the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools; and the Community Music School, which offers private music lessons and group classes to community members of all ages.



Alexander Ewing

Chancellor, N.C. School of the Arts

Early Years

Born in New York on February 25, 1931, to Thomas and Lucia Hosmer Chase Ewing, Jr.

Educational Background

St. Paul's School, 1949; Yale University, 1953.

Professional Background

Chancellor, North Carolina School of the Arts, 1990-Present; Cattle Ranching; President, Hillbright Enterprises, Inc., 1975-1980; Owner, Operator and CEO, Ale Land and Cattle Company.

Organizations

Former General Director, Joffrey Ballet Company, New York; Member Emeritus, Mid-Hudson Philharmonic, Poughkeepsie, New York; Downtown Rotary Club, Winston-Salem; Former Chair, Dance Collection for the New York Public Library, Lincoln Center, New York City.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, Joffrey Ballet Foundation, School of American Ballet; Board of Trustees, Thomas S. Keenan, III, Institute for the Arts, Winston-Salem; Board of Center Associates, Center for Creative Leadership, Greensboro; Arts Advisory Board; Policy Committee, A+ Schools Program, Winston-Salem; Former Member, Dance Advisory Panel, National Endowment for the Arts.

Honors and Awards

Honors Graduate, Yale University; Torch Honor Society; Scroll and Key Senior Society.

Personal Information

Married, Sheila Cobb Ewing of Mt. Kisco, New York, on October 31, 1970. Children: Alexander C., Jr., Eric S., Cecilia Cobb Clarke and Caroline Ewing-Chrysal.

N.C. State University

On March 7, 1887, the North Carolina General Assembly authorized the establishment of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The Watauga Club of Raleigh and the statewide farmers' movement had convinced the legislature of the need to transfer the federal funds received by the state under the provisions of the Morrill Land-Grant Act of 1862 from the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill to a new land-grant college in Raleigh. The cornerstone of A. and M. College was laid in August, 1888, and its doors officially opened on October 3, 1889.

Alexander Q. Holladay, the college's first president (1889-1899), and a faculty of five offered courses in agriculture, horticulture, pure and agricultural chemistry, English, bookkeeping, history, mathematics, physics, practical mechanics and military science. The first freshman class numbered about fifty students. By the end of the institution's first decade, resident enrollment had reached 300.

During the administration of George T. Winston (1899-1908) a new curriculum in textiles was developed and normal courses were offered in the summer for public school teachers, both men and women. The Agricultural Extension Service was established during the administration of Daniel H. Hill (1908-1916) and enrollment grew to more than 700. In 1917, during the administration of Wallace C. Riddick (1916-1923), the institution's name was changed to North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering. The introduction of the word "engineering" was intended to reflect the increasing emphasis on the professional and theoretical as well as the practical aspects of technical education.

In 1923, a major reorganization of the college's administration began and President Riddick resigned to become the first dean of the new School of Engineering. Eugene Clyde Brooks (1923-1934), the fifth president of State College, continued the reorganization with the creation of the School of Agriculture (later renamed the School of Agriculture and Forestry), the School of Science and Business, the School of Education, the School of Textiles and the Graduate School. Resident enrollment rose to nearly 2,000 in 1929 before the Depression caused a drop to approximately 1,500 in 1933. The first women graduates of State College received their degrees in 1927.

In the midst of the Depression, the General Assembly of 1931 attempted to promote economy and prevent unnecessary duplication among the three leading state institutions of higher education by establishing a single consolidated administration for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and North Carolina College for Women in Greensboro. Dr. Frank Porter Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, was elected president of the consolidated university, and Dr. Brooks, with the title of vice-president, continued as chief administrative officer at State

College. The consolidation phased out of the School of Engineering at Chapel Hill and the School of Science and Business at Raleigh. A general college, later called the Basic Division, was established to provide two years of basic courses in humanities, social sciences and natural sciences as a foundation for students in the various degree-granting technical and professional schools.

Colonel John W. Harrelson (1934-1953), Class of '90, was the first alumnus to become administrative head of State College. Under the consolidated organization, his title was Dean of Administration; later it was changed to Chancellor. During Harrelson's administration the institution experienced the beginning of extraordinary growth in the aftermath of World War II. Two new schools were established: the School of Design and the School of Forestry. A multimillion dollar expansion program was completed during the administration of Carey H. Bostian (1953-1959), and the program of student activities was greatly enlarged. Student enrollment during Bostian's tenure passed 5,000.

The faculty and student population more than doubled during the administration of John T. Caldwell (1959-1975) and another new school was organized: the School of Physical Sciences and Applied Mathematics (now Physical and Mathematical Sciences). The School of General Studies, was renamed the School of Liberal Arts. The name Liberal Arts was adopted when the school was authorized to offer a full range of bachelor's and master's degree programs in the humanities and social sciences. The name of the institution itself changed in 1965 to North Carolina State University, signifying its new role as a comprehensive university.

N.C. State's enrollment passed 20,000 during the administration of Chancellor Joab L. Thomas (1976-1981). The School of Veterinary Medicine was established, the name of the School of Liberal Arts was changed to School of Humanities and Social Sciences and North Carolina State University was recognized as one of two major research universities within the University of North Carolina system.

Bruce R. Poulton became chancellor in the fall of 1982 as N.C. State's tenth chief administrative officer. He resigned effective September 30, 1989. Dr. Larry K. Monteith was subsequently appointed as N.C. State's chancellor.

North Carolina State University is one of the nation's major public land-grant state universities. It provides its students and the community with broad academic offerings, extensive public service, national and international activities and large-scale extension and research programs. The university is organized into nine colleges -- Agriculture and Life Sciences, Education and Psychology, Engineering, Forest Resources, Humanities and Social Sciences, Management, Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Textiles and Veterinary Medicine -- as well as the School of Design and the Graduate School. In addition, a complex of divisions, institutes and centers provides for a wide range of special academic, research and extension programs.

North Carolina State University offers academic programs in 89 fields leading to baccalaureate degrees, 85 master's degree fields and 52 fields leading to doctoral level degrees. The university ranks 36th in the nation in research expenditures and eighth in industry-funded research.

The College of Engineering has one of the six largest undergraduate programs in the nation, and the College of Textiles is the largest and most modern university-based textiles school in the world. The College of Agriculture and Life Sciences is the fifth largest agriculture college in the country and operates the nation's second oldest state research service.

The College of Forest Resources boasts the largest research program of any Southeastern forestry school and is the birthplace of the nationwide acid rain research effort.

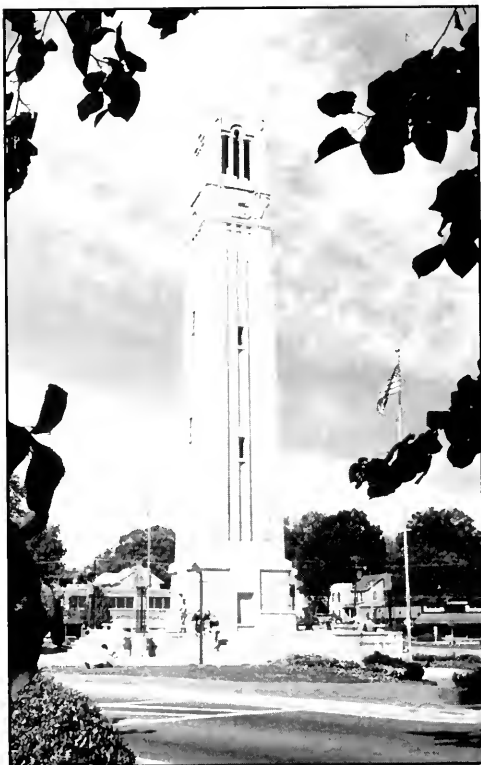
The College of Education and Psychology's community college and adult education program is ranked by peers among the top five in the country. The School of Design is the most comprehensive school of environmental design in the Southeast.

The College of Veterinary Medicine has quickly gained national stature for trailblazing programs including laser surgery, cancer treatment and avian medicine.

The pioneer Humanities Extension Program, which takes seminar series to rural areas throughout the state, now serves as a model for a number of similar programs throughout the country.

Extension organizations in each of the 100 counties in North Carolina and on the Cherokee Indian Reservation assist the university's teaching and applied research programs throughout the state. The diversity of these programs spans such fields as agriculture, design, education, forestry, engineering, humanities, marine science, textiles, urban affairs and veterinary medicine.

There are over 287 campus buildings on the university's 623-acre central campus and on an adjacent 180-acre tract that houses the College of Veterinary Medicine. N.C. State University continues to develop its Centennial Campus, an academic and research village where collaboration between university and private



Bell Tower, N.C. State University

industry researchers is encouraged. Centennial Campus, located on 1,000 acres adjacent to the main campus, houses the new \$40 million College of Textiles complex as well as other major research buildings occupied by university and private industry research groups. The Engineering Graduate Research Center (EGRC), nearing completion, will place North Carolina in the forefront of engineering education, research and technology transfer. The center will support the state's electronics, precision engineering, signal processing, manufacturing and construction industries.

N.C. State controls 88,000 acres of land across the state, including one research and endowment forest that totals 78,000 acres. Near the main campus are research farms; biology and ecology sites; genetics, horticulture and floriculture nurseries; forests; and areas such as Carter-Finley Stadium, which together comprise about 2,500 acres.

North Carolina State University is one of the three Research Triangle Universities along with Duke University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In the middle of the triangle formed by the three universities sits the 5,000-acre Research Triangle Park, the Research Triangle Institute (a subsidiary of the universities) and the Triangle Universities Computation Center, a central facility for the extensive computing activities of the institutions.

N.C. State's enrollment reached more than 27,000 in the 1996 fall semester, including more than 3,500 lifelong education students in various categories. Current enrollment figures by school include: Agriculture and Life Science, 4,363; Design, 702; Education and Psychology, 1,683; Engineering, 6,180; Forest Resources, 1,047; Humanities and Social Sciences 3,114; Management, 2,649; Physical and Mathematical Sciences, 1,309; Textiles, 1,013; and Veterinary Medicine, 392. More than 1,000 international students attend N.C. State University, giving it a decidedly cosmopolitan, multicultural atmosphere.

North Carolina State University is committed to equality of educational opportunity and does not discriminate against applicants, students or employees based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age or handicap. Moreover, North Carolina State University is open to people of all races and actively seeks to promote racial integration through recruiting and enrolling a larger number of African-American students.

N.C. State University is a member of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, the American Council on Education, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges, the Oak Ridge Associated Universities, the International University Consortium for Telecommunications in Learning, the North Carolina Association of Colleges and Universities and the Cooperating Raleigh Colleges.

Larry K. Monteith

Chancellor, N.C. State University



Early Years

Born in Bryson City, Swain County, on August 17, 1933, to Earl and Essie King Monteith.

Educational Background

B.S. in Electrical Engineering, North Carolina State University, 1960; M.S. in Electrical Engineering, Duke University, 1962; Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering, Duke University, 1965.

Professional Background

Chancellor, N.C. State University, 1990-Present; Interim Chancellor, N.C. State University, 1989-90; Dean, College of Engineering, N.C. State University, 1978-89; Head, Department of Electrical Engineering, N.C. State University, 1974-78; Professor, Electrical Engineering, N.C. State University, 1972-89; Associate Professor, Electrical Engineering, N.C. State University, 1968-72; Adjunct Assistant Professor, Electrical Engineering, N.C. State University, 1965-68; Group Leader, Research Triangle Institute, 1966-68; Member, Technical Staff, RTI, 1962-66; Member, Technical Staff, Bell Telephone Labs, 1960-62.

Organizations

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers; National Society of Professional Engineers; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Professional Engineers of North Carolina.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Trustees, National Technological University; Board of Directors, Research Triangle Institute; Board of Directors, Microelectronics Center of North Carolina; Board of Trustees, Triangle Universities Center for Advanced Studies; Corporate Member, Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.; Board of Visitors, Air University; Board, N.C. Arboretum; Board of Directors, N.C. Rural Center.

Honors and Awards

Sigma Xi; Phi Kappa Phi; Eta Kappa Nu; Tau Beta Pi; Phi Beta Kappa, Duke University, 1993; Fellow, Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers; Fellow, American Society for Engineering Education; Paul Harris Fellow, Rotary Foundation, Rotary International, 1991; Engineer of the Year, Professional Engineers of North Carolina, 1990; Outstanding Engineering Achievement

Award, N.C. Society of Engineers, 1990; Distinguished Engineering Alumnus Award, Duke University, 1984.

Personal Information

Married Nancy Alexander on April 19, 1952. Children: Carol, Larry and Steve.

University of North Carolina at Asheville

The University of North Carolina at Asheville (UNCA), the only Liberal Arts I University in the 16-campus University of North Carolina system, has received national recognition for its innovative and integrative approach to liberal arts education. With small class sizes and a focus on undergraduate education, UNCA students and faculty interact closely in a supportive and challenging learning environment.

UNCA's Humanities Program, a four-course sequence of world culture required of every UNCA student, has served as a model for colleges and universities across the country. Its Undergraduate Research Program, which UNCA pioneered in public higher education a decade ago, has provided undergraduates research opportunities usually reserved for graduate students. UNCA became the headquarters for the National Center for Undergraduate Research in 1991.

The University of North Carolina at Asheville was originally established as Buncombe County Junior College in 1927 and was housed in the basement of a public school. Five changes of name, four different patterns of educational organization and several shifts of location followed, until the college became a campus of the consolidated University of North Carolina on July 1, 1969.

After Buncombe County Junior College was established, the Asheville City School Board also started the College of the City of Asheville. The two colleges operated as free public institutions until 1930, when a financial crisis forced the city college to close and the county college to begin charging tuition. The name of the surviving institution changed to Biltmore Junior College, which became, in effect, the successor to both institutions. For three years the faculty exercised control of the school; but on Jan. 11, 1934, they turned their authority over to a newly-selected board of trustees. A charter was secured under the name of Biltmore College. In 1936 control of the college passed to the Asheville City School Board and its name was once again changed, this time to Asheville-Biltmore College, the name by which the institution was known until 1969.

During the 1930s and 1940s, the institution remained a local junior college under joint city and county control. In 1955, the General Assembly of North Carolina voted a modest appropriation for its support, increasing that amount two years later. Under the provisions of the 1957 Community College Act, Asheville-Biltmore College was the first institution to qualify as a state-supported community college, with a board of trustees appointed by the governor, the Asheville City Council, the Buncombe County Commission and the city and county boards of education.

Vigorous development of the college began in 1958, when voters approved a \$500,000 bond issue for capital funds for the college. This sum, plus funds allocated by the state, enabled the institution to acquire a 157-acre tract in north



Karpen Hall, UNC Asheville

Asheville. The first two buildings on this new campus were completed and occupied in the fall of 1961. That same year, area voters approved a \$750,000 bond issue, which was matched with state funds to construct five additional buildings.

On July 1, 1963, Asheville-Biltmore College became a state senior college under the control of a new board of trustees. This board, believing that the college should have a residential character, petitioned the General Assembly for dormitories, which were first occupied in 1967. In that same year, after visits from committees of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, Asheville-Biltmore became a fully-accredited senior college.

As early as 1962, Asheville-Biltmore College had expressed the goal of becoming a campus of the Consolidated University of North Carolina. In 1966 the college's board of trustees passed a resolution stating its intent to have the school become the University of North Carolina at Asheville. After two years of discussion, a committee of the board of trustees of the Consolidated University visited Asheville in April, 1968, to determine whether the college should be incorporated into the University of North Carolina system. Their findings were favorable and were adopted by the university system's full board of trustees on Dec. 2, 1968. Subsequently, the N.C. Board of Higher Education endorsed the proposal, which was then submitted to the General Assembly. The General Assembly gave its approval and on July 1, 1969, Asheville-Biltmore College became the University of North Carolina at Asheville, one of six campuses of the Consolidated University. On July 1, 1972, the ten remaining state-supported senior institutions were merged into one statewide, multicampus system, making the

University of North Carolina at Asheville one of 16 constituent institutions of the University of North Carolina. UNCA was reclassified from Comprehensive II University to Liberal Arts I University by the UNC Board of Governors in 1992. The new designation more accurately reflects UNCA's achievements and focus on undergraduate education.



Patsy Bostick Reed

Chancellor, UNC-Asheville

Early Years

Born in Port Arthur, Texas, on December 1, 1936.

Educational Background

B.S., University of Texas at Austin, 1959; M.S., University of Texas at Austin, 1967; Ph.D. in

Biological Sciences: Nutrition, Biochemistry and Genetics, University of Texas at Austin, 1969; Postdoctoral Fellow in Physical Chemistry, University of Virginia, 1969-70.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Asheville, 1994-Present; Interim President, Northern Arizona University, 1993-94; Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Northern Arizona University, 1987-93; Assistant/Associate Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Northern Arizona University, 1985-87; Dean, School of Applied Sciences, College of Design and Technology, Northern Arizona University, 1981-84; Chair, Department of Home Economics, Northern Arizona University, 1979-82; Professor of Nutrition, Northern Arizona State University, 1979-84; Associate Professor of Nutrition, Idaho State University, 1977-79; Assistant Professor of Nutrition, Idaho State University, 1973-77; Research Chemist in Organic Chemistry, University of Heidelberg, Germany, 1970-72.

Organizations

American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Chemical Society; Sigma Xi.

Boards and Commissions

Thoms Health Services Foundation; N.C. Arboretum; Western North Carolina Development Association; United Way of Asheville and Buncombe County; WCQS Public Radio; VISION for Asheville-Buncombe County; N.C. Association of Colleges and Universities; Commission for the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges.

Honors and Awards

Phi Kappa Phi; Outstanding Faculty Women, Northern Arizona University; Distinguished Teacher, Idaho State University.

Personal Information

Married to F. Dewitt Reed, Ph.D., in 1958.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Under the leadership of Chancellor Dr. Michael Hooker, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC-CH) continues to chart new territory as it enters its third century of providing public higher education to the people of North Carolina. Chartered in 1789, UNC-CH laid the cornerstone for its first building in 1793 and, in 1795, became the first state university to open its doors to students. Carolina was the only public university to award degrees to students in the 18th century.

Carolina's 13 colleges and schools offer programs in more than 100 fields leading to 95 bachelor's, 169 master's and 109 doctoral degrees, as well as professional degrees in dentistry, medicine, pharmacy, law and library science. Five health-affairs schools, which help comprise one of the most complete academic medical centers in the country, are well-integrated with the university's prestigious liberal arts program. Among the most comprehensive universities in the United States, UNC-CH belongs to the select group of 62 research campuses forming the Association of American Universities.

The 729-acre central campus, once called "The Noble Grove," is among the nation's most beautiful. It includes the two oldest state university buildings, Old East and Person Hall. Old East, a residence hall, and Playmakers Theatre, an 1852 Greek-revival building, are National Historic Landmarks.

UNC-CH appeared prominently in a number of highly-respected college rankings recently. In *U.S. News & World Report* magazine's "American's Best Colleges" issue, Carolina ranked third overall among public universities and tied for 25th among all public and private universities, up from 27th the previous year and the school's highest spot since 1991. The magazine accorded UNC-CH first place in best value among national universities based on "sticker price" and 24th for "discount price." The Kenan-Flagler Business School's undergraduate program tied for fifth place in *U.S. News & World Report*'s overall rankings and its general management program ranked fourth. In *Kaplan/Newsweek* magazine's "How to Get into College" guide, Carolina was one of just 12 U.S. campuses called "first-rate schools at bargain prices." The magazine's editors cited some of the university's "pluses" as strong academics, high-quality facilities, a college-friendly town, a beautiful campus and powerhouse sports. According to *Money* magazine's "Your Best College Buys Now" guide, Carolina, for the second consecutive year, ranked sixth in the best buy category based on out-of-state tuition and the second-best value in the Southeast. In discounted tuition -- the amount spent after financial aid is deducted from the list price for tuition and fees -- Carolina ranked 15th nationwide in the *Money* ratings. According to the 1996 *Princeton Review/Time* magazine's "The Best College for You and How to Get In" guide, Carolina had one of the top ten sociology programs in the country.



Chuck Stone, UNC-Chapel Hill Professor of Journalism, and student

Carolina was the top-scoring public university in the country for academic quality and financial value in the March, 1997, issue of *Kiplinger's Personal Finance* magazine. In the 1996 issue of *The Fiske Guide to Colleges*, the university was one of just 20 universities in the nation selected as a "best buy." Editors cited the university's "dazzling academic reputation, top-notch faculty, a gorgeously lush campus, and Ivy League ambiance with a public school price...Chapel Hill has been blessed as a powerhouse in research and education, as well as their athletic teams."

According to a September, 1996, issue of *Mother Jones* magazine, Carolina is among the top 20 campuses in the country for student activism. UNC-CH students were singled out for spawning national grassroots organizations including the Student Coalition for Action in Literacy Education. UNC-CH has been cited by *Mother Jones* each of the three years it has ranked schools. In a separate May, 1997, listing of graduate programs and specialty areas, *U.S. News & World Report* ranked seven of UNC-CH's in the top ten. The Master's in Public Health tied for second with Harvard University. The Master's in Health Services Administration was third. The Doctor of Pharmacy degree tied for seventh with six other schools. The Master's Degree in Social Work tied for ninth with the University of Wisconsin at Madison. The School of Medicine was ranked ninth-best primary-care medical program overall. The school's family-medicine program was ranked third, and its rural-medicine program tied for fourth place with Michigan State University.

Among 40 members of the American Association of Universities -- including

Duke, Carnegie-Mellon and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology -- Carolina ranked second in 1995-96 in the percentage of bachelor's degrees awarded to women (60.4 percent) and fourth in the percentage awarded to blacks (8.9 percent.) For master's programs, UNC-CH ranked second in degrees awarded to women (59.3 percent) and third in degrees awarded to blacks (6.4 percent). For doctoral programs, Carolina ranked second in degrees awarded to women (48.2 percent) and 22nd in degrees awarded to blacks (2.2 percent). Among professional schools, Carolina ranked 28th in degrees awarded to women (41.5 percent) and third in degrees awarded to blacks (10.1 percent).

The university's \$440 million Bicentennial Campaign for Carolina, held from 1989 through 1995, was the largest fund-raising campaign in the university's history and the fourth-largest campaign ever completed at a public university. 1996 proved to be the best fund-raising year yet for Carolina. Private gifts and grants totaled \$94.6 million. Individuals, corporations and foundations supported a range of priorities, including support for students and faculty and enhancements for library collections and buildings.

The School of Information and Library Science's master's program tied for second in the nation in the most recent reputational study reported in the professional journal *Library Quarterly*. The School of Journalism and Mass Communication is "arguably the best all-around program in the country," according to a team from the Accrediting Council on Education in Journalism and Mass Communications. The team evaluated UNC-CH's undergraduate and professional master's programs. Deans and researchers ranked the UNC-CH School of Nursing ninth among the best U.S. nursing programs in a study published in a 1995 issue of *Nurse Educator* magazine.

Some 24,141 students come from all 100 North Carolina counties, the other 49 states and more than 100 countries studied at UNC-CH in 1996-97. About 64 percent are enrolled as undergraduates, 28 percent in graduate programs, and 8 percent in professional programs. Nearly 69 percent of incoming freshmen graduated in the top 10th of their high-school classes. More than 30 percent of incoming freshmen scored 1,300 or higher on their SATs. More than 57 percent scored 1,200 or above. The average SAT score among in-state incoming freshmen was 1,222; the average among out-of-state students was 1,289. Sixty-two percent of the 3,208 freshmen who enrolled in 1992 graduated after four years, a rate significantly higher than the 35-percent average among colleges in the Association of American Universities. For the class starting in 1991, Carolina's five-year graduation rate of nearly 82 percent was 20 points above the AAU average.

The Journal of Blacks in Higher Education reported in 1996 that Carolina ranked third among all state-supported universities nationwide in its six-year graduation rate, 64 percent, for the blacks who entered the university between 1986 and 1989. In 1995, for the first time ever, Carolina's freshman retention rate of 94.4 percent was the same for white and black students, according to the Office

of Institutional Research. The freshman retention rate refers to the percentage of freshmen who return to campus for their sophomore year.

Ten Carolina students have been selected as Rhodes Scholars since 1980. Carolina has been represented by 33 Rhodes Scholars since the program began in 1902. UNC-CH, the alma mater of the first black woman recipient, has been one of the nation's most successful public universities in the Rhodes competition. In December 1996, for the fifth year in a row, a Carolina student won the prestigious Marshall Scholarship. Betsy Gordon, a senior from Kansas City, was one of 40 U.S. students chosen for the Marshall Scholarship, which recognizes academic excellence and leadership potential. Carolina was among just three universities in the Southeast represented among the year's scholars. Funded by the British government, the program provides scholars \$30,000 annually for at least two years of graduate study at a British university.

Carolina boasts the second-highest number of Luce Scholars in the country and more than any other Southern college or university. In 1996, Frederick F. Wherry, a senior from Rock Hill, S.C., became Carolina's seventh Luce recipient in as many years, bringing to 19 the number of Luce Scholars named from UNC-CH since the program started in 1974. Luce Scholars intern in Asia. Carolina was one of 17 universities named a 1996 Truman Scholarship Honor Institution. Requirements included efforts by the university to encourage students to pursue careers in public service, to promote the Truman scholarship competition and to show "sustained success" in helping students win.

Ninety-three percent of Carolina's 1996 graduating seniors said they were satisfied with the quality of the education they received at Chapel Hill, with 43.5 percent saying they were very satisfied. When surveyed upon their admission to Carolina in 1992, 88 percent of the group said that the university's academic reputation was a "very positive" factor in their decision to apply to Carolina. Sixty-two percent of Carolina's graduate students remain in North Carolina five years after graduation. Thirty-five percent of its out-of-state graduate students still live in North Carolina five years after graduation and 25 percent after 10 years.

UNC-CH alumni include dozens of N.C. legislators, judges and governors, as well as U.S. President James K. Polk; authors Thomas Wolfe, Walker Percy and Shelby Foote; journalists Charles Kuralt, Tom Wicker, Ed Yoder, Roger Mudd, Deborah Potter, Jonathan Yardley and Eugene Roberts; and editorial cartoonist Jeff MacNelly. Others include the late U.S. Senator Sam Ervin Jr.; pollster Louis Harris; civil rights leader Julius Chambers; the late bandleader Kay Kyser; corporate banker Hugh McColl; geneticist Dr. Francis Collins; NBA basketball superstar Michael Jordan; actors Andy Griffith and George Grizzard, a recent Tony Award winner; actress Sharon Lawrence; Broadway composer Richard Adler; and fashion designer Alexander Julian. More than 210,224 living alumni reside in all 50 states and 129 foreign countries.

Carolina's full-time faculty of 2,417 includes professors who hold or have

held major positions in virtually every national scholarly or professional association. Overall, more than 90 percent of Carolina's faculty members have earned their field's highest degree. Many faculty members have been elected to some of the nation's most prestigious academic organizations, including 10 current members of the National Academy of Sciences, 18 of the academy's Institute of Medicine, six of the National Academy of Engineering and 25 of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Carolina boasts more endowed chairs held by black faculty members than any other university in the country, according to an ongoing study published in the *Journal of Blacks in Higher Education* and conducted by Chuck Stone, Spearman Professor of Journalism and Mass Communication. The Kenan-Flagler Business School was named the 1996 Outstanding Educational Institution of the Year by the National Black MBA Association's Raleigh chapter for its efforts to encourage blacks to enter the field of business.

Carolina's average student-teacher ratio is 14 to one. A fall 1992 study found that only 5.4 percent of 2,083 undergraduate class sections contained 100 or more students; 7.8 percent contained 50 to 99 students. Estimated average enrollment is 40 for freshman lecture classes, 30 for upper division lecture courses.

In 1996, UNC-CH attracted sponsored research, including grants and contracts from government and private agencies, totaling more than \$248.9 million. That figure has risen sharply -- up from \$78.6 million in 1985 and about \$70 million in 1980. Since 1981, outside research funding at UNC-CH has increased more than 350 percent. In 1995-96, UNC-CH received \$139 million from the National Institutes of Health and ranked 12th in the nation among universities receiving NIH funding. Only four state-supported universities received more NIH funding. Carolina ranks among the nation's top 20 research universities in the amount of total federal support for research. UNC-CH's share of the federal government's total research-and-development budget has increased by 30 percent since 1982. Each dollar invested in Carolina creates an estimated \$4 in net earnings. This rate of return means that sponsored programs at UNC-CH contribute about \$1 billion and some 15,000 jobs to the state's economy. And UNC-CH contributes skilled employees to the North Carolina economy: 60 percent of its dentists, 40 percent of its attorneys, 43 percent of its physicians, 15 percent of its city managers and more than 10 percent of its college and university professors.

In 1996-97, UNC-CH was awarded 21 patents, all as a result of research conducted at the university. During fiscal 1996, UNC-CH disclosed 91 inventions and licensed 35 of them. Since 1979, seven new high-tech companies have been created as a direct result of UNC-CH inventions. New research initiatives that promise valuable new technologies are based in areas such as environmental science, gene therapy, biomaterials science and neuroscience. Carolina, Duke and N.C. State will share a \$1.4 million grant from the National Science Foundation to connect to a new high-speed, research-oriented version of the Internet. Called

Internet II, the network will link about 100 leading research universities. The grant was part of a 35-school, \$12.3 million package announced by Vice President Al Gore in May 1997. The new network will allow universities to share research without having to compete for bandwidth along with businesses and Internet "surfers."

Carolina chemists have developed a significantly improved method of synthesizing promising antiviral drugs for people with AIDS, hepatitis B and other deadly illnesses. The new method is faster and possibly cheaper than those now used to create the compounds. AIDS researchers at Carolina are studying a new combination of three drugs that promise to be the best treatment yet for people infected with the virus that causes AIDS. Carolina was one of four centers in the country that participated in a clinical trial with the drugs zidovudine, lamivudine and indinavir, which dramatically cut the AIDS virus in patients after 24 weeks of therapy and boosted the number of critical infection-fighting cells that the virus slowly destroys. Using genetic engineering techniques, UNC-CH medical researchers have created "knock-out" mouse models to help better understand and treat several deadly diseases and health conditions. In 1992, researchers at the Cystic Fibrosis Center created the first animal model for the nation's leading fatal genetic illness.

UNC-CH's computer scientists are pioneers in virtual worlds research, using sophisticated computer technology to create realistic but imaginary worlds. Applications they develop may help doctors fight cancer and biochemists design new drugs. The Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center is one of 26 National Cancer Institute-designated comprehensive cancer centers in the United States. In 1994, NCI awarded it a five-year, \$11.3 million grant for cancer research. About 190 faculty from all five health-sciences schools, as well as the College of Arts and Sciences, work on center projects in basic laboratory, clinical and public health science. The center also received NCI funding to develop a Specialized Program of Research Excellence (SPORE) in breast cancer, one of six centers designated in the country. The interdisciplinary program combines expertise in detection, epidemiology, treatment and basic research.

Continuing education programs on campus and off -- including a variety of credit and non-credit educational programs -- serve nearly 60,000 adult learners each year. The William and Ida Friday Continuing Education Center, headquarters for the Division of Continuing Education, reached more than 68,000 participants through more than 1,000 events in 1996-97.

The Institute of Government provides a virtual smorgasbord of local and state government data through NCINFO, a gopher (ncinfo.iog.unc.edu) and World Wide Web server site (<http://ncinfo.iog.unc.edu>). A collaboration among the Institute of Government, the N.C. League of Municipalities and the N.C. Association of County Commissioners, NCINFO offers free, 24-hour access to several services.



Michael Kenneth Hooker

Chancellor, UNC-Chapel Hill

Early Years

Born in Richlands, Virginia, on August 24, 1945

Educational Background

B.A. in Philosophy with Honors, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1969; M.A. in Philosophy, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, 1972; Ph.D. in Philosophy, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, 1973.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1995-Present; President, University of Massachusetts, 1992-95; President, University of Maryland Baltimore County, 1986-92; President, Bennington College, Vermont, 1982-86; Dean of Undergraduate and Graduate Studies, The Johns Hopkins University, 1980-82; Associate Dean of Undergraduate and Graduate Studies, The Johns Hopkins University, 1978-80; Assistant Dean of Undergraduate and Graduate Studies, The Johns Hopkins University, 1975-77; Assistant Professor, Department of Philosophy, The Johns Hopkins University, 1975-77; Assistant Professor, Department of Philosophy, Harvard University, 1973-75.

Boards and Commissions

North Carolina Representative, 1998 Commission on the Future of the South; College Presidents Steering Committee, "America Reads Challenge"; Association of Governing Boards, Advisory Board of Presidents; Biotechnology Center of Excellence Corp.; Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy Association of the United States; Past Member and Chair, Biotechnology Advisory Panel, Office of Technology Assessment, U.S. Congress, 1982-84; Past Member, Committee on International Programs, American Association of State Colleges and Universities, 1986-92; Commission on Leadership Development, American Council on Education (Chair, 1993-94), 1988 - 1994; State of Maryland Office of Technology Development, 1988-92; Institute for Global Ethics, 1990-95; National Aquarium in Baltimore (Executive Committee; Chair, Strategic Planning Committee), 1987-92; Baltimore Urban League, 1988-90; The Yard (Martha's Vineyard dance company), 1986-90; Commission on the Future of Academic Health Centers in New England, 1985-87; Vermont Commission on Higher Education, 1984-86; Centura Bank Inc., Rocky Mount; 360 Communications; Former Member, Microfluidics International Inc.; WGBH-TV, Boston; Grace Ventures; Interfacts; Columbia Bancorp.

Honors and Awards

Honorary Doctor of Letters, Drexel University, 1988; "Best of the New Generation," *Esquire* Magazine, 1984; Homewood Award, The Johns Hopkins University, 1980; Danforth Associate, 1978-83; Harvard Graduate Society, Faculty Research Grant, 1974, 1975; Woodrow Wilson Dissertation Fellowship, 1972-73.

Personal Information

Married Carmen Hooker of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1993. Children: Alexandra, Jennifer (stepdaughter) and Cyndi (stepdaughter).

University of North Carolina at Charlotte

The University of North Carolina at Charlotte was created by the North Carolina General Assembly in 1965. The legislation made Charlotte College, UNCC's predecessor institution, the fourth campus of the Consolidated University of North Carolina. In 1972, the University of North Carolina system was restructured and UNCC became one of the 16 public senior institutions composing the system.

UNC-Charlotte can trace its lineage back to 1946 with the establishment of the Charlotte Center of the University of North Carolina. The center became Charlotte College in 1949 under the leadership of Bonnie E. Cone. Offering a junior college curriculum, the college operated under the Charlotte Board of School Commissioners until 1958, when it became a part of the North Carolina Community College System. In 1963, Charlotte College became a four-year institution. Dr. D.W. Colvard was elected the first chancellor of the Charlotte campus on January 28, 1966. Dr. E.K. Fretwell Jr. became the second chancellor on January 1, 1979, and Dr. James H. Woodward, the third chancellor in 1989.

The University of North Carolina at Charlotte is composed of the College of Liberal Arts and five professional colleges: Architecture, Business Administration, Education, Engineering and Nursing. The university offers a broad range of undergraduate programs and a growing number of master's degree programs. In 1994, the UNC Board of Governors authorized UNC-Charlotte to begin offering doctoral programs.

Though it is situated on a large, wooded campus, UNC-Charlotte's facilities are tightly-grouped in a compact arrangement of contemporary buildings. Much of the campus remains forested, offering lakes, wooded hills and scenic hiking trails. UNCC has influenced the development of land surrounding its campus. Its neighbors include University Research Park, North Carolina's second such development and now the nation's sixth largest; University Hospital, a 130-bed acute-care facility; and University Place, a European-style mixed use development of housing, stores, restaurants, offices, theaters and a hotel. The sum of all these parts is known as University City and, because much of it is located on land owned by the university, will create a substantial long-term endowment for the institution.

UNC-Charlotte offers a broad range of outreach activities designed to serve Charlotte and the surrounding 14-county metropolitan region. The Office of Continuing Education offers short courses of interest to business, professional and lay people in the Charlotte region. The Urban Institute provides research and service to existing and emerging urban areas. The Center for International Programs works with people and institutions in Charlotte and elsewhere in the region to assimilate a large number of international people and businesses relocating in the

area. The Ben Craig Center is an incubator for newly-established small businesses. The Cameron Applied Research Center assists businesses throughout the region with applied research on issues of particular interest to business and industry. UNC-Charlotte Uptown serves as an off-campus learning center for the 50,000 people who work in uptown Charlotte.

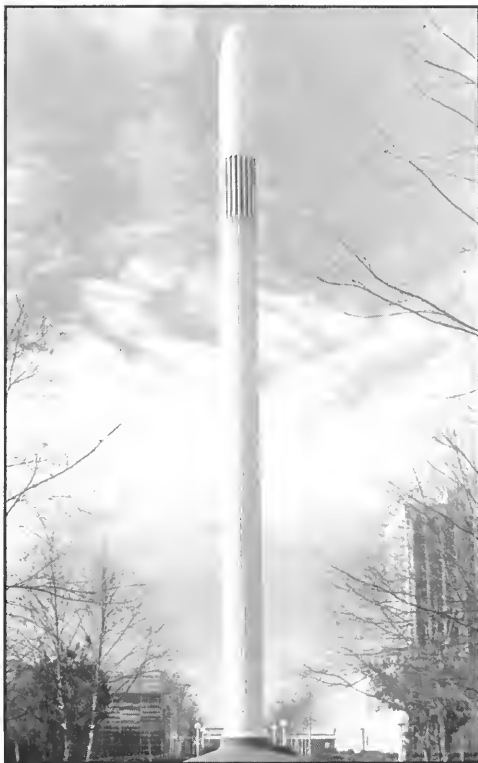
The University of North Carolina at Charlotte was created to provide higher education opportunities that would meet the needs of all citizens of the Charlotte metro region, the state's most populous urban area and, at the time UNC-Charlotte was founded, its most underserved in terms of higher education. Begun as a commuter campus, the university now provides on-campus accommodations for roughly 30 percent of its student body, a standard similar to those found at other public universities throughout the nation.

The university serves a broad range of students from recent high school graduates to older students who are going to college for the first time to older students returning to college after years of full-time employment or homemaking. UNC-Charlotte serves many transfer students, particularly those who have recently completed two years at a community college. The university's largest enrollment is in the College of Arts and Sciences, followed by the College of Business, the College of Engineering, the College of Education, the College of Nursing and the College of Architecture.

UNC-Charlotte tries to make full use of its proximity to Charlotte, the largest city in the state, and to the surrounding metropolitan region. The city and the region serve as real-life laboratories for hands-on teaching and learning experiences, for faculty and student research and for public service.

At the same time the needs of the city and its surrounding metropolitan region have stimulated the development of much of the university's academic programs, first in the development of undergraduate programs and later in the development of graduate programs at the master's and doctoral levels.

From its very beginning, UNC-Charlotte has emphasized undergraduate



Belk Tower and Carillon, UNC-Charlotte

teaching in the liberal arts and sciences, as well as in selected professional fields. This broad definition of undergraduate education has led to a campus qualitatively different from other colleges that have evolved from a singular focus such as the traditional liberal arts or a curriculum focused on teacher education, business or technical training. UNC-Charlotte's relative youth and its community-based origins have encouraged a strong trend toward interdisciplinary approaches.

James H. Woodward

Chancellor, UNC-Charlotte



Early Years

Born in Sanford, Florida, November 24, 1939, to J. Hoyt and Bonnie Breeden Woodward.

Educational Background

B.S.A.E. with Honors, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1962; Ph.D., Georgia Institute of Technology, 1967; M.B.A., The University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1973.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina-Charlotte, 1989-Present; Senior Vice-President for University College, University of Alabama at Birmingham, 1984-89; Dean, School of Engineering, UAB, 1978-83; Professor of Engineering Mechanics, UAB, 1977-89; Assistant Vice-President for University College, UAB, 1973-78; Director of Technology Development, Rust International, 1970-73.

Organizations

American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Society of Engineering Education; National Society of Professional Engineers; Omicron Delta Kappa; Sigma Xi; Phi Kappa Phi; Tau Beta Pi; Newcomen Society.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, U.S. Air Force University; Board of Directors, Charlotte Arts and Science Council; Charlotte-Mecklenburg Education Foundation; Museum of the South; United Way of Central Carolinas, Inc.; Commission on Colleges, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; Microcomputer Center of North Carolina; Sunbelt Institute; Charlotte City Club.

Military Service

Captain, U.S. Air Force, 1965-68.

Personal Information

Married Martha Hill of Columbus, Georgia, on October 13, 1956. Children: Connie Paternostro, Tracey Pearson and Wade Woodward. Member of the Methodist Church.

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

The University of North Carolina at Greensboro, located near the geographic center of the state and in its third-largest city, has a strong tradition of academic excellence. As The State Normal and Industrial School (1891-96), The State Normal and Industrial College (1896-1919), The North Carolina College for Women (1919-32) and The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina (1932-63), the institution's concentration for many years was on the education of young women. In 1963, Woman's College was renamed the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and became coeducational. With the change came an expanded educational mission, particularly at the graduate level. Today, UNCG has a headcount enrollment of over 12,000 students. Over the years, the university has awarded more than 73,000 degrees.

Under the leadership of Chancellor Patricia A. Sullivan, UNC-Greensboro is preparing for the challenges of the new century that lies just ahead. UNCG's mission statement, approved in the fall of 1996, states that, "The University of North Carolina at Greensboro is a leading student-centered university, linking the Piedmont Triad to the world through learning, discovery, and service." The mission statement will guide the university's development in many ways. Since her arrival at UNCG in January, 1995, Chancellor Sullivan has set a goal of making UNCG "the best student-centered university in North Carolina" and she is taking steps to make that goal a reality.

Chancellor Sullivan and other university officials are looking at UNC-Greensboro's offerings, processes and procedures to ensure that they are focused on serving students and faculty. Other steps are being taken to help UNCG re-center its focus on students to provide them the counsel, information and programs they need to succeed. Chancellor Sullivan is also working to provide the additional resources UNCG needs, both in terms of its state appropriation and an increase in funds from private gifts. The Second Century Campaign, a major fundraising effort for the university, moved into its public phase in March, 1996. The campaign, which has set a goal of \$42.8 million, will strengthen the university's total academic program. The campaign is making excellent progress.

The chancellor has also put a strong emphasis on outreach activities. In the fall of 1996, UNCG launched its new Center for the Study of Social Issues. The center is designed to utilize UNCG's faculty expertise to help solve community problems. The university, in cooperation with the Moses Cone Health System, has also created the UNCG Institute for Health, Science and Society. The institute will promote the sharing and exchange of resources to mutually enhance research and teaching and serve the Triad community. In 1996, the university opened its new Center for Global Business Education and Research in the Joseph M. Bryan School of Business and Economics.

UNC-Greensboro has undertaken major initiatives in recent years in the area of capital improvements that will enhance the university's facilities and overall campus environment. In 1996-97, UNCG had projects totalling approximately \$50 million either in construction or moving toward the start of construction in the spring of 1997. The centerpiece of this building effort is the \$23.4 million home for the university's nationally-recognized School of Music. It is scheduled for completion in August, 1999. Other projects include a new parking deck, a new baseball field and student recreation area, a major renovation of Phillips-Hawkins Residence Hall, the Spring Garden Street Traffic and Safety Project and a wide variety of smaller projects. The General Assembly approved \$2 million for advance planning for UNCG's new \$39.2 million Science Building in 1996.

Academically, the university consists of a College of Arts and Sciences, which contains 19 departments, and six professional schools: the Joseph M. Bryan School of Business and Economics, Education, Human Environmental Sciences, Music, Nursing and Health and Human Performance. Walter Clinton Jackson Library is highly-regarded and has an open-stack collection of over 2,400,134 items, including books, documents and microtext.

The University's Residential College and Cornelia Strong College each provide unique settings for innovative study and unity of academic and social experience for students. UNCG's seven pre-professional programs offer all of the courses required for admission to medical and dental schools, pharmacy, veterinary and physical therapy programs and law school. A two-year pre-engineering curriculum prepares students to transfer to schools with engineering programs. The university's College of Arts and Sciences offers the Center for Critical Inquiry, which sponsors special programs in liberal studies, an honors program and freshman seminars. The Writing Across the Curriculum Program has been a requirement in the College of Arts and Sciences since 1989.

Faculty research and other creative work continue to increase each year at the university, and nowhere is that growth more obvious than in the annual summary of external grants and contracts compiled by the Office of Research Services. Total award dollars from research, training and public service grants and contracts reached \$14.9 million in 1995-96. The university's faculty members are engaged in a wide variety of research projects designed both to improve the lives of North Carolina's citizens and to advance knowledge. In 1996, for example, UNCG received a three-year federal grant of \$808,660 in a collaborative effort with Vanderbilt University to work with the Guilford County Schools to study the learning behaviors of at-risk children during their early school years. The University of North Carolina at Greensboro has a full-time faculty of 718, of whom 573 hold full-time appointments. Of those holding full-time appointments, 93.7 percent hold doctorates or terminal degrees.

Chartered in 1891, UNCG opened its doors as the State Normal and Industrial School in 1892, with an initial student body of 223 and a 15-member faculty. Its

campus in 1892 consisted of ten acres and its original curriculum featured three departments. These departments offered courses in business, domestic science and normal school training through a three-year course of study that led to a diploma. UNCG was the first state-supported school for the education of women in North Carolina.

Leading that crusade for the education of women was Charles Duncan Melver, who served as the institution's first president from 1892-1906. In 1906, following the death of Dr. Melver, Dr. Julius I. Foust became president and served until 1934, when he retired from active service. In 1932 the school became one of the three institutions which made up the Consolidated University of North Carolina. At that time, the institution was renamed Woman's College of the University of North Carolina.

In 1934, Dr. Walter Clinton Jackson, who had served as teacher and vice-president, was elected head of the institution with the title of Dean of Administration. By act of the board of trustees in 1945, the title of the head of the institution was changed to Chancellor. Dr. Jackson, who retired in 1950, was succeeded by Dr. Edward Kidder Graham. After Dr. Graham's resignation in 1956, Dr. W.W. Pierson Jr. served as acting chancellor until July 1, 1957, when Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell became chancellor. Dr. Pierson returned to serve again as acting chancellor in September, 1960, after the resignation of Dr. Blackwell. Dr. Otis Singletary became chancellor July 1, 1961.

In 1963, Woman's College was renamed the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and became co-educational. During the period of November, 1964, to February, 1966, while Dr. Singletary was on leave of absence, Dr. James Ferguson served as acting chancellor. Dr. Singletary returned and served as chancellor until his resignation on November 1, 1966. Dr. Ferguson again served as acting chancellor and was appointed chancellor on January 9, 1967. Dr. Ferguson served until his retirement to return to teaching in the summer of 1979, when Dr. William E. Moran became chancellor. Dr. Patricia A. Sullivan succeeded Dr. Moran as chancellor in 1995.

On campus, UNCG has ample opportunities for recreation, entertainment and social life. Elliot University Center sponsors concerts on a regular basis during the year. The University and Concert Lecture Series provides a yearlong array of performances by major artists and performing groups. In addition, about 150 student organizations, eight social fraternities and eight social sororities have either colonies or chapters in operation at the university. UNCG also is one of only three public or private institutions in the state that have a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the national scholastic honorary society that recognizes academic accomplishments in the liberal arts and sciences.

Patricia A. Sullivan

Chancellor, UNC-Greensboro



Early Years

Born in Staten Island, New York, on November 22, 1939, to John M. and Antoinette M. Nagengast.

Educational Background

B.A., Notre Dame College, St. John's University, 1961; M.S., New York University, 1964; Ph.D., New York University, 1967.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1995-Present; Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Texas Women's University, 1987-94; Interim President, Texas Women's University, 1993-94; Dean of the College, Salem College, 1981-87; Associate Professor of Biology and Director of the Biology Honors Program, Texas Women's University, 1979-81; Associate Professor of Biology, Wells College, 1975-80; Visiting Fellow, Cornell University Program on Science, Technology and Society, 1976; Assistant Professor of Biology, Wells College, 1970-75; Post-Doctoral Fellow, National Institutes of Health, 1968-70; Assistant Professor of Biology, Wagner College, 1967-68

Organizations

Academic Affairs Resource Center, American Association of State Colleges and Universities, 1991-94; President, Association of Texas Colleges and Universities Academic Affairs Officers, 1989-90; Leadership Texas, 1988; Coordinator, Women Administrators in North Carolina Higher Education, National Identification Program, American Council on Education, 1985-87; Executive Committee, N.C. Association of Colleges and Universities, 1983-86; President, N.C. Association of Chief Academic Officers, 1983-85; President, Association of Southern Colleges for Women, 1983-85; Hastings Institute of Society, Ethics and the Life Sciences; American Society of Hematology; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Association for Higher Education.

Boards and Commissions

Coordinating Board, Advisory Committees to Texas Higher Education, 1987-94; Board of Trustees, Wells College, 1984-93; Clinical Research Practices Review Committee, Bowman Gray School of Medicine, 1983-87; National Identification Program, American Council on Education; Board of Directors, N.C. Citizens for Business and Industry, 1996-Present; Workforce Investment Advisory Board, 1996-Present; Board of Directors, United Way, 1996-Present; Advisory Council,

Greater Greensboro Cities in Schools, 1996-Present; Board of Directors, Greensboro Chapter, National Conference of Christians and Jews, 1996-Present; Chair, Sustaining Funds Campaign, YMCA, 1996; Board of Directors, Center for Creative Leadership, 1996-Present; Rotary Club of Greensboro, 1995-Present; Piedmont Triad Region Advisory Board, Wachovia Bank & Trust, 1995-Present; State Representative, American Association of State Colleges and Universities, 1996-Present.

Personal Information

Married to Charles W. Sullivan on June 18, 1966.

University of North Carolina at Pembroke

The University of North Carolina at Pembroke was founded in 1887 to educate Native Americans of Robeson County. It is one of the oldest public universities in the state. Until 1953, UNC-Pembroke was the only state-supported, four-year college for Native Americans in the nation. Today, UNCP is a Comprehensive I university offering 53 undergraduate programs, 40 minors and nine graduate programs. Although UNCP has a diverse student body drawn from across the nation and from several foreign countries, the majority of students are from the immediate ten-county region. The university occupies 126 acres in the town of Pembroke (population approximately 3,000), located in rural southeastern North Carolina. UNCP is located ten miles west of Lumberton.

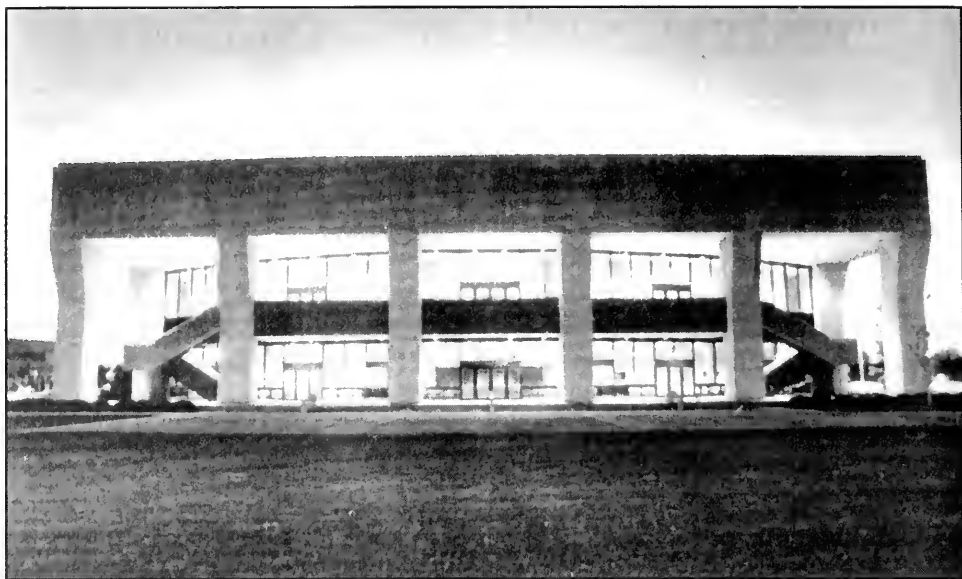
The University of North Carolina at Pembroke began as a normal school established by the General Assembly on March 7, 1887. The state appropriated \$500 for teaching instruction, but left the Robeson County Indians to finance the purchase of land and construction of buildings. The Rev. W.L. Moore, an outstanding leader of great determination, spearheaded the efforts to raise money for the new institution. He is regarded as the "Founder, Erector, Teacher" of the early normal school.

The Croatan Normal School enrolled 15 students in the fall of 1887. The General Assembly renamed the school the Indian Normal School of Robeson County, then changed it again to the Cherokee Indian Normal School of Robeson County. This name remained until 1941, when it was changed to Pembroke State College for Indians. Eight years later, it was shortened to Pembroke State College.

In 1951, the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools granted full accreditation to the school as a four-year liberal arts college. A steady increase in enrollment prompted an expansion of academic programs and facilities. In 1969, the General Assembly granted regional university status and the institution's name changed to Pembroke State University. Three years later, the university became a constituent member of the University of North Carolina system, joining 15 other campuses in the system. Effective July 1, 1996, the institution's name was changed to the University of North Carolina at Pembroke.

UNC-Pembroke's growth as a university has been especially progressive in the last two decades. Master's in Education programs were implemented in 1978 and now include degree programs in Educational Administration, Educational Supervision, Elementary Education, English Education, Mathematics Education, Middle Grades Education and Reading Education. Master's in School Counseling, Business Administration and Organizational Leadership and Management have also been added to the university's post-baccalaureate offerings.

UNCP enjoys the highest accreditation possible and features 53 undergradu-



Givens Performing Arts Center, UNC-Pembroke

ate degree programs and 40 minors through 17 undergraduate academic departments: American Indian Studies, Art, Biology, Business Administration and Economics, Communicative Arts, Education, Geology and Geography, Health, Physical Education and Recreation, History, Mathematics and Computer Science, Music, Nursing, Philosophy and Religion, Physical Science, Political Science, Psychology and Sociology, Social Work and Criminal Justice.

Newest additions to the institution's baccalaureate degree offerings are a Bachelor of Science in Nursing, which began in 1992, and a Bachelor of Science in Community Health Education and a Bachelor of Arts in Criminal Justice, both begun in the 1993-94 academic year. Bachelor programs in American Studies, Athletic Training and Birth Through Kindergarten Education were also recently added.

UNCP offers a Bachelor of Arts in American Indian Studies, one of only two such degree programs offered east of the Mississippi River. The university has an outstanding collection of American Indian art and artifacts in its Native American Resource Center, which draws thousands of visitors each year from across the U.S. and abroad.

UNC-Pembroke has participated in the N.C. Teaching Fellows Program since 1994. The program has been hailed as the nation's top teacher recruitment program and is designed to attract today's brightest students and prepare them for their role as tomorrow's teachers.

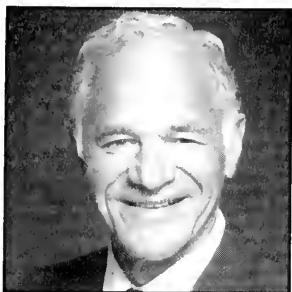
The state-of-the-art Givens Performing Arts Center is the cultural center of the region, featuring Broadway shows like *Fiddler on the Roof*, *A Chorus Line*, *My Fair Lady* and *Brigadoon*, among others.

UNCP's Regional Center for Economic, Community and Professional Development provides a variety of services including research, planning, assessment, consulting, conference design and customized training. The center also offers an array of programs in community health, rural education, small business consulting, public safety and management development.

WNCP-TV, UNC-Pembroke's modern television facility, enables the university to distribute weekly programming to a potential audience of 2.5 million North Carolinians. The station is broadcast through cable systems in Fayetteville, Charlotte, Lumberton, Wilmington and other cities. WNCP-TV's Action News 8 is a live, student-produced television news program. WNCP-TV's programming is broadcast daily over WFAY, Fox 62, in Fayetteville. WNCP-TV students also produce a weekly sports show that airs Friday nights on WKFT-TV, Channel 40, in Fayetteville.

UNC-Pembroke is a member of the NCAA Division II Peach Belt Conference. The conference, composed of public colleges and universities in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, has enabled UNCP to compete athletically with institutions similar in size and mission and provides a high level of competition.

The University of North Carolina at Pembroke is committed to academic excellence in a balanced program of teaching, research and service. The university's faculty and administration believe that commitment to education as a lifelong experience compels UNCP to enhance and enrich the intellectual, economic, social, cultural and political life of the region it serves. By actively pursuing these goals, UNCP, by example, fulfills another aspect of its mission -- to instill in students a continuing appreciation for diverse cultures and an active concern for the well-being of others.



Joseph Bruce Oxendine

Chancellor, UNC-Pembroke

Early Years

Born in Pembroke on March 31, 1930, to Thomas H. and Georgie Rae Oxendine (both deceased).

Educational Background

A.B. in Health and Physical Education, Catawba College, 1952; Ed.M. in Physical Education and Educational Administration, Boston University, 1953; Ed.D. in Physical Education and Educational Psychology, Boston University, 1959.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Pembroke, 1989-Present; Professor, Temple University, 1959-89; Dean, College of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, Temple University, 1968-81.

Organizations

American Association of University Professors; American Association of State Colleges and Universities; American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance; National Association for Sport and Physical Education; National Association for Physical Education in Higher Education.

Boards and Commissions

Commission on Colleges, Southern Association of Colleges and Schools; Fact-Finding Team, Office of Minority Programs, National Institute of Health; Committee on Cultural Diversity, Ethnic Minorities Committee, American Association of State Colleges and Universities; Vice-President, Peach Belt Athletic Conference; Advisory Council, N.C. Center for Nursing; Leadership North Carolina; Southeastern Regional Medical Center.

Honors and Awards

R. Tait McKenzie Award, American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, 1993; Charles D. Henry Award (for the enhancement of ethnic minority members), American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, 1989; Stauffer Award for Outstanding Faculty Service, Temple University, 1989; Honor Award, American Alliance for Health, Physical Education Recreation and Dance, 1986; Honorary Doctor of Science, Catawba College, 1979; Inductee, Sports Hall of Fame, Catawba College, 1978; Alumni Award for Distinguished Public Service, Boston University, 1978;

Military Service

U. S Army, Korea and Hawaii, 1953-55.

Personal Information

Married Adrienne McNaughton of Philadelphia on August 19, 1961. Children: James Thomas and Jean Marie.

University of North Carolina at Wilmington

The 650-acre campus of the University of North Carolina at Wilmington (UNCW) offers an oasis of green amidst the commercial bustle of South College Road and the warm brick Georgian architecture of the campus buildings provides a suitable atmosphere for learning.

UNCW, among the fastest-growing universities in the 16-campus UNC system, prides itself on its undergraduate education, a marine biology curriculum that ranks fifth in the nation, a commitment to increased internationalism and environmental education and its mission to provide community outreach to the region it serves.

Organized into the College of Arts and Sciences, the Cameron School of Business Administration, the Watson School of Education, the School of Nursing and the Graduate School, the university offers 38 undergraduate and 17 post-graduate degree programs to its student body of more than 9,100.

Degree Programs include: Accountancy, Anthropology, Art, Biology, Business Administration, Business Management, Business Systems, Chemistry, Clinical Laboratory Science, Communication Studies, Computer Science, Creative Writing, Criminal Justice, Economics, Education, Education of Young Children, Elementary Education, English, Environmental Studies, Finance, French, Geography, Geology, History, Marine Biology, Marketing, Mathematics, Middle Grades Education, Music, Music Education, Nursing, Parks & Recreation Management, Philosophy and Religion, Physical Education, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, School Administration, Social Work, Sociology, Spanish, Special Education, Teaching and Theater.

The university, founded in 1947 as Wilmington College, first moved to the College Road site in 1961 and occupied three buildings. It became the University of North Carolina at Wilmington in 1969. The campus now has 70 buildings on a 650-acre tract. In five residence halls, 13 apartment buildings and seven suites, more than 1,900 students live on campus. A University Union and University Center provide for the needs of resident and commuting students and are used occasionally by the general public as well.

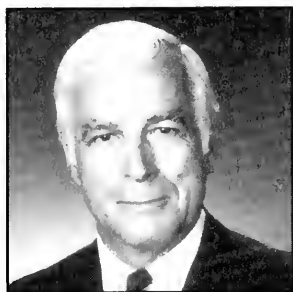
Three of the university's facilities are available for use by the general public: the 1,000-seat Kenan Auditorium, the 6,000-seat Trask Coliseum and Randall Library (a regional Federal Document Repository). Kenan Auditorium is used for concerts, theater productions, lectures and public meetings. Trask Coliseum is used for exhibitions and larger shows, as well as athletic events.

UNCW offers some evening classes and two five-week summer terms. In addition to the regular curriculum courses, the Division for Public Service and Extended Education offers a variety of seminars, short courses and workshops for continuing education credit or for personal enrichment. For additional informa-



Alderman Hall, University of North Carolina at Wilmington

tion, contact UNCW, 601 South College Road Wilmington, NC 28403, or call (910) 962-3000.



James R. Leutze Chancellor, UNC-Wilmington

Early Years

Born in Charleston, South Carolina, December 24, 1935, to Williard Parker and Magdalene Mae Leutze.

Educational Background

Wicomico High School, Salisbury, Maryland, 1953; B.A., University of Maryland, 1957; M.A., University of Miami, 1959; Ph.D., Duke University, 1968.

Professional Background

Chancellor, University of North Carolina at Wilmington; Creator, producer and host of *Globe Watch*, N.C. Center for Public TV; Professor of History, UNCW, 1990-Present.

Organizations

President, Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Virginia, 1987-90; Chairman of Curriculum, Peace, War & Defense, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1979-87; Professor of History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1968-87.

Boards and Commissions

Member, Governor's Commission for a Competitive North Carolina; Chairman, State Advisory Board, Children's Museum About the World, Raleigh, 1991; Member District Court Advisory Group, 1991; Chairman, Interagency Task Force on Educational Technologies, 1991; Member, Government Performance Audit Committee, 1991; Trustee, George Marshall Foundation, 1990-Present; International Association of University Presidents, 1989-Present; Executive Committee, Virginia Foundation of Independent Colleges, 1989-90; Coca-Cola Scholars Selection Committee, 1987-90; Educational Associate, Atlantic Council of the United States, 1985-90; Central Selection Committee, Morehead Scholarship Program, 1983-Present; Divisional Vice-Chairman, Social Science Division, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1986-87; Member, Curriculum Committee on Peace, War and Defense, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1972-87; Referee, McArthur Grants on International Peace and Security Studies, Social Science Research Council, 1985-86; Fund Raiser, Arts & Sciences Foundation, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1984-85; Executive Secretary, Triangle Universities Security Seminar, 1984; Commencement Speaker, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1983; Convener, U.S. Field, Department of History, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1981-83; Member, Alumni Annual Giving Council, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1979-82; Executive Committee, State

Advisory Council on Vocational Education, 1977-80; President, Guy B. Phillips Junior High School, PTSA, 1978-79; Chairman, Durham-Orange County Manpower Advisory Committee, 1976-78 (Member, 1974-78).

Awards and Honors

Recipient of Standard Oil Award for Teaching, UNC, 1971; Tanner Award, 1978; Order of Golden Fleece Award, 1983; Bowman and Gordon Gray Teaching Professor, 1982-85; Dowd Professor, 1986; Member, Organization of American Historians; Royal U.S. Institute, London; American History Association.

Military Service

Lt., Captain, U.S. Air Force, 1960-63.

Personal Information

Married Kathleen Erskine of Palm Beach, Florida, on February 11, 1960. Children: Jay Erskine Leutze, Magdalene Leigh Leutze Bordley and James Parker Leutze.

Western Carolina University

Western Carolina University was founded in August, 1889, as a semi-public school. Chartered as Cullowhee High School in 1891, it served the Cullowhee community and boarding students from neighboring counties and other states.

For Professor Robert Lee Madison, the institution's founder, the aim of the school was teacher training. Impressed with mountain children, he wanted to bring them opportunities for development. With the first state appropriation of \$1,500 in 1893, a normal department was established. In 1905, the institution became Cullowhee Normal and Industrial School, a title it held for 20 years.

Beginning about 1912, the status of the school was gradually raised to that of a two-year normal school or junior college. With state support increasing and work at the secondary level discontinued, the name of the school was changed in 1925 to Cullowhee State Normal School. In 1929, under a new charter authorizing the school to extend its work to the four-year level, the name Western Carolina Teachers College was adopted.

Modifications in function and rapid growth climaxed in 1951 with the addition of a post-graduate year to the curriculum and the granting of the Master of Arts in Education degree was authorized. Demands for expanded programs in the liberal arts and in other areas of learning led to expanded offerings and a further change, in 1953, to the name Western Carolina College. In 1967 the institution was designated a regional university by the North Carolina General Assembly and the name of the institution changed to Western Carolina University. In 1971 the state legislature reorganized higher education in North Carolina and, on July 1, 1972, Western Carolina University became a constituent institution of the University of North Carolina.

Today, Western Carolina University enrolls more than 6,600 students working toward degrees in the arts and sciences, business, education and psychology, health sciences, nursing and technology and applied science, as well as numerous other fields of academic endeavor. The university's five colleges -- Applied Sciences, Arts and Sciences, Business, Education and Allied Professions and Graduate School -- offer degrees at the bachelor's, master's and education specialist levels. A doctoral program leading to a Ph.D. in Educational Administration began in the fall of 1996, marking another milestone in the expanding scope of the university's academic offerings. The nation's first Master's in Project Management is offered through the College of Business. A faculty of about 340 serves students in resident-credit centers at Asheville and Cherokee, in extension classes in towns across western North Carolina and on the campus in Cullowhee.

Historically, service to the region has been a keynote of Western Carolina University's programs. That group of programs, now more comprehensive than



H.F. Robinson Administration Building and Mountain Heritage Center, Western Carolina University

ever, includes the Center for Improving Mountain Living, the Mountain Heritage Center, the Hunter Library (the largest in western North Carolina), the Institute for College and University Teaching and the Mountain Aquaculture Research Center -- all outstanding examples of the university's research and community service activities.



John William Bardo

Chancellor, Western Carolina University

Early Years

Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 28, 1948, to John Thomas and Grace Roberta Day Bardo.

Educational Background

Visiting Scholar, University of Southampton, England, 1968-69; B.A., University of Cincinnati, 1970; M.A., Ohio University, 1971; Ph.D., the Ohio State University, 1973; Institute for Educational Management, Harvard University, 1987.

Professional Background

Chancellor, Western Carolina University, 1995-Present; Provost and Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Bridgewater State College, 1993-95; Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Bridgewater State College, 1990-93; Assistant to the President for Planning and Evaluation, University of North Florida, 1989-90; Provost and Vice-President for Academic Affairs, University of North Florida, 1986-89; Dean, School of Liberal Arts, Southwest Texas State University, 1983-86; Chair, Department of Sociology and Social Work, Wichita State University, 1978-83; Professor, Lecturer, Research Assistant, 1971-83.

Organizations

Academic Affairs Resources Center Associate, American Association of State Colleges and Universities; American Association for Higher Education; Educom; Southwestern Social Science Association; American Sociological Association; Association for Consumer Research; Society for Applied Multivariate Research.

Boards and Commissions

N.C. Arboretum, 1995-Present; N.C. Center for the Advancement of Teaching, 1995-Present; WCQS Public Radio, 1995-Present.

Honors and Awards

Fulbright Senior Scholar Award to Australia; Alpha Kappa Delta; Phi Kappa Phi; Phi Sigma Iota; Kansas Committee for the Humanities, Outstanding Humanities Project on Urban Issues; Outstanding Young Men in America, Jaycees; Men of Achievement; Hellenic-American Who's Who in Business and the Professions; Two Thousand Notable Americans; Personalities of America; Community Leaders of America; Who's Who in the Midwest; Who's Who in the South and Southwest; Who's Who in America; Five Thousand Personalities of the World;

Directory of Distinguished Americans.

Personal Information

Married to Deborah Davis on August 8, 1975. Child: Christopher.

Winston-Salem State University

Winston-Salem State University was founded as the Slater Industrial Academy on September 28, 1892. It began in a one-room frame structure with 25 pupils and one teacher. In 1895, the school was recognized by the State of North Carolina, and, in 1897, it was chartered by the state as the Slater Industrial and State Normal School.

In 1925, the General Assembly of North Carolina extended the school's curriculum above the high school level and changed its name to Winston-Salem Teachers College, at the same time empowering it, under authority of the N.C. Board of Education, to confer appropriate degrees. Winston-Salem Teachers College thus became the first Negro institution in the nation to grant degrees for teaching the elementary grades.

The Nursing School was established in 1953, awarding graduates the degree of bachelor of science. The General Assembly changed the institution's name again in 1969 to Winston-Salem State University. On October 30, 1971, the General Assembly reorganized higher education in North Carolina, and on July 1, 1972, Winston-Salem State University became one of 16 constituent institutions of the University of North Carolina. In the fall of 1997, WSSU was named a John Templeton Foundation Honor Roll Character-Building College, a designation that recognizes colleges and universities which emphasize character-building as an integral part of the college experience.

Winston-Salem State University currently enrolls approximately 2,900 and offers bachelor's degrees in 28 majors. Residential facilities at the university consist of four residence halls (one for men, two for women and one co-educational). WSSU's newest residence facility, Haywood L. Wilson, Jr., Hall, a 400-student co-educational residence, opened in 1993 at a cost of \$6.3 million. The 97,000 square-foot facility contains 92 suites and eight apartments.

Winston-Salem State University is located on nearly 100 acres in Winston-Salem, a city of 172,000. The city is a part of North Carolina's Triad region, which encompasses the near-by cities of Greensboro and High Point. The Cleon F. Thompson, Jr., Student Services Center is the university's newest facility. The multi-use center houses admissions, financial aid, the Office of the Registrar and several other operations that serve the university's student body. The Diggs Gallery, with more than 6,500 square-feet, is the university's cultural center. The gallery offers more than 15 visual art exhibitions a year and one of the more highly-regarded college or university-based galleries in the nation.

Alvin J. Schexnider

Chancellor, Winston-Salem State
University



Early Years

Born on May 26, 1945, in Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Educational Background

B.A. in Political Science, Grambling State University, 1968; M.A. in Political Science, Northwestern University, 1971; Ph.D. in Political Science, Northwestern University, 1973.

Professional Background

Chancellor, Winston-Salem State University, 1996-Present; Previous Faculty and Academic Administrative Appointments at Virginia Commonwealth University, the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, the Federal Executive Institute, Syracuse University and Southern University.

Organizations

American Association for Higher Education; American Society for Public Administration.

Boards and Commissions

Trustee, MarketWatch Funds; Former Chair, Southern Regional Council, College Board; Former Vice-President, Virginia Board of Education; Former Vice-Chair, Governor's Advisory Commission on the Revitalization of Virginia's Urban Areas; Governor's Commission on Virginia's Future; Virginia Commission on Local Government; Former Member, Board of Visitors, Virginia State University; North Carolina Economic Development Board; Board of Directors, United Way of Forsyth County; Board of Directors, Old Salem, Inc.; Executive Committee, Winston-Salem Chamber of Commerce.

Honors and Awards

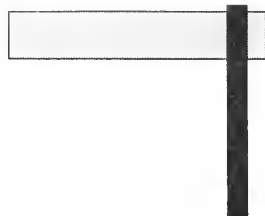
J. Sargeant Reynolds Award for Outstanding Service in Public Administration, American Society for Public Administration; Distinguished Alumni Award, Grambling State University; Fellow, National Academy of Public Administration.

Military Service

Signal Corps, U.S. Army, 1968-70.

Personal Information

Married to Virginia Reeves Schexnider. Children: one son, one daughter.



N.C. Community College System

The N.C. Community College System comprises 58 two-year, publicly-supported colleges which serve as the state's primary provider of technical and vocational training beyond high school. The system also includes the N.C. Center for Applied Technology. In addition to their primary mission of technical/vocational training, North Carolina's community colleges also provide a variety of other educational opportunities, from obtaining a high school diploma through completing the first two years of a four-year baccalaureate degree.

All 100 counties have access to one or more of the 58 community colleges. Campuses are located within 30 miles of most of the state's population. In 1995-96, 779,000 adults took one or more courses at a North Carolina community college.

The N.C. Community College System offers a wide range of technical and vocational programs leading to a certificate, diploma or associate degree. Program offerings vary from college to college, depending on the needs of the surrounding community. College-level academic courses are offered throughout the system through college transfer programs, general education programs and contractual agreements with senior public and private colleges and universities. Most of the more than 1,800 programs offered within the community college system are designed to prepare individuals for entry-level technical positions in business and industry with an Associate of Applied Science degree. Each college also offers credit courses in the arts and sciences that lead to an associate degree designed for transfer at the junior level into a senior college or university.

All 58 colleges offer occupational extension classes, short-term courses designed to upgrade employee skills. These courses are usually offered on an "on-request" by a business or company. Customized training programs are available to any new or expanding industry creating at least 12 new jobs in North Carolina. Since 1963, the New and Expanding Industry Program has trained more than 300,000 employees in skills needed by approximately 3,000 North Carolina-based companies. Focused Industrial Training Programs meet the training needs of already-established companies and businesses. More than 70,000 workers in 7,000 industries have been trained through these programs since 1981. The N.C. Community College System operates a small business center network through all 58 campuses. The centers offer free services and free or low-cost classes to small business owners and managers.

Support of economic growth and prosperity through education was the underlying concept that guided the development of the community college system. The system's mission is defined in the N.C. General Statutes (115D):

The major purpose of each and every institution operating under the provisions of this Chapter shall be and shall continue to be the offering of vocational and technical education and training, and of basic, high school level, academic education needed in order to profit from vocational and technical education, for students who are high school graduates or who are beyond the compulsory age limit of the public school system and who have left the public schools.

The mission directs the system to serve adults who have left the public schools, but are beyond compulsory school age. The statutory mission statement serves to keep the system focused on vocational and technical education.

From 1963-79, the community college system was under the purview of the N.C. Board of Education. In 1979, the General Assembly changed the state control of the system by creating a State Board of Community Colleges. The new board assumed full responsibility for the system in 1981.

The state board's primary function is to adopt and execute policies, regulations and standards it deems necessary for the establishment, administration and operation of community colleges. The State Board of Community Colleges has 20 members. Ten of those members are appointed by the governor and four each from the N.C. House and Senate. The lieutenant governor and the state treasurer are *ex-officio* members of the board.

The N.C. Community College System provides state-level administration, direction and leadership to the 58 community colleges and the N.C. Center for Applied Technology. It operates under the jurisdiction of the N.C. State Board of Community Colleges. The president of the N.C. Community College System manages the system office, as well as carrying out the philosophy, policies and directions of the state board. The system office distributes state funds and provides fiscal accountability, approves education programs and carries out the policies and procedures established by the state board or the General Assembly. The system office provides other services for the system that would be difficult for individual colleges to initiate or fund on their own.

Each college within the system is administered by a local board of trustees and a president. Local boards are composed of individuals appointed from the college's service area. Members are appointed by the governor, the local board of education and the local county commissioners. The president of the college's student government association generally serves as an *ex-officio* member of the local board.

Since community colleges serve a broad range of persons whose needs, skills and interests vary, an equally broad range of educational and training programs may be specifically attuned to the local job market. The programs and services offered by each college reflect the needs and concerns of the citizens and industries in the community. For more information about North Carolina's Community College System, call (919) 733-7051.

Lloyd V. Hackley

President, N.C. Community College
System



Early Years

Born in Roanoke, Virginia, on June 14, 1940, to David W. and Ernestine Parker Hackley (both deceased).

Educational Background

Ludy Addison High School, Roanoke, Virginia, 1958; B.A., Michigan State University, 1965; Ph.D., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1976; Government Executives Institute, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Business, 1980.

Professional Background

President, North Carolina Community College System, 1995-1998; Chancellor, Fayetteville State University, 1988-94; Vice-President for Student Services and Special Programs, UNC General Administration, 1985-87; Chancellor, University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, 1981-85; Associate Vice-President for Academic Affairs, UNC General Administration, 1979-1981.

Organizations

N.C. Child Advocacy Institute; Southern National Corporation, North and South Carolina; Blue Cross/Blue Shield of North Carolina; the Josephson Institute of Ethics; Bell South Foundation; National Center for Family Literacy.

Boards and Commissions

Chair, Board of Directors, Southeast Regional Vision for Education (SERVE); Board of Directors, Tyson Foods, Inc.; Governor's Commission on Workforce Preparedness; N.C. Education Commission on Standards and Accountability; Chair, President Clinton's Advisory Board on Historically Black Colleges and Universities; National Commission on Civic Renewal.

Honors and Awards

N.C. PTA Oak Leaf Award, 1992; N.C. Order of the Long-Leaf Pine, 1992; Outstanding Community Service Award, Altrusa Club International, 1992; Harvey Beech Award, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1990; NAACP Golden Heritage Award, Life Member, 1990; Citizen of the Year, Beta Chi Chapter, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, 1989; Tar Heel of the Week, News and Observer, Raleigh, 1987; Keys to the City of Roanoke, Virginia, (1987) and Flint, Michigan (1984); Community

Service Award, Jefferson County, Arkansas, 1984; Arkansas Certificate of Merit, 1983; Distinguished Graduate, Officer Training School, 1965; Who's Who in America, Who's Who in the South and Southwest; Community Leaders and Noteworthy Americans; Phi Beta Kappa; 33rd-Degree Mason, Shriner and Honorary Past Imperial Potentate and Imperial Ambassador at Large; Chancellor Lloyd V. Hackley Distinguished Professorship, Fayetteville State University, 1996.

Military Service

Major, U.S. Air Force, 1958-1978; Meritorious Service Medal, USAF, Europe, 1971; Man of the Hour, HQ, USAF, Europe, 1970; Bronze Star for Meritorious Service in Combat with Valor, Vietnam, 1968; Vietnam Cross for Gallantry, Vietnam, 1968.

Personal Information

Married Brenda L. Stewart of Roanoke, Va., on June 12, 1960. Children: Dianna Hackley-Applin and Michael R. Hackley; Two Grandchildren. High Street Baptist Church, Roanoke, Virginia.

H. Martin Lancaster

President, N.C. Community College
System



Early Years

Born Wayne County on March 24, 1943, to Harold and Eva Lancaster.

Educational Background

Pikeville High School, Pikeville, 1961; A.B., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1965; J.D., UNC School of Law, 1967.

Professional Background

President, North Carolina Community College System, 1997-Present; Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, 1996-97; Special Adviser to President William J. Clinton on Chemical Weapons, 1995-96; Special Assistant to Governor James B. Hunt, Jr.; 1995; Member, U.S. House of Representatives, 1987-95; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-86; Partner, Law Firm of Baddour, Lancaster, Parker and Hine, 1970-86; Judge Advocate, U.S. Navy, 1967-70.

Organizations

Lecturer, George C. Marshall Center, Garmisch, Germany, 1995-Present; National Security Law Committee, American Bar Association, 1995-97; Elder, First Presbyterian Church, 1980-86; Chairman, Wayne Chapter, American Red Cross, 1978-79; Deacon, First Presbyterian Church, 1972-75; President, Community Arts Council, 1973-74; President, Wayne Community Concert Association, 1972-73; Member: Masonic Lodge-York Rite and Scottish Rite (Knight Commander, Court of Honor and 33°), Shriner; Elks Lodge; Wayne County Historical Society; Wayne County Bar Association; North Carolina Bar Association (Board of Governors); American Bar Association; N.C. Association of Trial Lawyers; Association of Trial Lawyers of America; Kiwanis Club; Advisory Board of Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation.

Boards and Commissions

Board, Chemical and Biological Arms Control Institute, 1996-Present; Chairman, U.S. Section, Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses, 1996-Present; Board, Bulgarian-American Friendship Society, 1995-Present; Board and Secretary, Former Members of Congress Association, 1995-Present; Chairman, U.S. Delegation to Mississippi-Rhine Exchange, 1996; Chairman,

North Carolina Arts Council, 1977-81; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Wayne County Public Library, 1979-80; Chairman, Goldsboro-Wayne Bicentennial Commission, 1975-76.

Honors and Awards

1994, 1992 and 1989 U.S. Chamber of Commerce Spirit of Enterprise Award; 1994 and 1989 National Security Leadership Award; 1994 National Federation of Independent Businesses Guardian of Small Business Award; 1993 Freedom Award, N.C. Wing, Civil Air Patrol; 1992 Distinguished Service Award, American Logistics Association; 1992 Tad Davis Award, U.S. Military Athletic Association; 1991 N.C. Primary Care Association and National Association of Community Health Centers Public Health Service Award; 1991 Nathan Hale Award (Reserve Officers Association); 1990, 1989 and 1988 Sound Dollar Award; 1990 Eagle of Freedom Award, American Security Council Foundation; 1990 Honorary Member of Civil Air Patrol; 1989 Doer of Deeds Award (Outstanding Democratic Whip); 1987 4-H Club National Alumnus of the Year Award; 1986 4-H Club North Carolina Alumnus of the Year Award; 1985 Special Award, Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities; 1985 Valand Award (Mental Health Association of North Carolina); 1984 N.C. Crime & Justice Award (Governor's Crime Commission); 1983 Wayne County Great American Family Award (National Finalist); 1980 and 1979 Outstanding Reserve Judge Advocate of the Year (Tactical Air Command); 1977 Distinguished Service Award (Goldsboro Jaycees); Outstanding Young Men of America; Personalities of the South; Who's Who in North Carolina; Who's Who in American Law International; Who's Who of Contemporary Achievement; Who's Who in America.

Military Service

VTU, Washington, D.C., 1987-93 (Captain, Retired); Naval Reserves, VTU (LAW) 0708, Raleigh, N.C., 1983-86; Air Force Reserves, Seymour Johnson Air Force Base, N.C., 1970-83; Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, Washington Naval District, 1970; Staff Judge Advocate, USS HANCOCK (CVA-19), 1968-70; Assistant Staff Judge Advocate, Twelfth Naval District, 1968.

Personal Information

Married, Alice Matheny of Forest City on May 31, 1975. Children: Ashley Elizabeth Lancaster and Mary Martin Lancaster. Presbyterian.

N.C. Community College System

President's Office

H. Martin Lancaster	President
Carolyn M. Smith.....	Special Assistant to the President
Dr. Barry W. Russell	Senior Vice-President
O. Benson Otovo	Vice-President for Business and Finance
Dr. N. Jerry Owens, Jr....	Vice-President for System Affairs
Dr. James B. Dixon	Vice-President for Academic and Student Services
Dr. Daniel J. Green	Senior Associate Vice-President for Administration
Robert R. Blackmun.....	Associate Vice-President and Chief Information Officer
Chancy M. Kapp	Associate Vice-President for System Affairs
Donny L. Hunter	Associate Vice-President for Governmental Affairs
Charles B. Barham III.....	Associate Vice-President for Academic and Student Services
Sharon Morrissey	Associate Vice-President for Academic and Student Services
Carolyn Girardeau.....	Associate Vice-President/Director of Grants and Assessment
Clay T. Hines.....	Director of Legal Affairs
Linda B. Douglas	Director of Public Affairs
Rosalyn Comfort	Director of Personnel

Community and Technical College Presidents (As of February 1, 1997)

Dr. W. Ronald McCarter	Alamance County Community College
Dr. Don Altieri	Anson Community College
Kenneth Ray Bailey.....	Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College
Dr. U. Ronald Champion	Beaufort County Community College
Lynn G. King.....	Bladen Community College
Dr. David W. Sink	Blue Ridge Community College
Dr. W. Michael Reaves	Brunswick Community College
Dr. Kenneth A Boham.....	Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute
Dr. Eric B. McKeithan	Cape Fear Community College
Dr. Donald W. Bryant.....	Carteret Community College
Dr. Cuyler Dunbar	Catawba Valley Community College
Dr. Marvin R. Joyner	Central Carolina Community College
Dr. Paul Anthony Zeiss.....	Central Piedmont Community College
Dr. L. Steve Thornburg	Cleveland Community College
Dr. Ronald K. Lingle	Coastal Carolina Community College
Dr. Larry Donnithorne	College of the Albemarle
Dr. Lewis S. Redd	Craven Community College
Dr. J. Bryan Brooks.....	Davidson County Community College
Dr. Phail Wynn, Jr.	Durham Technical Community College

Dr. Hartwell H. Fuller	Edgecombe Community College
Dr. Linwood Powell (Interim).....	Fayetteville Technical Community College
Dr. Desna L. Wallin	Forsyth Technical Community College
Dr. Patricia A. Skinner	Gaston College
Dr. Donald W. Cameron	Guilford Technical Community College
Dr. Elton L. Newbern, Jr.	Halifax Community College
Dr. Nathan Hodges	Haywood Technical College
Dr. Willard L. Lewis, III	Isothermal Community College
Dr. Donald L. Reichard	James Sprunt Community College
Dr. John Tart.....	Johnston Community College
Dr. Lonnie H. Blizzard	Lenoir Community College
Dr. Martin Nadelman	Martin Community College
Dr. B.A. Barringer (Interim)	Mayland Community College
Dr. Robert M. Boggs	McDowell Technical Community College
Dr. Douglas Eason	Mitchell Community College
Dr. Theodore H. Gasper, Jr.	Montgomery Community College
Dr. J. Reid Parrott, Jr.	Nash Community College
Dr. E. Douglas Kearney, Jr.	Pamlico Community College
Dr. H. James Owen	Piedmont Community College
Dr. Charles E. Russell	Pitt Community College
Dr. Larry K. Linker	Randolph Community College
Joseph W. Grimsley	Richmond Community College
Dr. Harold E. Mitchell	Roanoke-Chowan Community College
Fred G. Williams, Jr.	Robeson Community College
Dr. Robert C. Keys	Rockingham Community College
Dr. Richard L. Brownell.....	Rowan-Cabarrus Community College
Dr. Clifton W. Paderick	Sampson Community College
Dr. John R. Dempsey	Sandhills Community College
Dr. Stephen C. Scott	Southeastern Community College
Harvey Hayes (Interim).....	Southwestern Community College
Dr. Michael R. Taylor	Stanly Community College
Dr. James M. Reeves	Surry Community College
Dr. Norman Oglesby	Tri-County Community College
Dr. Ben F. Currin.....	Vance-Granville Community College
Dr. Bruce I. Howell	Wake Technical Community College
Dr. Edward H. Wilson	Wayne Community College
Dr. James A. Richardson	Western Piedmont Community College
Dr. Gordon G. Burns, Jr.	Wilkes Community College
Dr. Frank L. Eagles	Wilson County Technical Community College
Dr. James Lemons	N.C. Center for Applied Textile Technology

Alamance County Community College

Graham, N.C.

Citizens of Alamance County depend upon Alamance County Community College for educational opportunity and career advancement, while businesses and industries in the local community depend on the college for a trained and technically-skilled work force. Since 1958, ACC has been responding to the educational, occupational and cultural needs of Alamance County's residents and business community, changing curricula and adding new programs in response to the ever-changing needs of its service area.

Accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, ACC offers 36 technical and vocational programs of study, in addition to a college transfer option. The curriculum offerings are supported by more than 80 full-time faculty in four academic divisions: business; human resources; humanities, public service and college transfer; and industrial technology. The continuing education division offers more than 900 diverse courses per year, including industrial services, literacy programs and personal interest courses.

With a curriculum enrollment of approximately 3,500 students and continuing education enrollment of more than 13,000 per year, ACC is among the largest public, two-year institutions in the N.C. Community College System. Approximately one in every five adult residents of Alamance County attends ACC each year for some type of educational experience, making the college's percentage of service area population served one of the highest rates in the state.

Located in Graham along Interstate 85/40, the main campus is situated on a 72-acre site on the banks of the Haw River. It includes a three-story building of 182,562 square feet with classrooms, laboratories, a learning resource center, student support services, student commons and administrative offices. A new 49,525 square-foot science and technology building opened in August, 1996, and includes science, fine arts, computer laboratories and a multi-media information highway laboratory. This facility includes heavy equipment industry training sites and general classroom space. The main campus also has a shop building and a greenhouse. The college operates a Burlington campus at 1519 North Mebane Street, where a total of 25,730 square feet is dedicated primarily to continuing education classes. Additional classes are taught at more than 100 sites across the county, including schools, recreation centers, fire departments, community buildings, churches and businesses.

Anson Community College

Polkton, N.C.

From its beginning in November, 1962, as the Ansonville Unit of the Charlotte Industrial Education Center with 26 enrolled students, Anson Community College has evolved into a comprehensive community college serving Anson and Union counties in the southern Piedmont region of the state.

By 1968, the college was called Anson Technical Institute and had a local board of trustees. Administration and staff totalled six, while faculty totalled 14. The college's early records are too incomplete to give a total student enrollment for the era. By 1969, when the N.C. Board of Nursing approved the institute's application for a School of Nursing, the school was continuing to grow. Records indicate that the Learning Resources Center had 2,236 volumes in its collection. On December 2, 1971, the General Assembly authorized Anson Technical Institute as a separately-chartered institution and the governor appointed four additional trustees to the board. Oral history holds that the college had expanded to 42 enrolled students at that point.

By the fall of 1977, the college had expanded to Polkton, about seven miles west of Wadesboro on U.S. Highway 74. The move allowed the college to expand its service area to include Union County. Shortly after the move, the college entered the computer age by installing its first system. Although the computer's functions were limited, the unit nearly filled a room.

Anson Community College has a rich heritage that includes being one of six pilot sites in the N.C. Community College System to field test the prime computer and collaborate with the N.C. Council on the Status of Women in order to offer a carpentry program for women. Students in this program built two houses in Polkton. The college's heating, ventilating and air-conditioning program and its licensed practical nursing program are showcase programs for the community college system. The Community Services Division has received a commendation from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools twice in ten years for its structure and quality of service.

With Dr. Donald Paul Altieri taking office in 1993 as the college's fourth president, many positive and substantive changes have taken place. Student enrollment grew to a record 1,457 in the fall of 1996. The school's prevailing management philosophy is Total Quality Management. Groundbreaking for a new two-story academic building took place in 1997. The college will start new technical programs in manufacturing, telecommunications and health occupations in the fall of 1998.

Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College *Asheville, N.C.*

For nearly four decades, Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College has educated citizens for jobs in western North Carolina. In 1990, A-B Tech expanded its mission to add college transfer programs. Originally funded by a bond election, the mountain college was initially administered by the Asheville City Board of Education, with control passing to a local board of trustees in 1963.

A-B Tech first offered pre-employment training in machine shop, practical nursing education and electronics along with job-related short courses. The first Associate in Applied Science degree was awarded in August, 1964.

In early years, Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College served the vocational and technical education needs of 15 western North Carolina counties. Four units were established in outlying areas and administered by A-B Tech. These units gradually established independent status and became institutions in the N.C. Community College System.

Located in Asheville, formerly rated a No. 1 city by the *Places Rated Almanac*, A-B Tech serves Buncombe and Madison counties, with a combined population exceeding 200,000. Outdoors lovers enjoy the diversity offered by mountain living. Skiing is a popular winter sport, while fishing, hiking and back-packing dominate the outdoor scene in summer. Visitors attracted by the scenic mountain splendor make the travel and tourism industry the second-largest employer in Buncombe County. Asheville, also top-rated as a premier retirement community, serves as a regional health center and a retail shopping area. Over the years, Buncombe County has provided the necessary space for industrial development, while Madison County remains more dependent upon the agricultural sector.

Starting with a 20-acre tract and \$300,000 for site development and two buildings, which provided 30,000 square feet of floor space, Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College today is located on approximately 144 acres and occupies 461,417 square feet of floor space. A satellite campus opened in Madison County in January, 1990.

Beaufort County Community College

Washington, N.C.

Beaufort County Community College began as an industrial education center and branch of Lenoir County Technical Institute. Later it operated as a branch of Pitt Technical Institute. The institution gained independence as Beaufort County Technical Institute in 1967.

Housed temporarily in an abandoned prison camp and various rented facilities, the institution began work on a 68-acre campus in 1968, the same year it graduated 38 students from four vocational programs. The school became a community college in 1979, although college transfer courses had been offered in cooperation with East Carolina University for many years.

Seven permanent buildings are located on the campus on U.S. Route 264, approximately four miles east of Washington in historic eastern North Carolina. U.S. Routes 264 and 17, the main traffic arteries in the area, facilitate transportation to the institution for persons in Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington counties. Each building on Beaufort County Community College's campus contains classroom space and special-purpose laboratory space. Building 1 contains administrative offices and data processing laboratories. Building 2 houses business-subject laboratories, cosmetology, auto mechanics and electrical electronics laboratories. Building 3 includes the nursing arts laboratories. Building 4 contains

the machine shop, drafting, power mechanics, diesel and welding laboratories. Building 5, the learning resources center, which includes a student lounge, snack bar, library, learning laboratory and a large multi-use area. Building 8 contains Continuing Education Division offices, classrooms, shops and a small lecture auditorium. Building 9 houses student services offices, a distance learning facility, science labs and a student lounge.

Bladen Community College

Dublin, N.C.

Bladen Community College was established as Bladen Technical Institute in 1967. The school was initially located in a composite of rented buildings in Elizabethtown. The old Johnson Cotton Company property on Highway 701 was secured and became the location for administrative offices as well as for educational course offerings. Space for a welding shop and student service area was provided by leasing the Marks Tractor building next to the Johnson Cotton Company building. Business, secretarial and nursing programs were housed in the old Elizabethtown Baptist Church.

The college began operation on a full-scale basis in September, 1968. Initially, curriculum programs were offered in cosmetology, executive secretarial science, business administration, industrial engineering and agricultural Engineering Technologies, Industrial Maintenance, Automotive Mechanics, and nursing assistant. A complete battery of extension and other part-time adult programs were started during the evenings to complement day programs.

The first phase of construction for a permanent campus near Dublin began in the spring of 1970. The college moved to its permanent 25-acre campus in July, 1971. Two buildings totaling 27,000 square feet were included in the initial building phase and housed administrative offices, classrooms, laboratories, shops, a student lounge and library. A small shop was built as an MDTA welding class project in 1972. Nine acres were added to the campus that same year and an additional 11 acres in 1973. A combination shop/classroom building containing 10,500 square feet was completed in the summer of 1973 and was occupied at the beginning of the 1973 fall quarter. A 3,600 square -foot storage shed, constructed as a class project, was completed early in 1974.

Construction of a multi-purpose building, an administrative building and a learning resources center was begun in the summer of 1975. The Learning Resources Center and the Administrative Building were completed in April, 1976, and the Multi-Purpose Building was completed in July, 1976. A carpentry laboratory was completed in 1978, while two additional shop buildings were completed in 1980. The Louis F. Parker High Technology Center opened in 1988.

A satellite campus was started in the Kelly community in 1975 when the Bladen County Board of Education deeded the Natmore school property to the college. The 5.25-acre site included two buildings with a combined gross square

footage of 7,170. In 1985, a 4,000 square-foot building was completed at the Kelly campus.

Soon after the college was established, plans were formulated to attain accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The college was initially granted "correspondent" status and in 1973 earned "candidate for accreditation" status. Full accreditation was attained in 1976 and was re-affirmed in 1982. Following a comprehensive self-study, Bladen Community College's academic accreditation was re-affirmed again in 1992.

Bladen Community College offers post-secondary curricula in the areas of vocational, technical and general education. Instruction is also offered in a variety of continuing education programs and courses. The college is dedicated to the open-door policy and to meeting the educational and cultural needs of the people of Bladen and surrounding counties.

Blue Ridge Community College

Flat Rock, N.C.

In 1963, The N.C. General Assembly authorized a system of comprehensive community colleges and technical institutes to be established in areas of the state where a definite need for such an institution was shown. On the basis of this need and through the combined efforts of interested citizens of Henderson County, the college was established as Henderson County Technical Institute in May of 1969. At that time, the citizens of Henderson County approved a bond issue and a special tax levy which provided funds for the construction, operation and maintenance of a physical plant for the school.

The college's local board of trustees took the oath of office on September 9, 1969. The institution began operation on December 1, 1969, with the first course offered on January 8, 1970. The first full-time curriculum classes began on September 14, 1970. On October 12, 1970, the board of trustees voted to change the college's name to Blue Ridge Technical Institute. On July 9, 1979, they voted to change the name of Blue Ridge Technical College and, on September 14, 1987, they approved the name of Blue Ridge Community, College.

The college occupies facilities on a 109-acre campus located on College Drive, which connects Airport and Allen Road, two and a half miles southeast of Hendersonville in Henderson County. An 11-building complex provides more than 213,444 square feet of floor space divided into shop and laboratory space, classrooms, library, learning center, office and reception space and student lounge areas. The college's new Allied Health/Human Services Building opened in 1997. The Transylvania Center, originally located in Pisgah Forest and moved to Brevard in 1997, houses curriculum and continuing education classes.

Brunswick Community College

Supply, N.C.

Brunswick Community College, the youngest of North Carolina's community colleges, serves students through sites in Supply, Leland and Southport. A state-of-the-art community auditorium on the main campus in Supply accommodates 1,500 people for concerts, dramatic performances and community events.

Brunswick Community College offers curriculum and continuing education classes to suit almost every schedule. Students can attend classes during the day, evenings or even on Saturdays to meet their education goals. More than 20 curriculum programs and numerous continuing education/extension classes are open to any adult student.

The faculty and staff at Brunswick Community College realized that a "one size fits all" approach does not apply to students. Through a flexible series of courses, called developmental studies, opportunities are made for all students to strengthen their basic educational background. Both individually-programmed instruction and teaching in small groups assist students in overcoming their educational deficiencies. Both basic educational and GED (high school equivalency certificate) studies are offered at a variety of times and locations throughout the county.

Programs at Brunswick Community College include business administration, information systems technology, office systems technology, information systems/programming, turfgrass management technology, electronic engineering technology, real estate and basic law enforcement training. BCC offers the state's only two-year aquaculture technology program. Students can also select programs in automotive systems technology, cosmetology, manicuring/nail technology, cosmetology instruction, manicuring instruction, air conditioning, heating and refrigeration technology and welding technology. Students seeking to pursue a four-year bachelor's degree can take their first two years of study at Brunswick Community College in the college transfer program, which awards both Associate in Science and Associate in Arts degrees. These courses are also transferable to most other four-year North Carolina and out-of-state colleges and universities. Students interested in health careers can select from BCC's practical nursing and nursing assistant programs. The college offers several consortium programs with other community colleges. Programs offered on the BCC campus include health information technology and phlebotomy. Students in the dental assistant, film and video production, medical assistant and medical laboratory programs begin their studies at BCC, then continue them at another college.

Through the college's continuing education courses, students can learn basic skills, provide enrichment or gain practical knowledge. Offered in various locations, the classes range from outboard motor repair to cabinet-making to welding. These courses provide an excellent way for a person to preview an interest area.

Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute
Lenoir, N.C.

Caldwell Technical Institute was established on April 2, 1964, and permanent facilities were occupied in September, 1967. In 1970, the N.C. General Assembly authorized Caldwell Technical Institute to offer college transfer courses and the institution's name became Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute. Since its establishment, Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute has enjoyed constant community support and encouragement. The institution has grown to include 50 occupational programs, the college transfer program and non-credit continuing education programs.

Located in the foothills of western North Carolina, CCC&TI has established a main campus on a 98-acre tract of land in Hudson. The college purchased the former Fairfield Chair Company showroom in 1989. The school opened the new J.E. Broyhill Civic Center on the 13.3-acre site in 1993. The civic center is located 2.5 miles north of the main campus on Highway 321.

CCC&TI has a Watauga Division in Boone. Its service area encompasses some 100,000 people, approximately 68,000 in Caldwell County and 32,000 in Watauga County. In 1988, the General Assembly authorized \$100,000 for the design of the first permanent building on a Watauga County campus. Later that same year, the Watauga County Commission purchased a 39-acre site for the Watauga County campus of Caldwell Community College and Technical Institute. The campus is located west of Boone on the 105/421 Bypass.

A variety of industries form the basis of the economy in CCC&TI's service area -- furniture, hosiery, paper, metals manufacturing and tourism. Accessible to the population centers of Lenoir, Granite Falls and Hickory, the Hudson campus is located on Highway 321 and contains over 200,000 square feet of space. The Watauga Campus administrative offices are located at the intersection of Highway 321 West and 105 Bypass in Boone. Curriculum and continuing education classes are taught at this site, Watauga High School and other sites in the county.

Cape Fear Community College
Wilmington, N.C.

Cape Fear Community College began in 1959 as the Wilmington Industrial Education Center and adopted the name Cape Fear Technical Institute in 1964. On January 1, 1988, Cape Fear Technical Institute became Cape Fear Community College. From its modest beginnings with an enrollment of only several hundred students, CFCC now serves more than 24,000 adults annually in a wide range of courses at its main campus in Wilmington and at two satellite campuses in Burgaw and Hampstead. These three campuses, as well as many off-campus locations, serve both New Hanover and Pender counties.

CFCC's main campus is located in downtown Wilmington. The campus extends between North Second Street and the Cape Fear River, where the college

maintains its dock, a training vessel and various boats used to train students enrolled in marine courses. The main campus consists of a four-story administration/lab/shop building, a seven-story structure adjacent to the administration building that houses classrooms, library, labs, shops, a student activity area, cafeteria, bookstore and lecture auditorium. Additional buildings on campus house a variety of technical and vocational programs.

State and local bond referendums approved by voters in 1993 and 1994 have provided more than \$21 million for expansion of facilities at Cape Fear Community College. The college's main campus will double in size by the end of 1998 and more classrooms and laboratories will be provided at the college's Burgaw and Hampstead campuses. The new facilities will provide space for the expansion of the college's curricula and the addition of many new programs within the next five years.

Carteret Community College

Morehead City, N.C.

On July 11, 1963, the N.C. Board of Education authorized the establishment of the Carteret County Unit of the Goldsboro Industrial Education Center. The unit operated until 1967, when Carteret Technical Institute was officially established under a contract with the Carteret County Board of Education. On July 9, 1979, the board of trustees officially changed the name of the institution to Carteret Technical College. Nine years later, on September 2, 1987, the board of trustees approved changing the name to Carteret Community College. This action was affirmed by the Carteret County Commission on September 8, 1987.

Carteret Community College offers a full range of associate degree, diploma and certificate programs in various vocational and technical areas. It also offers an Associate of Arts degree or college transfer program. The 30-acre campus is located on U.S. 70 West in Morehead City. The campus has ten buildings, plus the Crystal Coast Civic Center, situated along a half-mile of waterfront. The college's alluring coastal setting and quality programs provide a relaxed, but sound, educational environment.

Catawba Valley Community College

Hickory, N.C.

Catawba Valley Community College opened its doors in 1960 as one of the original North Carolina industrial education centers. In 1988, the college was made a comprehensive community college, offering academic programs that transfer to four-year colleges and universities in addition to the occupational/technical programs which, by this date, ranged from automation/robotics to allied health curricula to special-interest continuing education courses.

In 1996, CVCC enrolled 5,368 students in 67 curriculum programs and more than 19,880 students in continuing education classes. The campus is located on

U.S. Highways 70/321 in Hickory in Catawba County. The campus covers 120 acres and its 11 buildings contain 370,000 square feet of space. This includes the college's most recent property acquisition, the East Campus with its 100,000 square-foot building. The college currently uses about 30,000 square feet of this facility and has long-range plans to develop a Catawba Valley Business and Technology Center in the building.

CVCC has developed and implemented various technology centers to assist area industry by enhancing technical sophistication and facilitating human resources development. Currently operating are the Hosiery Technology Center and the Furniture Technology Center. An Environmental Education Center is currently being developed.

Central Carolina Community College

Sanford, N.C.

One of the original industrial education centers, Central Carolina Community College began awarding associate degrees in 1965, the same year the institution's name became Central Carolina Technical Institute. The name was changed to the one it now bears in 1988.

CCCC offers more than 50 curriculum programs and serves more than 16,000 students annually in both the curriculum and continuing education divisions. The college maintains full-service campuses in Chatham, Harnett and Lee counties. The main campus is located in Sanford in Lee County on a 41-acre site. Other locations include the new Chatham County campus in Pittsboro, located on 43 acres off U.S. 64; the Harnett County campus in Lillington, located on ten acres off U.S. 421; the Siler City center in Siler City; and the N.C. School of Telecommunications located in Sanford. CCCC operates a small business center with offices in Sanford, Pittsboro and Dunn. It also administers the Dennis A. Wicker Civic Center in Sanford.

The libraries of all three county campuses include more than 50,480 books; 65 magazines, newspapers and journals; 27 CD-ROM databases; and 5,525 audiovisuals. Central Carolina Community College has historically emphasized technical education. It has led the state in developing innovative programs in broadcasting, paralegal, laser and photonics, motorcycle mechanics, telephony, quality assurance, dialysis technology and veterinary medical technology. CCCC also offers a variety of business, technical, health sciences and human services and college transfer courses.

Central Piedmont Community College

Charlotte, N.C.

Central Piedmont Community College, the largest community college in North Carolina, was formed in 1963 by a merger of Mecklenburg College and the Central Industrial Education Center. Initially, CPCC offered a dozen vocational

programs and extension courses to some 2,000 students. Today, the college serves more than 60,000 students annually. As Charlotte's premier work force development resources, CPCC offers 61 career programs and college transfer, high school completion, advancement studies, basic skills enhancement and an expanding corporate training and continuing education program that served 376 companies in 1996. CPCC is a member of the national League for Innovation.

The central campus at Elizabeth Avenue and Kings Drive in uptown Charlotte is located near the hub of Mecklenburg County. CPCC's North Center, Verhoeff Drive, Huntersville; City View Center, 1609 Alleghany Street; and South Center, Highway 51 at Alexander Road, Matthews all attract an increasing number of students. The college is moving to a multi-campus system to expand access to its customized training for business and industries and to students seeking the convenience of instruction close to their homes. New South, West, Southwest and Northeast campuses are scheduled to open over the next few years.

An inviting educational environment welcomes students to the central CPCC campus. Thirty-five buildings, including the state-of-the-art Advanced Technology Center and Center for Automotive Technology, are situated on 33 acres of ground accented by award-winning landscaping. A new science building is under construction on the main campus and a public safety training center has just opened on the North Center site.

In support of the spirit of community so important to the college, a variety of clubs, student life and student government activities provide opportunities for members of the diverse student body to experience college life, make new friends and participate in activities associated with their fields of study.

Cleveland Community College

Shelby, N.C.

Public higher education came to Cleveland County in 1965 with the establishment of the Cleveland County Industrial and Adult Education Center. This satellite of Gaston College was renamed in a matter of months to the Cleveland County Industrial Center and then later to the Cleveland County Unit of Gaston College. In October, 1967, the institution officially became Cleveland County Technical Institute. CCTI moved from the rented North Morgan Street location and the borrowed classrooms of churches, schools, banks and other available spaces into the old county home buildings in 1969. That site, 137 South Post Road, serves as the location of today's modern facilities.

In 1971, the Cleveland County Commission granted land and \$500,000 to be matched with a state grant of the same amount. This money was used for the construction of a new building to house vocational and occupational programs. The building opened in 1974. In 1975, Cleveland County Technical Institute was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

The voters of Cleveland County demonstrated great confidence in the future

of the college with the approval of a \$5 million bond issue on June 7, 1977. Those monies were used for the construction of additional classrooms and shops. The Campus Center was completed in 1981. A field house was completed in July, 1987, and the Student Activities Center was completed in February, 1989. The James Broughton Petty Amphitheater was completed in 1991.

The Cleveland County Board of Commissioners approved the request of the Cleveland County Technical Institute Board of Trustees to change the name of the institution to Cleveland Technical College in March, 1980. This action was in recognition of the quality and caliber of the college's programs. In July, 1987, Cleveland Technical College was authorized by the state legislature to become Cleveland Community College. This name change signaled the addition of the two-year college transfer programs, making Cleveland a comprehensive community college with technical, vocational, college transfer and continuing education programs.

Coastal Carolina Community College

Jacksonville, N.C.

One of the original industrial education centers, Coastal Carolina Community College began in 1970 in an abandoned prison with an enrollment of 325 extension students and one full-time employee. CCCC now has an enrollment of nearly 3,500 curriculum students in industrial technology, business technology and college transfer programs and an enrollment of over 15,000 in its continuing education program. The college currently has 230 full-time employees.

The campus is located in Jacksonville, an All-America City, and serves all of Onslow County's population of more than 140,000. Onslow County is also home to the U.S. Marine Corps' Camp Lejeune and New River Air Station. The area is noted for freshwater fishing and its pristine beaches. The Coastal Carolina Community College campus has 98 acres and 13 buildings and operates a skills center that trains personnel for new and expanding industries.

College of the Albemarle

Elizabeth City, N.C.

College of The Albemarle was initially chartered under the Community College Act of 1957 and was issued a new charter on July 1, 1963, pursuant to the enactment of the Community College Act of 1963. In September, 1961, five instructors conducted the college's first classes for 182 students in a renovated hospital. The college now serves degree-seeking students in 27 programs ranging from traditional liberal arts to vocational programs such as cosmetology and nursing to new programs such as microcomputer systems technology and paralegal technology. More than 5,000 people enroll annually in adult education, occupational training or other extension programs. The area served by COA is noted for agriculture, small business, developing industry, tourism on the Outer Banks and the world's

largest U.S. Coast Guard Aviation Technical Training Center.

College of The Albemarle's main campus is located in Elizabeth City in Pasquotank County and is the center of the college's seven-county service area, the largest service area in the community college system. Satellite campuses are located in Dare and Chowan counties. The college's 60-acre main campus borders the Pasquotank River. Four major buildings on this campus include a Community and Small Business Center which features a stage and a 1,000-seat auditorium available for community use.

The college's Dare County campus, located on Russell Twiford Road in Manteo, provides facilities to offer associate degree, diploma and continuing education programs at a location more convenient to Outer Banks residents. The college's Chowan County center opened in 1992 in Edenton Village Shopping Center on U.S. 17 Business in Edenton. The renovated site houses classrooms, offices, a seminar room and a student lounge for students enrolled in both curriculum and continuing education programs.

Craven Community College

New Bern, N.C.

The campus of Craven Community College is located in the western area of New Bern on South Glenburnie Road at College Court. The institution serves Craven County (population: 85,300). A long-range development plan currently under study calls for an additional satellite campus in Havelock in the eastern part of the county.

There are currently five permanent buildings and seven temporary modular units housing nine classrooms. A 286-seat auditorium houses numerous college and community activities. Outdoor physical education facilities include tennis and soccer.

Rental facilities for cosmetology, data processing and other business programs and a learning lab are located in East Plaza Professional Center on Highway 70 in Havelock. Office space and a testing center are located in Building 4335 of Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station. The college uses public high school and middle school buildings in Havelock for evening classes. CCC has one of the two largest machinist programs in the state and the only tool and die program east of I-95.

Davidson County Community College

Lexington, N.C.

Davidson County Community College was initially chartered in 1958 as an Industrial Education Center (IEC). Like other industrial education centers chartered in the 1950s and consolidated under the Community College Act of 1963, this center was designed to equip adults with the skills needed to move from an agricultural to a manufacturing-based economy. When the Sinclair Building

opened on a 22-acre site in 1963, the Davidson County IEC enrolled 125 students in vocational and technical programs and 51 students in adult education and service programs. In 1965, the institution was chartered as Davidson County Community College. Associate degrees in arts, sciences and fine arts were added to the existing Associate in Applied Science degree and diploma and certificate offerings.

The Davidson campus has grown to 13 buildings on approximately 97 acres. The Davie campus opened in 1994 and currently has three buildings on 58 acres with additional facilities planned. The college currently serves more than 15,000 students annually through its two campuses. CCC primarily serves Davidson and Davie counties, but also plays a significant role in the development of the Piedmont Triad region.

Durham Technical Institute

Durham, N.C.

A charter member of the N.C. Community College System, Durham Technical Community College was established in 1961 as one of the state's first industrial education centers. Subsequent name changes -- to Durham Technical Institute in 1965 and to Durham Technical Community College in 1986 -- reflect the college's expanding educational mission. Over the past 35 years, Durham Tech has opened doors to employment and higher education for thousands of North Carolina citizens. In 1994-95 alone, the college served nearly 20,000 students at more than 100 locations in Durham and Orange counties. As Durham Tech enters its fourth decade of providing "training for the Triangle," it envisions continued growth in programs, services and facilities.

Durham Tech's mission includes providing post-secondary, entry-level occupational training; re-training and skills improvement for the local work force; opportunities for adult high school completion, vocational advancement and personal growth; two years of studies in the liberal arts and sciences for students seeking a B.A. or B.S. degree; and employee and customized training for business and industry. The college offers 38 programs of study leading to a degree, diploma or certificate. Durham Tech offers North Carolina's only associate degree training in opticianry, microelectronics technology and dental laboratory technology.

Durham Tech's main campus is located next to Research Triangle Park, while satellite centers in neighboring areas serve residents from Durham and Orange counties, along with the rest of the Triangle area. The college's Northern Durham Center, opened in 1993, is located near two major industrial parks in the northern part of Durham County and is easily accessible to residents of Orange County. A new Basic Skills Center opened on the main campus in January, 1997, and a new Technology Center is currently under construction. The college will soon offer class site on Franklin Street in Chapel Hill.

Edgecombe Community College

Tarboro, N.C.

Edgecombe Community College began as an extension of Wilson Technical Community College in 1967 and in 1968 came under complete Edgecombe County administration. The final step to full institutional independence came in the spring of 1971 when the General Assembly made all technical institutes in North Carolina independent of any local boards of education and granted them government by a 12-member board of trustees. Later, in 1972, the college added a satellite campus in Rocky Mount.

ECC offers programs in approximately 30 curriculum areas. These include college-transfer associate degrees, as well as business/computer, industrial and a wide variety of allied health areas. With the college's move to a semester system in the fall of 1997, even more class credits will be transferrable to four-year colleges and universities.

Edgecombe Community College's continuing education program provides area residents with a wide range of literacy classes, as well as training seminars for local businesses and industries. Classes in Total Quality Management and Internet applications are very popular choices. The college offers in-plant training and classes to meet a variety of special needs.

ECC offers local business and industry a variety of opportunities through its Small Business Center. It also offers the REAL -- Rural Entrepreneurship through Action Learning -- program that gives students the opportunity to research, plan, set up and operate their own businesses in conjunction with the college.

ECC's Tarboro campus includes six buildings with a total of 103,255 square feet on a 104-acre lot. The main building contains a 500-seat auditorium, student lounge and classrooms. The college's most recent addition is a 7,200 square-foot maintenance/shop building completed in 1993. The Rocky Mount campus includes a 60,000 square-foot classroom building, a 3,283 square-foot cosmetology building and a 20,000 square-foot post office building.

Through a wide selection of programs and classes, ECC strives to improve both the quality of life and the economic outlook of its students and area residents. ECC is equipping its students with the basic, real-life technical and practical skills that will allow them to excel in their careers, at home and in the community.

Fayetteville Technical Community College

Fayetteville, N.C.

Fayetteville Technical Community College originated in 1961 as the Fayetteville Area Industrial Education Center and became Fayetteville Technical Institute in 1963. It was not until 1988 that it became known as Fayetteville Technical Community College. Fayetteville Tech is a public, two-year comprehensive community college serving Fayetteville and Cumberland County. The college offers 34 Associate in Applied Science degrees, 16 diploma programs, eight certificate

programs, an Associate in General Education degree and Associate in Arts and Associate in Science degrees.

Serving about 42,000 students annually -- approximately 12,000 in curriculum programs and 30,000 in non-credit continuing education courses -- the college ranks as the third-largest community college in the state. Forty-seven percent of the students enrolled in curriculum programs are minorities and 56 percent of the students are female.

The college works closely with local and state employers to produce well-trained graduates ready to take their place in the work force. Fayetteville Tech also serves a large military population from near-by Fort Bragg and Pope Air Force Base.

The 111.6-acre main campus has a physical plant of more than 611,751 square feet. Continuing education classes are offered at a campus annex location and at sites throughout the community. Offices and classes are also located at Fort Bragg.

Forsyth Technical Community College

Winston-Salem, N.C.

Forsyth Technical Community College was established in 1959 as an industrial education center, part of the Winston-Salem/Forsyth County School System. In 1963, the IEC became part of the North Carolina Community College System as Forsyth Technical Institute. Approximately 150 students enrolled in curriculum programs that year, while another 500 enrolled in continuing education programs.

Since 1963, the institution has undergone many changes. The name changed in 1985 to Forsyth Technical College and to Forsyth Technical Community College in 1987 with the addition of a college transfer program. Besides the college transfer program, FTCC currently offers 25 technical programs, 14 vocational programs and 12 certificate programs. These curriculum programs serve an average of 5,000 students each quarter; continuing education courses serve 7,000 to 8,000 students each quarter.

The main campus is located at 2100 Silas Creek Parkway, with an additional center for health technologies programs at North Carolina Baptist Hospital. Continuing education administrators and some adult education programs are located at 1300 Bolton Street, approximately one mile from the main campus. The Fourth Street Downtown Center and the Fifth Street Library Center opened in 1996. Approximately 75 community facilities are currently used for continuing education courses throughout Forsyth and Stokes counties.

The college began construction on two additional campus sites in 1997. One of the new campuses will be located in Kernersville, while the other one will be constructed jointly with a new branch of the Forsyth County Public Library on Carver Road/Lansing Drive in Winston-Salem. The Kernersville campus will offer courses in business, liberal arts and community services. The Carver Road

campus will offer adult basic education, GED preparation and transitional services for curriculum course work. Other programs will be added as planning progresses.

Gaston College

Dallas, N.C.

Gaston College was granted a charter by the State of North Carolina in 1963 under the provisions of the 1957 Community College Act and operated under the direction of the North Carolina Board of Higher Education. The college began classes in temporary headquarters at a local church in September of 1964. On July 1, 1965, Gaston College merged with Gaston Technical Institute and the Gastonia Industrial Education Center and was chartered on that date by the State Board of Education. On January 1, 1981, the college began operating under the newly-formed North Carolina State Board of Community Colleges as a two-year comprehensive college.

From its humble beginnings in 1963, Gaston College has grown into one of the largest community colleges in North Carolina. Its present annual unduplicated headcount for both curriculum and extension totals more than 19,000 students. The main campus, dedicated in 1981, is situated on 177 acres between Dallas and Gastonia on Highway 321, just off Interstate 85. A satellite campus located in Lincolnton serves the citizens of Lincoln County. The addition of the Morris Library in 1996 brought the number of permanent buildings to a total of 12.

Gaston College continues to expand through new facilities and innovative projects. Through the efforts of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and Appalachian State University, baccalaureate and master's-level courses are also being offered by the University Center at Gaston College as a convenience for area citizens. A new science building and an expanded Lincoln campus are part of the college's new master plan.

Through the years, Gaston College has grown, not only in size, but in stature to become a strong force within Gaston and Lincoln counties. The college continuously works to reinforce its commitment to the success of its students, as well as its strong desire to serve the surrounding communities to the fullest.

Guilford Technical Community College

Jamestown, N.C.

Guilford Technical Community College has entered its 39th year of service to the residents of Guilford County. From a former sanitarium site in Jamestown, the college has emerged as an educational complex ranking fourth in size among the state's community colleges. Founded in 1958 as an industrial education center, the institution began with two courses and 50 students housed in one building. By the end of the 1958-59 academic year, 11 full-time and 10 part-time instructors were teaching 593 students in six vocational courses.

In 1965, Guilford Industrial Education Center became Guilford Technical Institute. The institution receive state approval to grant the Associate in Applied Science degree. To more effectively serve students, GTI requested the addition of a college transfer program in 1983. This request was granted with an effective date identified in the next fiscal year with GTI being named Guilford Technical Community College. During 1994-95, the institution served students in more than 50 programs. More than 10,000 people enrolled in credit programs. Nearly 22,000 enrolled in continuing education and extension courses.

The main campus of Guilford Technical Community College is located on an 85-acre wooded tract off U.S. Highway 29-70A at the eastern edge of Jamestown. It is ideally-situated within easy commuting distance of Greensboro, High Point and surrounding areas of Guilford County. In addition to the campus at Jamestown, GTCC operates other locations in Greensboro and High Point and at the Piedmont Triad International Airport. Greensboro centers are located at 501 W. Washington Street and 400 W. Whittington Street in downtown Greensboro. The GTCC Small Business Center is located at 2007 Yanceyville Street in Greensboro. The High Point Center is located at 901 S. Main Street. GTCC aviation programs occupy the GTCC Aviation Center at the Piedmont Triad International Airport.

Part-time teaching centers for the institution's short-term, non-credit continuing education program are established whenever the need arises. The courses are offered in schools, community centers, churches, housing projects and libraries throughout Guilford County. GTCC operations are primarily housed in 16 buildings on the Jamestown main campus. In 1996, the college dedicated the Percy H. Sears Applied Technologies Center. The building has 100,000 square feet of space and houses a 200-microcomputer lab for students, an auditorium, classrooms and labs. The college will build public safety and hospitality management buildings in the next three years.

Halifax Community College

Weldon, N.C.

Halifax Community College, chartered in 1967 as Halifax County Technical Institute, began functioning in February, 1968. Since its beginning at the Halifax County Civil Defense Building in Halifax with an enrollment of 15 curriculum students in only two programs, HCC has grown dramatically and today serves more than 2,290 students in more than 28 program areas, as well as 6,000 other students through continuing education programs. With the establishment of a two-year college transfer program, the name Halifax Community College became effective in July of 1976.

The campus is located on a 109-acre site on NC Highway 158 in Weldon, less than a mile east of Interstate 95. The college's service area includes all of Halifax County and portions of Northampton and Warren counties. HCC's physical plant

currently contains approximately 175,000 square feet of floor space. Halifax Community College's campus includes six major buildings. The administrative building houses classrooms, offices, computer laboratories, a 150-seat auditorium and a learning assistance center. The library houses over 32,900 volumes and more than 150 newspaper and magazine subscriptions. The Continuing Education Center houses the Small Business Center, the JTPA program, vocational shops and bays for industrial training, classrooms, offices and a large multi-purpose auditorium. The Student/Nursing Education Center is headquarters for student admissions, financial assistance, nursing education, a bookstore and a student lounge. A state-of-the-art, 25,000 square-foot Science/Literacy Education Center houses classrooms, laboratories and offices for science education and medical laboratory technology, as well as literacy education. The college recently completed construction of a 16,000 square-foot child care/classroom building to meet its growing needs.

Demographics show that HCC's service area is primarily rural with agriculture as a strong influence. Halifax Community College serves a population of more than 41,218 people ages 18 and older. In recent years, several large industries have moved into the area to join a large textile industry and a paper mill in diversifying the economic base. A popular scenic attraction is Lake Gaston, a 20,000-acre freshwater lake ideal for fishing and recreation; Historic Halifax, where the famous Halifax Resolves set in motion the march to freedom that culminated in the Declaration of Independence; and Medoc Mountain State Park, which provides 2,300 acres of family enjoyment.

Haywood Community College

Clyde, N.C.

Haywood Community College began operation in August, 1965, as Haywood Industrial Education Center with one curriculum program and 15 students. Today, HCC is a fully-accredited community college offering 34 curriculum programs in a wide range of career options. A total of 2,052 students were enrolled in these programs during the 1995-96 academic year. In addition to curriculum programs, the college schedules a large number of classes through its Continuing Education Division, including adult basic education, occupational extension and arts and crafts classes.

Located near Clyde, the campus includes a 47,000 square-foot Student Center, the Regional High Technology Center with its state-of-the-art equipment, the Cosmetology Building, a fully-operational saw mill and other modern, well-equipped educational facilities. The campus also contains the Raymand Fowler Teaching Forest, a 320-acre tract of land characterized by widely-dispersed rhododendron, wildflowers and fern habitats amidst diverse timber. The land is used as an educational forest for HCC students enrolled in agricultural/biological programs. Most facilities are located on the beautiful 83-acre campus, acquired in

1972 through a generous donation by local industrialist A.L. Freedlander and individual contributions from Haywood County residents and the local governing boards. Taking its stewardship of this land as a special trust, the college has maintained an impressive beautification and landscaping program on campus from the beginning.

HCC takes pride in its history and reputation of marked service to the community, to the region and to the students who enroll here. With this solid base on which to build, the college strives to be alive to the present and alert to the future as it constantly seeks to update, improve and adapt its programs and services to the educational needs of the people it serves.

Isothermal Community College

Spindale, N.C.

Isothermal Community College is a comprehensive, two-year institution providing appropriate, economical and convenient learning opportunities for the people of Rutherford and Polk counties and surrounding areas. The institution is accredited to award associate degrees by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Chartered October 1, 1964 by the State Board of Education and named Isothermal Community College on November 23, 1964 because of its location in the Isothermal Belt, the college is an open-door institution. It provides college transfer classes and opportunities via the college's applied sciences and technology, arts and sciences and business science programs, as well as varied cultural and enrichment offerings.

During the 1995-96 year, 1,407 students were enrolled in curriculum programs. Almost 13,371 others were enrolled in continuing education programs, including literacy programs, over the four quarters ending with the fall of 1996. Two hundred students graduated with two-year degrees during 1996. Over the last two years, Isothermal awarded a total of 246 Adult High School degrees and certificates, as well as 269 GEDs. A total of 37,668 users, many of them repeat users, utilized the college library during fiscal year 1995-96.

Isothermal Community College's 132-acre main campus is located on Highway 74 Bypass in Spindale. The campus houses 14 buildings, the 11-acre Lake Imogene and a 36,729-volume library. A 11-acre satellite campus in Polk County is housed in a beautiful, state-of-the-art facility opened in early 1989 in Columbus, just a short drive from the main campus.

James Sprunt Community College

Kenansville, N.C.

James Sprunt Community College is located in southeastern North Carolina in historic Kenansville, the county seat of Duplin County. James Sprunt Community College originated in 1960 as the Duplin County Unit of the Goldsboro Industrial

Education Center. In 1964, the institution was named James Sprunt Institute in honor of Dr. James Sprunt, a celebrated Civil War chaplain and an educator who was headmaster of an earlier school named after him in 1845.

The institution has a 53-acre campus with five buildings that house administrative offices, classrooms, laboratories, industrial shops, a 300-seat auditorium, student center and a 23,500-volume library. Students choose from one and two-year degree programs, ranging from welding and commercial art to nursing and college transfer. Duplin County is known as the leading producer of agricultural products in the state, and offers the only community college program in Swine Management Technology east of the Mississippi.

Johnston Community College

Smithfield, N.C.

In September, 1969, Johnston Community College (then Johnston County Technical Institute) offered its first occupational and adult education courses at the former Forest Hill High School, located on Highway 301 South near the town of Four Oaks. The first night, a total of 659 adults enrolled in 29 classes. During 1995-96, the college served 4,575 students in 39 curriculum programs ranging from electronics engineering technology to truck driver training.

In the fall of 1976, the college moved to its present campus, located near the center of Johnston County at the intersection of Interstate 95 and U.S. Highway 70, just east of Smithfield (population: 10,706). Smithfield, chartered in 1777, is a major eastern North Carolina tobacco market. In August, 1987, the name of the institution was officially changed from Johnston Technical College to Johnston Community College.

Johnston Community College has a 134-acre campus with nine buildings. In mid-1989, construction was completed on a complex housing a new Learning Resource Center and the 1,000-seat Paul A. Johnston Auditorium, to be used by the college and the community. Construction of the auditorium was made possible through contributions from a county-wide fundraising campaign. First known as the Johnston Community College Arts and Learning Center, the facility was formally dedicated on August 20, 1989, the college's 20th anniversary. In 1995, the college's trustees changed the center's name to the John Tart Arts and Learning Center in honor of Dr. Tart's long and dedicated service as college president and inspiration in the development of the facility.

Johnston County Community College's Cleveland campus offered its first classes in May, 1996. This branch campus features modern classrooms and a state-of-the-art computer lab, in addition to a community meeting hall. The facility makes educational opportunities more accessible to the fast-growing populace of western Johnston County. Classes are offered according to community needs.

In 1993, Johnston County Community College Trustee Rudolph Howell donated 2,846 acres of land in Bentonville Township to the college. Designated

the Rudolph Howell and Son Environmental Learning and Conference Center, the area is being developed into a community-based educational resource. Construction has begun on a building that will house a classroom and staff offices. A pond and walking trail are also under construction.

Early in 1996, a group of JCC and Cooperative Extension personnel, along with local nursery owners, landscapers, arborists and other interested persons met to pursue the idea of developing an arboretum for the Johnston County community. A site was chosen on the Johnston Community College campus. Tentative plans for the arboretum have been drawn up and fundraising efforts are underway. Construction is underway on a 37,000 square-foot Allied Health and Science Building that will house the college's nursing, radiologic technology and early childhood programs, including a day care facility.

Lenoir Community College

Kinston, N.C.

Lenoir Community College was one of the original industrial education centers authorized under the 1957 legislation. Chartered in 1958, the institution offered its first classes in February, 1960. Lenoir County IEC became Lenoir County Technical Institute in June, 1964, and attained community college status in November of that year. Lenoir County Community College became Lenoir Community College in 1968.

From an initial enrollment of just over two dozen students in 1960, Lenoir Community College now serves several thousand citizens annually in college transfer, technical, vocational, extension and basic skills programs. Unique programs include career pilot training, court reporting and welding technology. The college's service area includes Lenoir, Jones and Greene counties with a total population of approximately 85,000.

The main campus is in Kinston at the intersection of Highway 70 and 58. It has 86 acres with ten educational buildings, including a student center/gymnasium facility and a large learning resource center with more than 60,000 volumes and a genealogy/local history museum. The institution also operates educational centers in Snow Hill (Greene County) and Trenton (Jones County) to better serve the residents of those areas.

The local economy is based on a good mix of agriculture and a diversified business/industrial base. The college is committed to serving the needs of its citizens and to further enhance economic development.

Martin Community College

Williamston, N.C.

Martin Community College was initially authorized as a technical institute by the General Assembly in 1967. Under a contractual agreement with the Martin County Board of Education, extension courses were first offered during the sum-

mer quarter of 1968 and curriculum programs were added in the fall of 1969. The institute was initially located in an old public school facility in Everetts.

Following a successful county-wide election in June, 1969, the college obtained independent status and was subsequently granted community college status in June 1975. The name of the institution was officially changed to Martin Community College in 1976.

In 1971, the main campus was moved to a 65-acre tract at the intersection of Kehukee Park Road and Highway 64, one mile west of Williamston. The first instructional buildings on the campus were completed by May, 1971. The campus complex includes eight buildings housing 210,295 square feet. The campus physical plant includes instructional and laboratory facilities, an auditorium, bookstore, cafeteria, vocational shops, child care center, N.C. Information Highway auditorium and the Martin Arena Equine Facility. The Learning Resources Center houses more than 30,250 volumes, a print shop and genealogy/local history area, as well as a special collection of North Carolina materials. Martin Community College serves three counties from the main campus in Williamston and branch campuses in Windsor (Bertie County), Plymouth and Roper (Washington County).

Mayland Community College

Spruce Pine, N.C.

Mayland Technical Institute was approved by the 1971 session of the General Assembly of North Carolina upon the recommendation of the N.C. Board of Education, the Advisory Budget Commission and the governor. MTI began operation in September, 1971, in the board room of Northwestern Bank in Spruce Pine. The institution was formally renamed Mayland Technical College in December, 1979, and Mayland Community College in 1988.

MCC is located in the Blue Ridge Mountains of western North Carolina on the Avery/Mitchell County line near the town of Spruce Pine. The college is chartered to serve Mitchell, Avery and Yancey counties (hence *Mayland*). The college has a 41-acre campus with eight buildings, including a vocational laboratory, auto body repair shop, welding shop, public safety building, student commons/learning resource center, administration building and the Phillips-Gwaltney Child Development Center. A new classroom/auditorium building opened in the spring of 1997. The building features modern computer labs and classrooms, a 250-seat auditorium and an electronic classroom used for distance learning classes both on and off the MCC campus. The college operates two off-campus learning centers in Avery and Yancey counties.

From September, 1971, to August, 1972, Mayland Community College offered courses in continuing education only. In the fall quarter of 1972, 80 students enrolled in four curriculum programs. In the fall quarter of 1996, 814 students were enrolled in 20 curriculum programs. MCC currently offers adult basic education

(ABE) courses and testing for the general education development (GED) diploma. In 1995-96, a total of 1,063 students were enrolled in ABE/GED courses.

McDowell Technical Community College

Marion, N.C.

McDowell Technical Community College was established in 1964 as the Marion-McDowell Industrial Education Center. The center, located in downtown Marion at the corner of State and South Garden streets, operated as a satellite unit of Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute.

In 1967, the school became an independent unit of the Department of Community Colleges. A board of trustees was sworn in, giving the college local autonomy. As enrollment at the college grew, space problems became more pressing. Finally, in 1970, the college moved to its present permanent facilities on a 31-acre site at the intersection of Interstate 40 and Highway 226 in Marion.

The college became McDowell Technical Institute in 1971, when the N.C. General Assembly officially chartered it as an independent institution. In 1975, the college added 39,322 square feet to the existing campus. Expansion included a 500-seat amphitheater, Learning Resource Center, 223-seat teaching auditorium, permanent administrative offices, a campus bookstore, classrooms and an expanded student commons area. In 1979, the N.C. General Assembly enacted a bill to change McDowell Technical Institute's name to McDowell Technical College.

Robert M. Boggs succeeded John A. Price as President in 1984, becoming the college's second chief administrator. The college undertook a major county bond campaign for the addition of new facilities. A 32,000 square-foot Industrial Skills Center houses special industrial skills training and class/lab areas. The Day Care/Classroom Building houses a day care area for children of MTCC students, continuing education classrooms and offices, a teaching auditorium and faculty offices.

In 1988, the school changed its name to McDowell Technical Community College. During that same year, the MTCC Small Business Center was funded and established to provide educational opportunities and financial assistance to small businesses in McDowell County. The Small Business Center is located in the former Marion-McDowell Industrial Education Center on State Street in Marion. In 1989, the college began offering Continuing Education classes in the new Small Business Center location, better known as the MTCC Downtown Center. The Downtown Center currently offers students a wide range of educational opportunities, including adult basic education, tutoring, English as a second language, S.A.T. preparation, foreign language studies and literacy training. More than a dozen nationalities are represented by the students who study at the Downtown Center.

The MTCC Career Center was established in 1988, providing students with information and help in choosing careers. A series of computerized personality

and aptitude tests are given to students who are unsure of career decisions. The Career Center staff administers to students with learning disabilities and physical handicaps as well. The Career Center also supervises an innovative peer tutoring program in which students are paid to tutor other students, to whom the service is free. In 1996, MCC equipped one classroom so that classes could be held on the North Carolina Information Highway. MTCC is currently offering a variety of classes and meetings through this new interactive technology that allows participants to interact through video and audio in real time with participants in other Information Highway classrooms across the state. McDowell Technical Community College currently enrolls approximately 1,000 students in curriculum programs each quarter and approximately twice that number in continuing education programs.

Mitchell Community College

Statesville, N.C.

The institution dates back to 1852 when the Presbytery of Concord decided to establish an educational institution in western North Carolina for females. A windstorm in 1855 destroyed the nearly-completed structure, but it was rebuilt and opened in 1856 with 122 students. An additional setback came in 1857 when a measles epidemic forced a premature close to the first year of operation.

Between 1871 and 1917, the name of the college changed three times: Simonton Female College (1871), Statesville Female College (1883) and Mitchell College (1917). Mitchell College produced its first junior college graduate in 1924 and became co-educational in 1932 when five men enrolled. The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools granted accreditation in 1955 and, in 1959, the Mitchell College Foundation received the property deed from Concord Presbytery.

Through legislative action, Mitchell became the 57th community college system institution on July 1, 1973, and the only private institution ever to be admitted to the North Carolina Community College System. Equality of educational opportunities and active recruitment of minority students continues to be an important goal of the institution.

Montgomery Technical College

Troy, N.C.

The N.C. Board of Education issued a charter to Montgomery Technical Institute on September 7, 1967. Administrative and teaching personnel were hired in November, 1967. Extension classes began in 1967-68 and full-time curriculum students were accepted in August, 1968. The institution graduated its first students in June, 1969. Adult basic education and adult high school diploma programs began in October, 1968. In June, 1968, Montgomery Technical Institute occupied temporary space in a building on Page Street in Troy. The N.C. Board

of Education chartered the school as a technical institution in 1971.

In October, 1975, voters in Montgomery County approved a bond issue authorizing the construction of a new campus of 64,000 square feet on a 149-acre tract. Montgomery Technical Institute became Montgomery Technical College in January, 1983, and Montgomery Community College in 1987.

The college's campus now totals 73,000 square feet of space on 153 acres of land. A new Business, Industry, Technology Resource Center opened in 1997. The building was financed by \$2.6 million in matching funds from the state through a statewide bond referendum approved by voters in Montgomery County and throughout the rest of North Carolina in 1992. The Montgomery County School Board transferred approximately four acres of land to the college in 1994 for the new center and adjacent parking. The center contains 44,800 square feet of floor space containing an electronic library, a totally-interactive classroom to transmit and receive real-time voice, video and data on the North Carolina Information Highway and 12 classrooms/laboratories.

Nash Community College

Rocky Mount, N.C.

Nash Technical Institute was founded in 1967 and began offering courses in a local high school. By May, 1968, the institution graduated 15 students enrolled in a nursing assistant training program and a number of other programs were in progress. At the end of one year, the institution moved to a vacant elementary school, where it expanded its program offerings and operated at its Stony Creek location until 1975.

After three different site locations and three different name changes, Nash Technical Institute is now Nash Community College and is located on 77 acres midway between Nashville and Rocky Mount on Old Carriage Road, a few hundred yards off U.S. 64 Bypass. Five modern buildings including shops, labs, classrooms and administrative offices comprise the spacious campus.

As a comprehensive community college, NCC offers a wide range of academic programs, many of which lead to a degree, diploma or certificate. Included in that programming are two-year technical and college transfer programs that give students the knowledge and expertise required for a challenging career or successful transfer to a four-year college or university. Vocational, occupational and business and industry programs prepare students for jobs and produce a skilled work force for the area. In addition, a wide range of literacy and community service programs are available to meet the diverse needs of the citizens of Nash County and the surrounding area, in keeping with the college's mission.

Pamlico Community College

Grantsboro, N.C.

Pamlico Technical College was originally established as a unit of the Lenoir

Industrial Education Center on July 1, 1962, then chartered as a technical institute on July 1, 1971. The college's name changed in July, 1979, to Pamlico Technical College and to Pamlico Community College in 1987.

In the beginning, there was only one full-time curriculum program and an enrollment of approximately 200 in continuing education classes, which were held in a one-classroom, one-lab building located at Pamlico County High School. For the past several years, PCC has annually enrolled an average of 19 percent of the area population in either curriculum or continuing education programs. Pamlico Community College has a 44-acre campus with a single 40,000 square-foot building constructed in 1976. The institution's library houses 16,175 volumes.

The campus is located in a totally rural setting between Grantsboro and Arapahoe. The area is noted for summer camps and sailing. Summer visitors find plenty of access for water sports and fishing.

Piedmont Community College

Roxboro, N.C.

Person County Technical Institute began operation on July 1, 1970. The name of the institution changed to Piedmont Technical Institute in 1971. In November of 1974, the voters of Person County supported the institution by overwhelmingly passing a \$2.5 million bond issue for new facilities. On October 1, 1979, the institution officially changed its name to Piedmont Technical College. The name of the institution changed to Piedmont Community College effective January 1, 1988.

Its 178-acre campus is located in Roxboro (population: 30,180). A 15-acre satellite campus serving Caswell County (population: 20,693) is located adjacent to Bartlett Yancey High School in Yanceyville. The 118,000 square-foot Person County Campus includes 10 buildings. These facilities include 44 lecture classrooms, 15 shops and labs, a library learning center, campus center, counseling center, teaching auditorium, recreation laboratory and a skills training center. The Management Development Center and Timberlake Art Gallery were dedicated in 1987. The Caswell County campus contains approximately 26,300 square feet of space. The college has served Person County since 1970 and Caswell County since 1985. Piedmont Community College is within easy driving distance of many major cities and historic and resort areas. Area residents and tourists may enjoy picnicking, fishing, camping and water sports at two major lakes.

Pitt Community College

Greenville, N.C.

Pitt Community College is a comprehensive, public two-year educational institution serving adult citizens of Pitt County. The college provides high-quality programs and services to enhance the economic and work force development of Pitt

County. Pitt Community College was chartered as an industrial education center in March 1961. It was designated a technical institute in 1964 and a community college in 1979. Ninety students enrolled in Pitt's six IEC programs in 1961. PCC currently serves over 7,000 students in 56 curriculum programs and more than 9,000 students in continuing education programs. PCC provides educational opportunities to one out of every six adults in Pitt County.

The college is located on 170 acres just south of the Greenville city limits. The campus is well known for the Georgian architecture of its buildings and numerous pine trees. The college has ten major buildings totalling 247,660 square-feet of floor space. Planning is currently underway for a new student services building.

PCC offers technical and college transfer programs with associate degrees, diplomas and certificates. During the past decade, the college has developed a specialization in allied health programs and currently offers more health and science programs than any community college in eastern North Carolina. The college is also recognized for its leadership role in distance education, with numerous classes offered via the Internet and several classes offered via the N.C. Information Highway with various sites throughout the state. The college is an active partner in the Pitt County Tech Prep program and is the site for Pitt County's JobLink Center, a county-wide work force development service that integrates numerous human resource agencies' services in one facility to provide one-stop career shopping. Pitt Community College is the sixth largest community college in North Carolina.

Randolph Community College

Asheboro, N.C.

Randolph Community College began operation in 1962 as Randolph Industrial Education Center, a joint city-county industrial education center. The college became a member of the N.C. Community College System in 1963.

Situated near the geographic center of North Carolina in Asheboro, Randolph Community College is located at the McDowell Road Exit off US 220 (future I-73/74) just south of the U.S. 64/N.C. 49 interchange. The college is only 26 miles south of two interstate highways in Greensboro, making it accessible from all parts of the state. The college draws from a population base of just over 17,000 in Asheboro and 112,000 county-wide.

RCC's Asheboro campus currently contains eight major buildings. During the last two years, the college has opened its new Health and Science Center and made additions to its photography studio and design center. A satellite campus, located in Archdale serves residents in the fast-growing northwest corner of Randolph County.

Randolph Community College currently offers 25 vocational and technical degrees and a comprehensive continuing education program. Enrollment in the

fall of 1996 reached 1,427 curriculum students and 3,668 continuing education students.

Richmond Community College

Hamlet, N.C.

Richmond Community College was chartered in 1964 to provide technical and vocational education opportunities to the citizens of Richmond and Scotland counties. In 1987, RCC broadened its range of opportunities with the addition of associate degrees that provided students the freshman and sophomore curriculum for a four-year baccalaureate degree. Curriculum enrollment for the fall quarter of 1995 neared 1,150 students. Continuing education enrollment exceeded 2,000 students. Both divisions offer day and night classes both on and off campus.

The 160-acre campus, located on U.S. 74 in Hamlet, consists of five buildings. The Hugh A. Lee, Janet Lindsay-Petris and John E. Forte buildings are named in honor of three original RCC trustees. The Robert L. and Elizabeth S. Cole Community Auditorium, completed in the mid-1990s, houses a 1,000-seat auditorium and multi-purpose room capable of seating 300 for dinner or 500 for meetings. Additional classrooms, labs and offices space are provided for nursing and continuing education classes at the James Nursing Building in Hamlet, Scotland Center in Laurinburg and the Rockingham Center in Rockingham.

RCC's focus on technology prepares the college to meet the needs of local businesses and industry. Computers are integrated into every curriculum. Robots, PLCs and optical scanners provide a mini-industrial setting for students in a variety of curricula. These labs are also used for training industrial employees who need to upgrade their skills. RCC is fully-accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools and the N.C. Board of Nursing.

Roanoke-Chowan Community College

Ahoskie, N.C.

Roanoke-Chowan Community College was established in 1967 to serve all of Hertford County and parts of Bertie and Northampton counties. Originally founded as Roanoke-Chowan Technical Institute, the institution's name changed to Roanoke-Chowan Technical College in 1981. The current name was adopted in 1987.

Located on a 41-acre site outside the town of Ahoskie in Hertford County, the original campus was a former state correctional facility. Seven existing prison buildings were renovated for offices and classrooms, with a two-story wooden building erected in 1969 to house additional classrooms and laboratory spaces for cosmetology, business and architectural drafting programs. Of the original structures, only the two-story remains and is in use today. Other modern campus buildings include the Roberts H. Jernigan, Jr., Education Center, the Julian Pittman Freeman Vocational Education Building, the John W. "Jack" Young, Jr., Center,

and the Hugh Caullie Freeland Industrial Technology Training Center. A maintenance/storage/receiving building is located on campus, while Roanoke-Chowan Industries, a training center for the disabled, sits across from the main campus.

Although its beginning was meager -- less than 50 students, only a handful of staff and very few course offerings -- the college has made significant strides, growing as the needs of the people it serves have grown. Today, with a full-time staff of over 90 people, the college offers approximately 28 areas of collegiate-level study leading to certificates, diplomas and associate degrees. In addition to a contractual agreement with East Carolina University for the institution's college transfer program, Roanoke-Chowan Community College has established student transfer agreements with Elizabeth City State University, Chowan College and other senior-level institutions. Cooperative agreements also exist with Pitt Community College for radiologic technology and with Halifax Community College for accounting.

Growth in program offerings has, of course, resulted in student body growth. Nearly 1,400 students enrolled in curricular classes during the 1995-96 fiscal year and 244 awards were presented to college graduates at the 1996 commencement exercise. More than 100 GEDs were also awarded at that commencement. Not unlike the college's curriculum area, significant growth also has been evidenced in the Continuing Education Department. Through its various classes, adult education programs, small business center and other offerings, approximately 3,000 residents are served each year. Roanoke-Chowan Community College is under the leadership of its fourth president, Dr. Harold E. Mitchell.

Robeson Community College

Lumberton, N.C.

The Community College movement expanded into Robeson County with the establishment of Robeson Technical Institute in 1965. The institute was located at the Barker Ten-Mile Elementary School, seven miles north of Lumberton. Twenty full-time curriculum students enrolled the first year. The college has gone through two name changes since its beginning to its present name of Robeson Community College and remains committed to serving all sectors of the county and surrounding area with vocational/technical and continuing education programs. The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools re-affirmed RCC's accreditation in 1990 following two years of intensive self-study.

Three building phases, begun in 1972 and completed in 1996, made RCC a 194,047 square-foot facility now housing more than over \$1.4 million in equipment and 23 curriculum programs, as well as a variety of continuing education programs.

RCC's commitment to its students and the citizenry of Robeson County was seen with the excellent reports of various auditing agencies in the state, as well as the enrollment of 2,340 curriculum students and 9,274 continuing education stu-

dents. There are 145 carefully-selected, full-time employees who now serve RCC, almost 25 times as many as when the college first opened its doors in 1965. The school employs 250 part-time personnel.

Rockingham Community College

Wentworth, N.C.

Rockingham Community College is many things to many people. Founded in 1963, the institution grew out of local residents' desire to have a two-year college in the area. Voters approved a bond issue and supplementary tax for construction of the campus in 1963. For the past 30 years, the college has been a center for higher education, cultural enrichment and life-long learning.

RCC offers a host of programs that include horticulture technology, micro-computer systems technology, surgical technology, environmental science technology, nursing and college transfer. Classes are also offered on a regular basis through the college's continuing education services. A small business center offers free counseling to entrepreneurs.

Located in the heart of Rockingham County, Rockingham Community College is centrally located between Madison, Mayodan, Stoneville, Eden and Reidsville. The college sits on 274 acres surrounded by stately pines. The campus boasts 15 buildings, including a fully-automated library, gymnasium that houses a state-of-the-art fitness center, the two-story Whitcomb Student Center, two vocational shop buildings, a laboratory building, a two-story classroom building, and the two-story Technical Laboratories Building, along with administration, maintenance and instructional storage buildings. The latest addition to the campus is the Human Services Building, completed in 1995. The campus' replacement value is well over \$21.5 million.

Rowan-Cabarrus Community College

Salisbury, N.C.

Rowan-Cabarrus Community College opened its doors in 1963 as an industrial education center. In 1964, the center was designated Rowan Technical Institute, and the name was changed in 1979 to Rowan Technical College. In 1988, the trustees of the college voted to change the name of the institution to Rowan-Cabarrus Community College to more accurately reflect the comprehensive nature of its programs and its service area.

The college has experienced considerable growth since 1963 and now enrolls nearly 18,000 citizens annually. Today, Rowan-Cabarrus Community College prepares individuals for careers in nearly 40 programs of study in business technologies, health and public services and industrial and engineering technologies. An associate degree liberal arts program is also available for those students who intend to transfer to a four-year college or university.

RCCC's North Campus is located at the intersection of Jake Alexander

Boulevard and I-85. The college also has a South Campus located in Cabarrus County at the junction of I-85, N.C. 73 and Trinity Church Road. The college's physical plant has expanded almost as rapidly as the curriculum. From a single building designed especially for vocational-technical training, the college's North Campus in Salisbury now consists of seven educational buildings containing 215,000 square feet. The South Campus in Cabarrus County totals 40,000 square feet of building space. RCCC operates a 10,000 square-foot adult education center in Concord.

Sampson Community College

Clinton, N.C.

Sampson Community College was established in 1965 as an extension of Wayne Community College. From a small school with 10 students in the first graduating class in 1967, the college has grown and expanded. Today, Sampson Community College is housed on 55 acres in Clinton, the county seat.

Agriculture plays a major role in the economy of Clinton and Sampson County. The county's agriculture is diversified with 67 commodities produced commercially. Gross farm income in 1995 exceeded \$496 million. Sampson County is the largest swine producer in the world with poultry (mainly turkeys), vegetable crops, tobacco, cotton and many other crops contributing significantly to this income.

Approximately 6,000 different citizens of this area will enroll in at least one course at the college this year in literacy, GED, technical, vocational, college transfer, continuing education or business and industry programs. That's 12 percent of the county's population, and more than 20 percent of the county's entire workforce. SCC is a comprehensive community college and is the only post-secondary institution in Sampson County. In addition to the curriculum classes offered on campus, SCC reaches all over Sampson County offering basic skills classes, business and industry training, emergency medical services training and other continuing education classes. Sampson Community College celebrated its 30th birthday in 1997.

Sandhills Community College

Pinehurst, N.C.

Sandhills Community College was the first comprehensive community college established under the Community College Act of 1963. It was chartered on December 9 of that year and began classes in 1965 at nine locations scattered throughout downtown Southern Pines.

SCC is located in southern Moore County and is situated almost equally between Southern Pines, Pinehurst, Aberdeen and Carthage. The area is noted for peach production, golf courses and horse farms and is a quality retirement community.

Sandhills Community College has 11 major buildings, forming a core campus surrounded by long-leaf pines. A 78,000-volume library, newly-occupied vocational education building and an overall environment conducive to academic excellence grace the 180-acre campus.

Southeastern Community College

Whiteville, N.C.

In 1964, Southeastern Community College set up offices in the Powell Building in Whiteville. The first curriculum classes were offered in September, 1965, in a temporary location at Chadbourn High School. The college moved to its present campus in 1967. Southeastern currently serves more than 5,000 students annually through its college transfer, technical, vocational, continuing education and adult literacy programs. The college also provides customized training and other services for business and industry, as well as educational and community programming on local cable television channels and an annual performing arts series.

The campus is located in Columbus County at 4564 Chadbourn Highway between Whiteville and Chadbourn in southeastern North Carolina and about 50 miles from the Carolina coast. The 100-acre campus now has 12 buildings, including a new nursing and allied health building completed in 1996. A challenge course, firing range, lighted tennis courts and baseball fields augment the classrooms and offices. SCC's 50,300-volume library is available to the community as well as to the institution's students, faculty and staff.

Columbus, a rural agricultural county, covers an area of 938 square miles and has a population of 51,037. The area is noted for its tobacco and strawberry production, garment fabrication, food processing, chemical manufacturing, wood and wood products and yarn and textile manufacturing.

Southwestern Community College

Sylva, N.C.

Southwestern Community College was established in Sylva in 1964 as the Jackson County Industrial Education Center when a class of masonry students began construction of its vocational building. The center soon became a unit of Asheville-Buncombe Technical Institute and achieved independent status in the fall of 1967. Since then, the college has grown from a single building with four curriculum courses to a modern campus with six buildings totalling 194,728 square feet. Today, Southwestern offers more than 30 curriculum programs ranging from traditional vocational programs such as carpentry and cosmetology to programs in health sciences, computers and commercial art. The college also has a comprehensive continuing education division. In 1993, Southwestern was selected as the Western Region Criminal Justice Planning and Training Center to provide law enforcement training to the westernmost counties.

The college operates three off-campus centers in Swain County, Macon County

and on the Qualla Boundary in Cherokee. The main campus in Sylva is located on a 57-acre hillside on North Carolina Highway 116 between Webster and Sylva. The college is 50 miles southwest of Asheville and 90 miles southeast of Knoxville, Tennessee.

With a service area that covers 1,534 square miles (30 percent larger than Rhode Island) and a population base of just over 63,000, a large challenge facing the college is the need to provide service area residents with educational and training opportunities comparable to those available in much larger metropolitan areas. One of the ways Southwestern is meeting this challenge is through collaboration with its fellow community colleges. The Western Connection of Community Colleges is a unique approach to regionalism in education among Southwestern, Tri-County and Haywood community colleges.

Stanly Community College

Albemarle, N.C.

Chartered in 1971, Stanly Community College opened in temporary headquarters on the old South Albemarle High School campus that same year. A faculty of eight instructed classes in auto mechanics, air-conditioning and refrigeration, secretarial science, industrial management, brick masonry and business. In five months, the school grew from 31 students to almost 400 and discussions began about the possible construction of a new campus.

Construction on the new campus began in 1974 and in October, 1975, the Academic/Administration Building (now the Patterson Building) and the Vocational Shop Building were completed. The latter structure has since undergone renovations and now houses the college's student center and bookstore. The Kelley Building, named for Annie Ruth Kelley, first chair of the college's board of trustees, opened in 1981. The college purchased the 1960-era Industrial Training Center in 1981. This facility has also been renovated recently and currently houses the Division of Corporate and Continuing Education and the college's auto body and welding programs. With the addition of a third major building and the 16,000 square-foot Training Center, the facilities at South Albemarle High were closed and the entire college was consolidated on a single campus. Stanley Community College purchased four mobile classrooms in 1984 to house its adult high school classes and human resource development. The Allied Health Building opened in 1987 and, in 1988, a greenhouse was built on-campus for the horticulture program.

In recent years, the college has added -- and is still adding -- additional parking lots to accommodate the large increase in its student body. The college has also transformed the area between the student center and the Allied Health Building into a beautifully-landscaped student plaza and completely renovated the Industrial Training Center into SCC's Corporate and Continuing Education Center, with offices, classrooms, a computer lab and a large multi-purpose con-

ference room. Auto body and welding classes, however, are still held in the building. Stanley Community College occupied its new, 26,600 square-foot Learning Resource Center/Classroom in 1997. The school is currently planning for the construction of a new technology center.

Stanley Community College offers college transfer, technical, vocational, general adult and continuing education courses. The total number of curriculum students who have registered at the college during the past 25 years is approximately 35,000 and another 115,000 have registered in the continuing education program during that same time. The college has trained over 24,000 firefighters and provided CPR certification to an additional 13,500 students. Nearly 1,200 students have completed adult high school and approximately 1,500 have earned high school equivalency by successfully completing the GED. SCC began offering college credit courses on the Internet in 1997.

Surry Community College

Dobson, N.C.

Receiving its charter in January, 1964, Surry Community College was one of the earliest members of the North Carolina Community College System. Classes met during the first two years in rented and borrowed facilities. Funds to purchase the present campus site in the county seat of Dobson and to construct the first buildings came from a \$500,000 bond issue and four-cent tax authorization approved by Surry County voters in March, 1964. SCC moved to the new campus in the spring of 1967.

The first programs offered were college parallel, business, secretarial, drafting, agriculture, electronics, adult basic education and high school completion. Various non-credit classes were also available. Some vocational programs were postponed until new facilities were completed in 1967. SCC currently offers 43 programs and options in the degree, diploma and certificate programs.

The college serves Surry and Yadkin counties, with enrollment also from adjacent counties in North Carolina and neighboring Virginia. The area is noted for its mountain music and agriculture, with a good mix of industry (textiles, apparel and hosiery, plus granite products from the largest open-face quarry in the world). Mount Airy is known for its Autumn Leaves Festival and is "Mayberry," home of Andy Griffith. Surry also has the state's only active historical farm, the turn-of-the-century Horne Creek Farm, just south of Pilot Mountain State Park. Population centers in the college's service area, other than Mt. Airy, include Elkin, Pilot Mountain and Dobson in Surry County and Yadkinville, Booneville and East Bend in Yadkin County. Major corporations operating in the two-county area include Unifi, Weyerhaeuser, John S. Clark, Cross Creek Apparel, Spencer's, Renfro, Chatham and others, making for a favorable economic mix.

Surry Community College's 100-acre campus has 11 buildings valued at

\$18 million. A long-range campus plan projects new facilities into the 21st Century to better serve the college's constituency.

Tri-County Community College

Murphy, N.C.

Tri-County Community College began operations in November, 1964, as a unit of Asheville Buncombe Technical Institute. In 1967, the General Assembly approved a change of name to Tri-County Technical Institute. The legislature approved a college transfer program for what would now be named Tri-County Community College.

The campus of Tri-County Community College is situated on 75 beautiful acres in the mountains of western North Carolina. The college serves Cherokee, Clay and Graham counties. Currently, there are six vocational and 13 technical programs of study offered at Tri-County Community College in addition to the college transfer and continuing education programs.

Vance-Granville Community College

Henderson, N.C.

Vance-Granville Community College was chartered as Vance County Technical Institute in 1969 and offered technical, vocational and continuing education courses to residents of Vance County in a renovated hospital building in downtown Henderson. In 1972, Vance and Granville counties combined their resources to support a \$2 million bond referendum to construct a single institution for the education of their citizens. The result was the 1976 opening of the new Vance-Granville Community College campus on an 85-acre tract in Vance County, equidistant between Henderson and Oxford.

With this location still serving as its main campus, VGCC has experienced significant progress in its physical facilities and student enrollment over the years. Because of this phenomenal growth, the college's area was expanded in 1978 to serve not only Vance and Granville counties, but also Franklin and Warren counties. Today, the main campus, with a lake and picturesque landscaping, has eight permanent buildings, including a student services building and a new, 24,000 square-foot classroom/day care building completed in the fall of 1996. Along with administrative and faculty offices, auditorium, student lounge and learning resources center, these facilities provide more than 40 classrooms, nine shops and five labs in which students study and train in 28 curriculum programs as well as extension, industry services and small business classes.

Vance-Granville also operates three satellite campuses: South Campus, located between Butner and Creedmoor in Granville County; Warren County Campus in Warrenton; and Franklin County Campus in Louisburg. Situated on an 11-acre tract, South Campus is a single-story, semicircular structure housing classrooms, shops, offices and a reception area. The Granville County Library's South Branch

occupies one section of the complex. Warren County Campus is located on the John Graham Middle School campus in three one-story buildings totalling more than 14,000 square feet. The campus boasts classrooms, an ABE/GED learning/testing center, labs, multi-purpose shop, reception area and offices. Occupying a 10,000 square-foot section of the Franklin County Human Resources Building, the Franklin County Campus consists of classrooms, labs, ABE/GED learning/testing center, administrative and faculty offices and a student lounge. A new, permanent campus on a 22-acre parcel outside Louisburg is scheduled to open in 1998.

During 1995-96, the college served 13,602 students -- one out of every seven eligible adults residing within its service area. The region served by Vance-Granville Community College is primarily agrarian, but is becoming more industrialized as the area continues to attract a wide variety of manufacturing firms and other types of businesses.

Wake Technical Community College

Raleigh, N.C.

Wake Technical Community College was chartered in 1958 as the Wake County Industrial Education Center (IEC). It grew from an IEC to a technical institute and, in 1987, was named Wake Technical Community College to better reflect its college-level instruction. The institution began operation in 1963 at its present location with 34 full-time students, plus an additional 270 students who were enrolled in industrial training programs. Today, Wake Tech enrolls more than 12,000 curriculum students each year. Approximately 33,000 more take continuing education courses for job upgrading or personal enhancement. Wake Tech offers more than 700 continuing education courses each quarter.

Many of Wake Tech's curriculum programs are taught on the main campus situated in Wake County eight miles south of Raleigh. Health occupations programs are taught at the college's Health Education Complex on Holston Lane, adjacent to Wake Medical Center, one of several facilities in the area where students receive clinical experience. Combined, the main campus and Health Education Complex consist of 82 acres and have 17 permanent structures totalling 290,000 square feet of floor space.

In August, 1993, the college opened the Wake Technical Community College *News and Observer* Adult Education Center at 1920 Capital Boulevard in Raleigh. This facility houses basic skill programs such as adult basic education, the adult high school diploma program, English as a Second Language courses and GED classes, as well as the Small Business Center. Credit classes are also taught at the center. In addition to classroom and laboratory instruction, students in many programs receive hands-on experience in a business setting through a cooperative education program.

Wayne Community College *Goldsboro, N.C.*

Wayne Community College was established as Goldsboro Industrial Education Center on June 15, 1957. It became Wayne Technical Institute in 1964, then Wayne Community College in 1967. During the early 1960s, three extension units of Goldsboro IEC were established in Morehead City, Kenansville and Clinton. These extensions later became Carteret, James Sprunt and Sampson community colleges.

During 1962-63 the college offered its first full-time courses in automotive mechanics, electronics, drafting and practical nursing. There were 47 students and eight faculty members. WCC currently serves approximately 9,000 students per year in continuing and adult education classes and 3,500 students per year in 50 curriculum programs.

Wayne Community College's permanent campus is located north of Goldsboro at 3000 Wayne Memorial Drive. A campus development project begun in 1986 has relocated all of the college's operations to this site. WCC currently has more than 300,000 square feet of classrooms, labs and offices furnished with modern equipment on the 125-acre North Campus. Aviation programs are located at the Goldsboro-Wayne Municipal Airport.

Western Piedmont Community College *Morganton, N.C.*

Western Piedmont Community College was chartered on April 2, 1964, as a member of the North Carolina Community College System. The citizens of Burke County had approved a bond referendum by an unprecedented margin of 17 to 1 in favor of funding such a facility. The college began operation in 1965 with a variety of continuing education classes in local shops, churches and rented spaces. During the following year, 14 curriculum programs enrolled more than 400 students and construction began on a permanent campus at the intersection of I-40 and Highway 64 within the corporate limits of Morganton, the county seat. Over 12,000 students now attend classes annually in more than 80 certificate, diploma and degree programs.

The main campus consists of 14 buildings on a 132-acre site. Phifer Learning Resources Center contains a replica of Senator Sam J. Ervin's home library. The recently-completed Master Campus Plan seeks to double facility space during the next decade. Extension classes are offered at the East Burke Center in Hildebrand, Courthouse Square in Morganton and the Morganton/Burke Senior Center.

Manufacturing is diversified in Burke County with furniture, textiles, electronics, graphite products, metal work and shoe manufacturers serving as local employers. The major employer is the State of North Carolina with services at Broughton Hospital, Western Carolina Center, Western Youth Institution and the N.C. School for the Deaf.

Wilkes Community College*Wilkesboro, N.C.*

Established in 1965, Wilkes Community College offers services to the citizens of Wilkes, Ashe and Alleghany counties. The college provides opportunities for higher education throughout northwest North Carolina in the beautiful Blue Ridge Mountains.

The main campus is located in Wilkesboro on a wooded 141-acre site just off U.S. 421 and N.C. 268 West. Extension campuses are located in West Jefferson and Sparta. The Wilkesboro campus includes more than 225,000 square feet of classrooms, laboratories, shops and offices. Included on the main campus is the 1,131-seat John A. Walker Community Center. The center provides numerous cultural and entertainment programs throughout the year. WCC also hosts the annual Merle Watson Memorial Festival during the last week of April.

Wilson Technical Community College*Wilson, N.C.*

Established in 1958 as Wilson Industrial Education Center, Wilson Technical Community College is one of the system's oldest institutions. The first classes were held in the Charles L. Coon High School Annex. Later, the present location was secured and construction began on the first building in 1958. In 1964, the N.C. Board of Education granted the college the authority to award the Associate in Applied Science degree and the institution's name changed to Wilson County Technical Institute. The current name was adopted in 1989.

The main campus of Wilson Technical Community College is located at 902 Herring Avenue, N.C. Highway 42 East, in Wilson. It is just off U.S. Highway 301 and is easily accessible from N.C. Highway 58 and U.S. Highway 264. WTCC has a 22-acre main campus and a 33.4-acre fire training ground. Twelve buildings house 45 classrooms and 26 shops and labs. The estimated value of the buildings is \$13,369,214. The library houses 19,972 volumes; 385 magazines, journals and newspapers; and 4,468 audiovisual items.

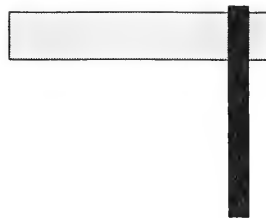
N.C. Center for Applied Textile Technology*Belmont, N.C.*

The North Carolina Center for Applied Textile Technology was founded in 1941 by act of the N.C. General Assembly. Thanks to the generous support of Gaston County's textile industry, the center opened on its 20-acre campus in Belmont in 1943. Situated in the heart of the Southern textile industry, the center offered instruction within three departments. As industrial technology grew, the center kept pace with expanded facilities, updated equipment and additional programs of instruction.

At present, a total of seven departments offer instruction in all aspects of textile science, utilizing spacious classrooms and well-equipped laboratories. Each

of these laboratories boasts a selection of full-scale production machinery rivaling that of any textile school in the nation. The center is governed by a board of trustees composed of nine members appointed by the governor and the president of the North Carolina Community College System. Since its inception, the N.C. Center for Applied Textile Technology has endeavored to serve industry and those employed by it. It has proudly provided more than 4,000 graduates with the skills needed to improve their performance, both on the job and in their personal lives.

Private Colleges and Universities



Private higher education in North Carolina traces its history to 1772 and the founding of Salem College, one of the earliest colleges for women in the United States. The second-oldest institution of higher education in the state, Louisburg College, was first chartered in 1787. The decade of the 1830s witnessed a flourishing of private colleges. Wake Forest University (1834), Davidson College and Guilford College (1837), Duke University and Greensboro College (1838) were all founded by private citizens determined to spread the benefits of higher education to the people of the state. There were 20 present-day private colleges or their predecessors serving North Carolina by 1877, when the second state-supported college was established.

Today, North Carolina has 37 independently-controlled, liberal arts and research colleges and universities accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. These institutions, affiliated with 12 different religious denominations, enroll over 60,000 students and confer nearly one-third of the bachelor's degrees awarded in the state each year. Private universities confer over half of the state's degrees in law and medicine.

From about the turn of the 20th Century until the early 1960s, enrollment was fairly evenly distributed between the public and private sectors of higher education. Anticipating the effects of inflation on private college tuitions and, in turn, their enrollments, Governor Terry Sanford recommended in 1963 that the state assist North Carolina students desiring to attend North Carolina's private colleges. This recommendation was reiterated in 1968 by the Board of Higher Education, which was concerned by the gradual but constant shift in enrollment away from private colleges due to the tuition differential between the public and private sectors.

In 1968, the North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities was organized to speak for and represent the interests of the private colleges and institutions. The purpose of the organization, stated in its constitution, is "to promote and advance the interests of higher education in North Carolina, including both public and independent colleges and universities, with special concern for the dual nature of the system, its quality, freedom and responsibility to serve the educational and cultural needs of the state, nation, and world." The association works closely with the state university system, community college system and the N.C. Department of Public Instruction and the N.C. Board of Education to address major issues in education.

The association's board of directors is composed of the presidents of the member institutions. A chairman and executive committee are elected from the

board. The president of the association is an *ex-officio* member of the board and executive committee and is the organization's chief executive officer.

Through the combined efforts of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, concerned citizens and legislators, the first private college student assistance programs were enacted by the General Assembly in 1971. The State Contractual Scholarship Fund allocates \$600 for each North Carolina student based on full-time equivalent enrollment at an institution, from which scholarships in varying amounts are awarded to needy North Carolinians. About 8,500 North Carolina students are helped every year through this program.

The State Contractual Scholarship was augmented in 1975 by the Legislative Tuition Grant, which provides each North Carolina student with a fixed amount to be applied against his or her tuition, thereby reducing the gap between public and private tuitions. The Legislative Tuition Grant provided \$1,300 for each of the approximately 25,000 North Carolina undergraduate students who attended private colleges and universities in 1996-97.

In 1975, the association assumed a wide range of educational and research activities by incorporating the North Carolina Center for Independent Higher Education. The center absorbed the functions of the Piedmont University Center, a consortium of 20 public and private institutions in the Piedmont region. The membership of the Piedmont Center was modified to include all private colleges and universities in the state. The North Carolina Center provides a range of service activities as an advocate for the institutions in the areas of student recruitment, teacher education, financial aid and research. The center administers such programs as a visiting scholars program, campus tours for counselors and cooperative library purchasing. The center also coordinates activities of independent constituent groups such as academic deans, admissions directors, continuing education personnel, directors of development and financial aid directors, as well as developing various publications. The center is governed by the same officials who govern the association.

In order to continue to increase awareness of the importance of the private sector in higher education in North Carolina, the association formed the N.C. Council of Governing Boards in 1994. This organization, composed of the chair and vice-chair from each of the 37 private colleges and universities, represents the 1,300 citizens who serve as private college and university trustees. The association published *Partnerships for Progress* in 1992, highlighting innovative programs and collaborations with government and business. An Economic Impact Statement of Independent Colleges and Universities in North Carolina was released in 1993.

N.C. Association of Independent Colleges and Universities

Presidents of the Association

Virgil L. McBride	1970-74
Dr. Cameron P. West	1974-79
Senator John T. Henley	1979-92
Dr. A Hope Williams	1992-Present

Chairs of the Association

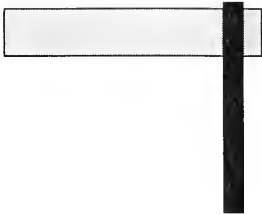
Dr. Ralph Scales	Wake Forest University	1969-71
Dr. Norman W. Wiggins	Campbell University	1971-73
Dr. Arthur D. Wenger	Atlantic Christian College	1973-75
Dr. Samuel R. Spencer.....	Davidson College	1975-77
Governor Terry Sanford.....	Duke University	1977-81
Dr. Fred B. Bentley	Mars Hill College	1981-83
Dr. James Fred Young	Elon College	1983-87
Dr. John E. Weems	Meredith College	1987-91
Dr. William R. Rogers	Guilford College	1991-95
Dr. James B. Hemby	Barton College	1995-Present

Presidents of Private Colleges and Universities

Senior Colleges and Universities

Dr. Sammie Potts	Barber-Scotia College	Concord
Dr. James B. Hemby	Barton College	Wilson
Dr. Robert A. Preston	Belmont Abbey College	Belmont
Dr. Gloria R. Scott	Bennett College	Greensboro
Thomas J. Bertrand	Brevard College	Brevard
Dr. Norman A. Wiggins	Campbell University	Buies Creek
J. Fred Corriher, Jr.	Catawba College	Salisbury
Dr. Stanley G. Lott.....	Chowan College	Murfreesboro
Dr. John W. Kuykendall	Davidson College	Davidson
Dr. Nannerl O. Keohane	Duke University	Durham
Dr. James Fred Young	Elon College	Elon College
Dr. Christopher White	Gardner-Webb College	Boiling Springs
Dr. Craven E. Williams	Greensboro College	Greensboro
Dr. Donald W. McNemar.....	Guilford College	Greensboro
Dr. Jacob C. Martinson, Jr.	High Point College	High Point
Dr. Dorothy C. Yancy	Johnston C. Smith University	Charlotte
Dr. James A. Schobel.....	Lees-McRae College	Banner Elk
Dr. Ryan LaHurd	Lenoir-Rhyne College	Hickory
Dr. Burnett Joiner	Livingstone College	Salisbury
Dr. Ronald L. May.....	Louisburg College	Louisburg
Dr. A. Max Lennon	Mars Hill College	Mars Hill
Dr. John E. Weems	Meredith College	Raleigh
Dr. M. Elton Hendricks	Methodist College	Fayetteville
William W. Hurt	Montreat College.....	Montreat
Dr. John William Byrd.....	Mount Olive College	Mount Olive
Dr. John B. White	N.C. Wesleyan College	Rocky Mount
Dr. Garrett Briggs	Peace College	Raleigh
Dr. Zane E. Eargle	Pfeiffer College	Misenheimer
Dr. Billy O. Wireman	Queens College	Charlotte
Dr. Warren L. Board	St. Andrews Presbyterian College....	Laurinburg
Dr. Bernard W. Franklin	Saint Augustine's College	Raleigh
Dr. Clauston L. Jenkins, Jr.....	Saint Mary's College	Raleigh
Dr. Julianne Still Thrift	Salem College	Winston-Salem
Dr. Talbert O. Shaw	Shaw University	Raleigh
Dr. Thomas K. Hearn, Jr	Wake Forest University	Winston-Salem
Dr. Douglas M. Orr, Jr.....	Warren Wilson College	Swannanoa
Dr. Jerry E. McGee	Wingate College	Wingate

North Carolina Political Parties



Democratic Party of North Carolina Plan of Organization

PREAMBLE

We, the members of the Democratic Party of North Carolina, in order to make more effective the principles of our Party, to embrace and serve all peoples of our Party without regard to race, age or sex, to insure the blessings of liberty and equal opportunity, and to work together for the welfare and happiness of all citizens, do hereby adopt and establish this Plan of Organization.

0.00 STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES FOR ALL LEVELS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

0.01 OPEN PARTY

All public meetings at all levels of the Democratic Party of North Carolina shall be open to all members of the Democratic Party regardless of race, sex, color, creed, national origin, religion, ethnic identity, sexual orientation, economic status, philosophical persuasion or physical disability (hereinafter referred to as "status").

0.02 ENCOURAGE PARTICIPATION

Special efforts shall be made to encourage traditionally under-represented groups to participate in delegate selection processes and in Party organizations at all levels to the end that all elected or appointed Democrats to any positions reasonably reflect the Democratic electorate of the unit with regard to status.

0.03 NON-DISCRIMINATION

No test for membership in, or any oath of loyalty to, the Democratic Party of North Carolina shall be required or used which has the effect of requiring

prospective or current members of the Democratic Party to acquiesce in, condone or support discrimination based on "status."

0.04 PUBLICIZE MEETINGS

The time and place of all public meetings of the Democratic Party on all levels shall be publicized fully and in such a manner as to assure timely notice to all interest persons. Such meetings must be held in places accessible to all Party members and large enough to accommodate all interested persons.

0.05 BROAD REGISTRATION

The Democratic Party, on all levels, shall actively support the broadest possible registration without discrimination based on "status."

0.06 NOTICE OF SELECTION OF PARTY OFFICIALS

The Democratic Party of North Carolina shall publicize fully and in such a manner as to assure notice to all interested parties a full description of the legal and practical procedures of selection of Democratic Party officers and representatives on all levels. Publication of these procedures should be done in such fashion that all prospective and current members of the Democratic Party will be fully and adequately informed of the pertinent procedures in time to participate in each selection procedure at all levels of the Democratic Party organization.

The Democratic Party shall publicize fully and in such a manner as to assure notice to all interested parties a complete description of the legal and practical qualifications of all positions as officers and representatives of the North Carolina Democratic Party. Such publication should be done in timely fashion so that all prospective candidates or applicants for an elected position within the Democratic Party will have full and adequate opportunity to compete for office.

1.00 PRECINCT ORGANIZATION

1.01 UNIT OF ORGANIZATION

The unit of the Democratic Party organization in the State of North Carolina shall be the voting precinct.

1.02 COMPOSITION OF PRECINCT COMMITTEE

Precinct Committee. In each precinct, there shall be a Precinct Committee con-

sisting of ten active Democrats who reside in the precinct and who should, but need not necessarily, be present when elected by the active Democrats of the precinct present at the annual precinct meeting held in odd-numbered years. The composition of the Precinct Committee should bear a reasonable relationship to the make-up of the active Democrats of said precinct as to sex, age, race, ethnic background and, where practical, geography. All Democratic county and city officials elected by partisan election, and Democratic members of the North Carolina General Assembly residing in the precinct shall be ex-officio, non-voting members of the Precinct Committee.

Precinct Officers. The Precinct Committee shall have as officers a chairman, three vice chairmen, a secretary and a treasurer. The first vice chairman must be of the opposite sex to the chairman and should, where possible, be of that race other than that of the chairman which constitutes at least 20 percent of the registered Democrats in the precinct. If the chairman and first vice chairman are of the same race, the second vice chairman should, where possible, be of that race other than that of the chairman and vice chairman, which constitutes at least 20 percent of the registered Democratic voters in the precinct. One officer should be 36 years of age or under if none of the other officers of the precinct committee are 36 years of age or younger. No two officers of the Precinct Committee shall be from the same immediate family residing in the same household.

Terms of Office. The terms of office of the members and officers of the Precinct Committee shall expire on the date set for the next succeeding precinct meeting held in an odd-numbered year or when their successors shall be elected or appointed, whichever shall occur first. Newly elected officers shall take office immediately upon their election.

Election to State, District or County Office. Should any precinct officer be elected as an officer of the State, District or County Executive Committee as provided for in Section 2.03, he or she automatically vacates their precinct office.

Vacancies. Vacancies that exist among the officers and members of the Precinct Committee, for whatever reason, shall be filled in accordance with Section 10.04.

Removals. Officers and members of the precinct committee may be removed in accordance with Section 10.05.

1.03 DUTIES OF PRECINCT OFFICERS

Chairman. The duties of the precinct chairman shall be to:

1. Establish an organization of the Party within the precinct;

2. Delegate duties to Precinct Committee members;
3. Attend County Executive Committee meetings and convey the information at those meetings to precinct committee and precinct workers;
4. Carry out duties assigned to him or her by the County Executive Committee; and
5. Recommend Precinct Registrar, Judge and Special Registration Commissioners to the County Chairman.

Vice Chairman. The duties of the three precinct vice chairman shall be such as may be assigned to them by the precinct chairman.

Secretary. The duties of the precinct secretary shall be to:

1. Keep all records of the Precinct Committee, including attendance at all meetings;
2. Issue all notices;
3. Prepare all correspondence; and
4. Perform any other duties that may be assigned by the Precinct Chairman.

Treasurer. The duties of the Precinct Treasurer shall be to:

1. Maintain the Precinct Treasury;
2. Provide assistance to the county treasurer and in fundraising activities;
3. Maintain records for funds contributed to the county treasury by the precinct committee; and
4. Prepare and file such financial reports of the precinct committee as may be required.

Committee. The duties of the Precinct Committee members shall be such as are assigned to them by the precinct chairman.

1.04 PRECINCT MEETINGS

When Held. Annual precinct meetings shall be held on a date designated by the County Chairman that is within the two (2) week period that is designated by the State Chairman pursuant to Section 4.08. The County Chairman shall also designate the time for the precinct meetings. Weekday precinct meetings shall be held between the hours of 7:00 PM and 9:00 PM.

Location. The annual precinct meetings shall be held at the polling place of each precinct or other facility deemed appropriate by the Precinct Chairman, pursuant to Section 4.05. If a meeting facility other than the precinct polling place is used, it must be approved in advance by the County Chairman and publicly announced seven calendar days in advance of the meeting; and the precinct chairman shall

also post notice at the regular polling place. In the event a quorum is not present, there shall be a second meeting of the precinct at a date to be determined by the County Chairman within two weeks of the originally scheduled meeting date. Any precinct meeting provided for in this section shall be held more than two weeks before the annual County Convention.

Unorganized Precinct. A precinct that did not meet on the second meeting date shall be considered as not organized and shall not be entitled to send delegates to the county convention or be represented on the County Executive Committee until the county chairman has appointed an acting precinct chairman and has called a special meeting for the purpose of organizing the precinct and the precinct is organized in accordance with Sections 1.05 and 1.08. See also Section 2.05. The acting precinct chairman shall preside over the special meeting called by the county chairman for the purpose of organizing the precinct.

Meeting for Newly Created Precincts. In addition to the other business specified in the call, the said committee may adopt resolutions fixing a day, time, and place for the holding of additional Precinct Committee meetings, and may provide for precinct meetings for the election of a Precinct Committee and Precinct officers in any precinct created by the Board of Elections since the immediate preceding general election, or in any precinct in said county which is not properly organized. Such committee and officers shall serve until the subsequent precinct meeting held in odd-numbered years. The County Chairman shall fully publicize all meeting dates established. Any precinct meeting provided for in this section shall be held more than two weeks before the annual county convention.

Order of Business: Odd-Numbered Years. The order of business at the annual precinct meeting held in odd-numbered years shall be:

1. The election of six active Democrats of the precinct as precinct officers.
2. The election of four other active Democrats of the precinct as members of the Precinct Committee.
3. The election of active Democrats of the precinct as delegates to the county convention.
4. The chairman, or presiding officer, and the secretary shall certify to the county chairman the names, addresses, race, sex and telephone numbers of the precinct officers, the members of the Precinct Committee, and the delegates elected at the annual precinct meeting within five (5) days.
5. Other business related to the affairs of the precinct.

Order of Business: Even-Numbered Years. The order of business at the annual precinct meeting held in even-numbered years shall be:

1. The election of active Democrats of the precinct as delegates to the

County Convention. Active Democrats in attendance may nominate delegates to represent the County in the District and State Conventions.

2. The Chairman or presiding officer, and the secretary shall certify to the county chairman the names, addresses, race, sex and telephone numbers of the delegates elected at the annual precinct meeting within five (5) days.

Called Meetings. Additional meetings may be called in accordance with Section 10.01.

Presiding Officers. The precinct meetings shall be presided over by the Chairman of the Precinct Committee; but, in his or her absence, the Vice-Chairmen of the Committee in order of succession, the secretary and the treasurer shall, in order of succession, preside, and in the absence of both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen, the secretary and the treasurer, any member of the Committee may preside. In the event that none of the above named are present, any active Democrat residing in the precinct may preside.

1.05 QUORUM REQUIRED TO ORGANIZE PRECINCT AND TO ELECT PRECINCT OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE PRECINCT COMMITTEE

A quorum for a precinct meeting held for the purpose of organizing the precinct or electing precinct officers and members of the Precinct Committee at the annual precinct meeting shall consist of ten active Democrats residing in such precinct. In precincts having 200 or fewer registered and active Democrats, five (5%) percent of such registered active Democrats shall be sufficient to comprise the Precinct Committee and to constitute a quorum at a precinct meeting held for the purpose of organizing the precinct or electing precinct officers and members of the Precinct Committee at the annual precinct meeting.

1.06 VOTING AT PRECINCT MEETINGS

Each active Democrat residing in the precinct and present at any precinct meeting, shall be entitled to cast one vote at said meeting.

1.07 REPRESENTATION AT COUNTY CONVENTION AND ON COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

No precinct shall be entitled to send delegates to any County Convention unless those delegates were elected at a precinct meeting at which a quorum was present. No precinct shall be entitled to representation on the County Executive Committee unless a Precinct Committee and Precinct Committee officers were elected at a precinct meeting at which a quorum was present.

1.08 VOTES AT COUNTY CONVENTION

Each precinct shall be entitled to cast at any County Convention one vote for every 100 Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by the precinct for Democratic Governor at the last gubernatorial election; provided that every precinct shall be entitled to cast at least one vote at the County Convention.

1.09 DELEGATES TO THE COUNTY CONVENTION

Each precinct shall elect at least one delegate for each vote to which said precinct is entitled at the County Convention, and the precinct may elect no more than five delegates for each vote. If the precinct elects less than one delegate for each vote to which it is entitled, then the precinct vote at the County Convention shall be limited to the number of delegates selected.

2.00 COUNTY ORGANIZATIONS

2.01 COMPOSITION OF COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Members. There shall be a County Executive Committee in each county composed of:

1. The chairman and first vice chairman of the several precinct committees in the county;
2. The elected officers of the County Executive Committee;
3. The presidents of the duly organized and chartered county Auxiliary organizations, which shall include Democratic Women's Clubs, Young Democrats Clubs, Teen Dems Clubs, and Senior Democrats Clubs within the county.

The respective State Presidents of the Democratic Party auxiliary organizations shall determine those duly organized County auxiliary organizations within a county and certify the name of the President to the State Chairman.

State Party Headquarters shall provide the County Chairman with the name of the presidents of duly organized and chartered clubs within their county.

Should a precinct chairman or first vice chairman be elected as president of an auxiliary organization, some other member of said organization shall be certified as the representative of that organization on the County Executive Committee.

In addition, the County Teen Dem Advisor shall be a member of the Executive Committee and equally share the vote of that organization with the county Teen Dem president unless an additional vote is authorized by the County Executive Committee.

4. Any elected or appointed member of the State Democratic Executive Committee from that county, not a member of county executive committee by virtue of holding some other office, shall be an ex-officio voting member.

5. All Democratic county and city officials elected by partisan election, and Democratic members of the North Carolina General Assembly residing in the county shall be ex-officio, voting members of the County Executive Committee.

6. The County Chairman shall determine what shall constitute a duly organized Democratic Men's Club within a county to represent such club on the Executive Committee.

2.02 VOTING ON THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Committee Officers, Presidents of Auxiliary Organizations, and Ex-Officio Members. Elected officers, Presidents of county auxiliary organizations, and other ex-officio members not provided for below shall be entitled to one vote each.

No individual members shall be entitled to cast more than one vote even though the individual may be serving in multiple capacities under the present County Executive Committee structure.

Precinct Officers. The several Precinct Chairmen and First Vice Chairmen shall be entitled , as members of the County Executive Committee, to cast for their precinct one vote for each 100 Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by their precinct for Governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election, provided that each precinct chairman and first vice chairman together shall be entitled to cast for their precinct a minimum of one vote.

In the event that two members should disagree on how their precinct's vote shall be cast, then each member shall cast exactly one-half of the votes which their precinct is entitled to cast.

Under no circumstances shall one representative be able to cast more than one-half of the votes to which a precinct is entitled, even though the precinct's second representative is absent (See Section 10.03).

2.03 OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Elected Officers. The County Executive Committee shall have as officers a Chairman, three vice chairmen, a secretary and a treasurer. The first vice chairman must be of opposite sex to the chairman. If the chairman and first vice chairman are of the same race, the second vice chairman must be of that race other than that of the chairman and first vice chairman, which constitutes at least 20 percent of the registered Democratic voters in the county. The third vice chairman shall be 36 years of age or under, if none of the other officers of the County Executive

Committee are 36 years or under. Officers of a County Executive Committee shall be active Democrats residing within the county. No two county officers may be from the same immediate family residing in the same household.

Municipal and County Precinct Vice Chairmen. In each county that contains two or more municipalities of a population of more than 60,000 persons each, officers in addition to the ones specified above shall be elected as follows: (a) a vice chairman for each such municipality and who shall be elected by the precinct chairmen and first vice chairmen of that municipality; and (b) a vice chairman for those precincts not contained in such municipalities - if those precincts have a total population of more than 60,000 persons who must be a resident of one of those precincts and who shall be elected by the precinct chairmen and first vice chairmen of those precinct not contained in the said municipalities.

Terms of Office. The term of office of the officers of the County Executive Committee shall be for two years and shall expire on the date set for the next succeeding county convention meeting held in the odd-numbered year or when their successors shall be elected, whichever shall occur first. Newly elected officers shall take office immediately upon election.

Limitation of Terms. A person who has served as an elected officer of a County Executive Committee for two full consecutive terms shall not be eligible for re-election to that particular office, provided that after such office has been held by another individual for one full term such person shall be eligible for election to the office again.

Election to District or State Officer. Should any county officer be elected as an officer of the district or as an officer of the State Executive Committee, he or she shall be deemed to have automatically vacated their county office.

Vacancies. Vacancies that exist among the officers and members of the County Executive Committee for whatever reason shall be filled in accordance with Section 10.04.

Removals. Officers and members of the County Executive Committee may be removed in accordance with Section 10.05.

When County Committee is Not in Session. When the County Executive Committee is not in session, the officers of the County Executive Committee shall act in the place of the County Executive Committee on all matters unless this Plan of Organization states that action is to be by the entire Executive Committee.

2.04 COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

When. The County Chairman shall issue a call for a meeting of the County Executive Committee periodically but not less than once every six months.

Called Meetings. Additional meetings may be called in accordance with Section 10.01.

Business Permitted. The County Executive Committee may conduct any business as is required or necessary to the county Democratic Party insofar as such business is consistent with the Plan of Organization.

2.05 DUTIES OF COUNTY OFFICERS

Chairman. The duties of the county chairman shall be to:

1. Establish an organization of the Party in the county;
2. Carry out duties assigned to him or her by the State Chairman, the District Chairman and County Executive Committee;
3. Have the authority to appoint committees to assist him or her in performing his or her duties (see Sections 8.03 and 10.07);
4. Designate the exact place and time at which the County Convention is to be held thirty days prior to the convention;
5. Notify the precinct chairman or person who is to preside at the annual precinct meeting of the date, time, and place of the annual county convention and the votes that each precinct is entitled to cast at the county convention;
6. Appoint an Acting precinct chairman for a term of 30 days for an unorganized precinct in the event that the precinct did not meet on the second meeting date of its annual precinct meeting in the odd-numbered years and did not duly elect a precinct chairman, or for a newly created precinct as set forth in Section 1.04 for the purpose of organizing the precinct;
7. Organize political instruction classes for precinct committees;
8. Obtain all materials necessary for the proper performance of his or her duties and doing all other things necessary for the proper carrying out of the best interests of the Party;
9. Appoint a publicity chairman who shall have the duties and responsibilities of disseminating information to registered Democrats of the county describing the qualifications and the procedures for selection of delegates and officers at all levels of the Democratic Party;
10. Appoint a County Teen Democrat advisor who shall encourage the establishment and/or nurture of a local Teen Democratic Organization;
11. Perform such duties as set forth in Section 5.01;
12. Encourage the establishment of auxiliary organizations in the county;

13. Appoint a county Sustaining Fund chairman whose responsibility it shall be to coordinate the State Party's Sustaining Fund campaign in that county. Duties of the Sustaining Fund chairman shall include encouraging Democrats to check the box on their state and federal income tax forms designating money for the Democratic Party;

14. Upon receipt from the State Chairman, disseminate the date, time and place of county, district and State conventions to the news media in his or her county;

15. Prepare and furnish all forms and blanks needed in making the returns from the precinct meetings and any reported challenges and appeals therefrom and have the authority to raise the funds necessary to pay for the expenses thereof;

16. At the end of this or her term of office, make every effort to assist the new county chairman in the transition period. This assistance should include the transfer of important records and any information that might assist the new chairman.

Vice Chairman. The duties of the three county vice chairman shall be such as may be assigned by the county chairman.

Secretary. The duties of the county secretary shall be to:

1. Keep all records of the county executive committee, including attendance at all meetings;
2. Issue all notices;
3. Prepare all correspondence;
4. Perform any other duties that may be assigned by the Chairman; and
5. Maintain lists of the names and addresses of all precinct officers and committee members and of elected delegates to any convention. The list shall be made available for inspection and copying, in the presence of the Secretary and at the expense of the individuals requesting the copies, to any active Democrat residing in the county. The information for each precinct in the county shall be available for inspection and copying within three days after it is received from the precinct chairman. The County Secretary shall record the name, race, sex, address and telephone number of the precinct officers and precinct committee members and the county officers to the state and Congressional District chairmen.

Treasurer. The duties of the county treasurer shall be to:

1. Assist in the raising of all money required for the operation and activities of the county Democratic Party;
2. Keep records of all money received and expended on behalf of the county Democratic Party;
3. Maintain a list of the names, addresses and occupations of all donors;
4. Prepare and file such reports of the finances of the County Executive

Committee as are required by law; and

5. Coordinate with the county Sustaining Fund chairman his or her activities.

2.06 COUNTY BOARDS OF ELECTIONS AND PRECINCT JUDGES, REGISTRARS AND SPECIAL REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS

Method of Selection. The County Chairman, after consulting with the precinct chairman, shall submit his/her recommendations for Democratic members of the County Board of Elections in accordance with instructions provided by the State Chairman. The County Chairman shall call a meeting of the County Executive Committee and submit his or her recommendations for confirmation by said Executive Committee. The County Chairman shall not be required to take nominations from the floor. Only when such recommendations shall be confirmed by a majority of the committee members present and voting as provided in Section 2.02 shall the same be submitted to the State Chairman by the County Chairman. The time of such meeting of the respective County Executive Committees for the purpose of passing on such recommendations shall be fixed by the State Chairman.

Qualifications of Members. No member or officer of a County Executive Committee shall be eligible to serve as a member of a County Board of Elections or as a Precinct Registrar or Judge. No person, while acting as a member of the County Board of Elections, shall serve as a state, district or county campaign manager or treasurer of any candidate in a primary election, general election or as a chairman of any state, district or county political organization (G.S. 163-41).

Precinct Judges, Registrars, and Special Registration Commissioners. The County Chairman, after consulting with the precinct chairmen, shall recommend judges, registrars, and special registration commissioners to the County Board of Elections as required by law in North Carolina General Statutes 163-41.

2.07 RULES FOR PRECINCT MEETINGS

Precinct Meetings. The County Executive Committee shall have power to make any rules with regard to the holding of precinct meetings which it may deem proper, not inconsistent with this Plan of Organization.

2.08 MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Municipal Executive Committee. There shall be a Municipal Executive Committee when required by law to fill any vacancies in nomination to partisan

municipal offices to be voted for in any town or city election. The Municipal Executive Committee shall be composed of the precinct chairman and first vice chairman of the precincts that comprise the city or town. Each member shall be entitled to vote as prescribed in Section 2.02 and 10.03. The county chairman shall be an ex-officio, non-voting member of the committee and preside at all meetings.

3.00 CONGRESSIONAL, JUDICIAL, STATE SENATE AND STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS

3.01 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Members. There shall be a Congressional District Executive Committee in each congressional district in North Carolina which shall be composed of:

1. The chairman and first vice chairman (or elected designee, see Section 3.07) of each county in the congressional district as ex-officio voting members;
2. The officers of the Congressional District Executive Committee as set forth in Section 3.04;
3. An elected Congressional District representative of each statewide chartered auxiliary organization with by-laws approved by the State Executive Committee as an ex-officio voting member.
State Party Headquarters shall provide the District Chairman with the names of the designated representative of such chartered auxiliary.
Should a county chairman or first vice chairman be elected as an elected representative of a district auxiliary organization, some other member of a said organization shall be certified to the congressional district chairman as the representative of that auxiliary organization on the congressional district executive committee;
4. A Congressional District Chairman for Minority Affairs who shall be appointed by the Congressional District chairman and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Congressional District chairman and who shall be an ex-officio voting member; and
5. The Democratic Congressman of the District as an ex-officio voting member.

3.02 VOTING ON THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Committee Officers and Ex-Officio Members. The Congressional District Executive Committee officers elected pursuant to 6.01 and the ex-officio members of the Congressional District Executive Committee (other than the County Representatives, or their designee of each county in the district) shall be entitled

to one vote each, except when voting for the nominating procedures under North Carolina General Statutes 163-13 and North Carolina General Statutes 163-114, when they shall be non-voting members.

County Representatives. The representatives of a county (or portion thereof) shall be entitled to cast one vote for each 300 persons, or major fraction thereof, residing within the county and within the congressional district based upon the last decennial census for all purposes including when voting for the nominating procedures under North Carolina General Statutes 163-13 and North Carolina General Statutes 163-114.

In the event that the representatives of a county should disagree on how their county's votes will be cast, then each member shall cast exactly one-half of the votes which their county is entitled to cast.

If only one representative of a county is present at a meeting of this committee and the other member from that county on the committee has not designated an active Democrat as his or her alternate (see Section 10.03), or such alternate is not present, then such representative shall be entitled to cast all of the votes which the county is entitled to cast.

3.03 DUTIES OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Congressional District Executive Committee shall perform the duties required by North Carolina General Statutes 163-13 and 163-114, and such other duties as may be delegated to it by the State Chairman and State Executive Committee.

In addition, the members from their respective counties shall perform those duties imposed and specified by North Carolina General Statutes 163-13 and 163-114.

3.04 OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Elected Officers. The Congressional District Executive Committee shall have as officers a Chairman, three vice-chairmen, secretary and treasurer elected pursuant to 6.01. The first vice chairman must be of the opposite sex of the chairman. If the chairman and the first vice chairman are of the same race, the second vice chairman must be of another race which constitutes at least 20 percent of the registered Democratic voters in the Congressional District. One officer shall be 36 years of age or younger. Where there are sufficient counties in a district, no

two officers shall live within the same county except for the chairman and secretary. Officers of a District Executive Committee shall be active Democrats residing within the Congressional District.

Vacancies. Should any Congressional District Officer be elected as an officer of the State Executive Committee, he or she automatically vacates their Congressional District office. Vacancies occurring among the officers and members of the District Executive Committee shall be filled in accordance with Section 10.04.

Removal. Officers and members of the District Executive Committee may be removed in accordance with Section 10.05.

3.05 DUTIES OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OFFICERS

Chairman. The duties of the Congressional District Chairman shall be to:

1. Be the liaison between the State and County Organizations;
2. Coordinate the political activities among the counties in the district;
3. Assist the State Chairman and Executive Director to disseminate and collection information;
4. Organize rallies;
5. Hold seminars and instructional sessions on the Democratic Party issues and organization;
6. Appoint a Delegate Selection Chairman who shall have the duties and responsibilities of disseminating information to the County Chairmen and other registered Democrats in the District describing the qualification and procedures for selection of delegates to the National Convention;
7. At least thirty days before the District Convention, the Chairman shall select and designate a place at which such Convention is to be held and notify the State Chairman and all County Chairmen in the District; and
8. Perform such duties as set forth in Section 6.01.

Vice Chairman. The duties of the three Congressional District vice chairmen shall be such as may be assigned by the Congressional District chairmen.

Secretary. The duties of the Congressional District Secretary shall be to:

1. Keep all records of the District Executive Committee, including attendance at all meetings;
2. Issue all notices;
3. Prepare all correspondence;
4. Perform any other duties that may be assigned by the Chairman; and

5. Forward a copy of the name, race, sex, address and telephone number of each District Executive Committee officer to the State Chairman.

Treasurer. The duties of the Congressional District Treasurer shall be to:

1. Keep records of all money received and expended on behalf of the Congressional District;
2. Maintain lists of the names, addresses and occupations of all donors; and
3. Prepare and file such reports of the finances of the Congressional District Executive Committee as required by law.

Congressional District Chairman for Minority Affairs. The Congressional District Chairman for Minority Affairs shall service as a liaison between the Congressional District party and the Democratic minority community and shall encourage full participation and representation in all Party affairs.

3.06 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

When and Where Held. An annual Congressional District Executive Committee meeting shall be held within the geographical boundaries of each Congressional District each year. The State Chairman, after consulting with the Congressional District chairman shall designate the date on which such Congressional District Executive meetings shall be held. The exact location and time of the Congressional District Executive Committee meetings in such city shall be determined by the Congressional District Chairman.

Called Meetings. The Congressional District chairman shall issue a call for a meeting of the Congressional District Executive Committee periodically, but not less than once every six months. Additional meetings may be called in accordance with Section 10.01.

When Congressional District Executive Committee is not in Session. When the Congressional District Executive Committee is not in session the officers of the Congressional District Executive Committee shall act in the place of the Congressional District Executive Committee on matters unless this Plan of Organization states that action is to be taken by the entire Congressional District Executive Committee.

3.07 SPLIT COUNTIES

Should a county be divided between two or more congressional districts, the county shall be entitled to two (2) representatives on the Congressional District Executive Committee of each district in which any portion of the county is locat-

ed. The County Chairman and First Vice Chairman shall represent the county on the District Executive Committee in the district in which they reside unless at such County Convention, those delegates present at the County Convention, taking into account only those delegates who reside within the same Congressional District in which the County Chair or First Vice Chair (as the case may be) resides, vote otherwise.

The same County convention at which the county officers are elected shall elect the balance of their entire representation on each such District Executive Committee. However, such representation on the district executive committee must be active Democrats from such county residing in the Congressional District to which they shall be elected, ensuring equal division between men and women. In voting on the balance of such District Executive Committee representation only those Democrats, present at the county convention, who reside in the Congressional Districts shall be entitled to vote for and elect their representatives from the county to the Congressional District Executive Committee.

3.08 JUDICIAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composition. There shall be a Judicial District Executive Committee for each Judicial District in the state. It shall be composed of two members from each county in the district. These members shall be elected at their respective County Conventions held in even-numbered years except that Section 3.11 shall apply to single county judicial districts.

Voting. These two members shall be entitled to cast, for their county, one vote for each 300 persons, or major fraction thereof, residing within the county, based upon the last decennial census. In the event that the two members should disagree on how their county's votes shall be cast, then each member shall cast exactly one-half of the votes which their county is entitled to cast. If only one representative of a county is present at a meeting of the committee and the other member from that county has not designated a Democrat as his or her alternate, (see Section 10.03), or such alternate is not present, then such representative shall be entitled to cast all of the votes which the county is entitled to cast.

Duties. The Judicial District Executive Committee shall perform those duties imposed and specified by North Carolina General Statutes 163-114, as amended, "Filling Vacancies in State and Judicial Offices."

Officers. The Congressional District Chairman and Secretary shall be ex-officio, non-voting members of the Judicial District Executive Committee. Where a Judicial District lies in more than one Congressional District, the State Chairman shall designate one of the applicable Congressional District

Chairmen and secretaries as chairman and secretary of the judicial district executive committee.

The Congressional District Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Judicial District Executive Committee. The chairman and secretary shall immediately certify the name of the nominee to the State Board of Elections, P. O. Box 2169, Raleigh, NC 27602, and furnish a copy to the State Chairman, P. O. Box 12196, Raleigh, NC 27605.

3.09 STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composition. There shall be a State Senatorial District Executive Committee for each State Senatorial District in the state. It shall be composed of two members from each county in that district except that Section 3.11 shall apply to single county State Senatorial Districts. These members shall be elected at their respective county conventions held in even-numbered years. In the case where only part of the county is included within a district, then in electing the members of the district executive committee, only the delegates to the county convention who reside in the district may vote in electing the district committee member, and only these delegates shall be considered as the membership of the convention in determining a quorum. If the county chairman does not reside in the district, he or she may preside but shall have not vote.

Voting. The two county representatives on a district executive committee shall be entitled to cast, for their county, one vote for each 300 persons, or major fraction thereof, residing in the county based upon the last decennial census, or in the case where less than the whole county is in the district, one vote for each 300 persons, or major fraction thereof, residing in that part of the district within the county based upon the last decennial census. In the event that the two members should disagree on how their county's votes will be cast, then each member shall cast exactly one-half of the votes which their county is entitled to cast. If only one representative of a county is present at a meeting of this committee and the other member has not designated a Democrat as his or her alternate, (see Section 10.03), or such alternate is not present, then such representative shall be entitled to cast all of the votes which the county is entitled to cast.

Duties. The State Senatorial District Executive Committee shall perform those duties imposed and specified by North Carolina General Statutes 163-11 and 163-114, as amended "Filling Vacancies in the General Assembly."

Officers. The Congressional District Chairman and Secretary shall be ex-officio, non-voting members of the State Senatorial District Executive Committee.

Where a State Senatorial District lies in more than one Congressional District, the State Chairman shall designate one of the applicable Congressional District chairmen and secretaries as chairman and secretary of the State Senatorial District Executive Committee.

The Congressional District Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the State Senatorial District Executive Committee. The Chairman and secretary shall immediately certify the name of the appointment to the Governor of the State of North Carolina, State Capitol, Raleigh, NC 27601-2905, and furnish a copy to the State Chairman and the State Board of Elections.

3.10 STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composition. There shall be a State House of Representatives District Executive Committee for each State House of Representatives District in the state. It shall be composed of two members from each county in that district except that Section 3.11 shall apply to single county State House of Representatives Districts. These members shall be elected at their respective County Conventions held in even-numbered years. In the case where only part of the county is included within a district, then in electing the members of the district executive committee, only the delegates to the county convention who reside in the district may vote in electing the district committee members, and only these delegates shall be considered as the membership of the convention in determining a quorum. If the county chairman does not reside in the district, he or she may preside but shall have no vote.

Voting. The two county representatives on a district executive committee shall be entitled to cast, for their county, one vote for each 300 persons, or major fraction thereof, residing within the county, based upon the last decennial census, or in the case where less than the whole county is in the district, one vote for each 300 persons or major fraction thereof residing in that part of the district within the county based upon the last decennial census. In the event that the two members should disagree on how their county's votes will be cast, then each member shall cast exactly one-half of the votes which their county is entitled to cast. If only one representative of a county is present at a meeting of this committee and the other member from the county on this committee has not designed a Democrat as his or her alternate, (see Section 10.03), or such alternate is not present, then such representative shall be entitled to cast all of the votes which the county is entitled to case.

Duties. This Committee shall perform those duties imposed and specified by North Carolina General Statutes 163-11 and 163-114, as amended, "Filling Vacancies in the General Assembly."

Officers. The Congressional District Chairman and secretary shall be ex-officio, non-voting members of the State House of Representatives District Executive Committee. Where a State House of Representatives District lies in more than one Congressional District, the State Chairman shall designate one of the applicable Congressional District Chairmen and secretaries as chairman and secretary of the State House of Representatives District Executive Committee.

The Congressional District chairman shall preside at all meetings of the State House of Representatives District Executive Committee. The Chairman and secretary shall immediately certify the name of the appointment to the Governor of the State of North Carolina, State Capitol, Raleigh, NC 27601-2905, and furnish a copy to the State Chairman and the State Board of Elections.

3.11 SINGLE COUNTY DISTRICTS

Whole County. Should any Judicial, District Attorney, State Senatorial, or State House of Representatives District be composed of only one county, and includes all of that county, then the County Executive Committee of said county shall be the Judicial, District Attorney, State Senatorial or State House of Representatives District Executive Committee for the respective district. (See Sections 3.09, 3.10 and 3.11.) Upon convening, the county Executive Committee shall resolve itself into the Judicial, District Attorney, State Senatorial or State House of Representatives District Executive Committee for the respective district; each member in attendance shall have one vote.

Partial County. Should any Judicial, State Senatorial or State House of Representatives District be composed of only one county, but includes less than all of that county, then the County Executive Committee of said county shall be the Judicial, State Senatorial or State House of Representatives District Executive Committee for the respective district, but only those county executive members who reside in the district shall be eligible to vote, and for the purpose of determining a quorum, those persons eligible to vote shall be considered as the members of the committee. If the county chairman does not reside in the district, he or she may still preside but shall have no vote. Upon convening, the members of the county executive committee who reside in the applicable district shall resolve themselves into the Judicial, State Senatorial or State House of Representatives Executive Committee for the respective district; each member in attendance shall have one vote.

3.12 REMOVALS AND VACANCIES IN JUDICIAL, STATE SENATORIAL AND STATE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

Removal. Officers and members of the District Executive Committee may be removed in accordance with Section 10.05.

Vacancies. Vacancies occurring among members of the Judicial, State Senatorial and State House of Representatives Executive Committee shall be filled by the County Executive Committee in accordance with Section 10.04.

4.00 STATE ORGANIZATION

4.01 STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be a State Executive Committee which shall be the governing body of the North Carolina Democratic Party as follows:

Composition. The State Executive Committee shall consist of its elected officers, appointed officers, ex-officio officers, ex-officio members, the district chairmen, and a person or persons from each county in the state who shall be elected at the County Conventions held in odd-numbered years. Each county is entitled to one member of the State Executive Committee for each 3,000 Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by the county for Governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election, provided, however, that each county shall have at least one member. The County Chairman shall be the member or one of the members elected from the county.

Method of Election. In electing members to the State Executive Committee, delegates to the county convention shall be instructed to cast one half of their votes for men and one half for women; if the number to be elected is an odd number, they shall be instructed to divide their votes equally with a difference of not more than one. This provision shall be inapplicable when only one member is to be elected.

Length of Terms. The terms of office of the members of the State Executive Committee shall be for two years and shall expire on the date set for the County Convention two years following their election, or when their successors shall be elected, whichever shall occur first.

Vacancies. Vacancies occurring among the officers and members of the State Executive Committee shall be filled in accord with Section 10.04.

Removals. Officers and members of the State Executive Committee may be removed in accordance with Section 10.05.

4.02 ELECTED OFFICERS

Date of Election. In each odd-numbered year, the State Chairman shall convene the State Executive Committee prior to March 1 for the purpose of electing its officers.

Elected Officers. The State Executive Committee shall have as its elected officers a chairman, three vice chairmen and a secretary. The first vice chairman must be of opposite sex to the chairman. If the chairman and first vice chairman are of the same race, the Second Vice-Chairman must be of that race other than the race of the chairman and first vice chairman, which constitutes at least 20 percent of the registered Democratic voters in the state. The third vice-chairman shall be 36 years of age or younger.

Limitation of Terms. A person who has served as an elected officer of the State Executive Committee for two full consecutive terms shall not be eligible for re-election to that particular position, provided that after such position has been held by another individual for one full term such person shall be eligible for election to that position.

4.03 APPOINTED OFFICERS, EX-OFFICIO OFFICERS, AND EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

The State Chairman shall appoint a State Treasurer, a Chair of the Finance Council, a State Sustaining Fund Chairman, a State Chairman for Minority Affairs and a State Advisor for the Teen Dems, all of whom shall serve at the pleasure of the State Chairman as appointed officers and all of whom shall be voting members of the State Executive Committee.

The presidents of all statewide chartered auxiliary organizations, with by-laws approved by the State Executive Committee, shall be ex-officio voting members of the State Executive Committee.

The members of the Democratic National Committee from North Carolina and the National Committeeman and National Committeewoman of the Young Democrats of North Carolina shall be ex-officio voting members of the State Executive Committee.

All Democratic members of the Council of State, United States Senate, United States House of Representative, and the Democratic Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives and the Democratic President Pro Tem of the North Carolina Senate shall be ex-officio voting members of the State Executive Committee.

4.04 VOTING ON THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

All members and officers of the State Executive Committee, whether elected, appointed or ex-officio, shall be entitled to one vote.

4.05 DUTIES OF THE STATE CHAIRMAN AND CERTAIN OFFICERS

Chairman. The duties of the State Chairman shall be to:

1. Be responsible for State Party organization and for doing all things necessary to the best interests of the Party;
2. Convene the State Executive Committee at least once a year;
3. Set dates for statewide annual meetings, conventions, and precinct meetings;
4. Appoint appropriate committees for carrying out necessary activities of the Party;
5. Obtain all materials necessary for the proper performance of his or her duties;
6. Establish a policy of meeting with statewide and Congressional primary candidates to insure that the Democratic Party emerges unified from the primaries and victorious in the general election;
7. Encourage the creation of auxiliary organizations with by-laws approved by the State Executive Committee in every county and on every applicable college, university, and Community College campus;
8. Encourage greater emphasis on better public communication by consulting with Party officials on relevant matters; and
9. Perform those duties set out in Section 4.08 and elsewhere in this Plan of Organization.

Vice-Chairman. The duties of the three state vice-chairman shall be such as may be assigned by the Chairman.

Secretary. The duties of the State Secretary shall be to:

1. Oversee the keeping of all records of the State Executive Committee including attendance at all meetings;
2. Issue all notices;
3. Prepare correspondence; and
4. Carry out any other duties that may be assigned by the State Chairman.

Treasurer. The duties of the State Treasurer shall be to:

1. Oversee the raising and disbursing of funds for the operation and activities of the State Party;
2. Keep records of all money received and expended on behalf of the Party;

3. Maintain a list of names, addresses, and occupations of all donors;
4. Prepare and file such reports of the finances of the State Executive Committee as are required by law; and
5. Coordinate with the State Sustaining Fund chairman his or her activities.

State Chairman of the Sustaining Fund. The chairman of the State Sustaining Fund shall have the duties of over-seeing the raising of state Sustaining Funds. He or she shall coordinate the State Sustaining Fundraising activities with each county Sustaining Fund chairman.

State Chairman for Minority Affairs. The State Chairman for Minority Affairs shall served as a liaison between the State Party and the Democratic minority community and shall encourage full participation and representation in all Party affairs.

Teen Dems Advisor. The State Advisor of the Teen Dems shall have the duty of propagating Teen Dem Clubs throughout North Carolina and of providing guidance and coordination for Teen Dem operations and activities.

4.06 STATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Powers. When the State Executive Committee is not in session, the State Executive Council shall act in its place in all matters, except those explicitly requiring action by the State Executive Committee.

Meetings. The State Executive Council shall meet at least once every three months upon call of the State Chairman or upon request of 40 percent of its members.

Composition. The members of the State Executive Council are: State Chairman, each of the three state vice-chairmen, the state secretary, the state treasurer, the state chairman of the State Sustaining Fund, the Chair of the Finance Council, the chairman for minority affairs, state advisor of the Teen Dems, the state presidents of all auxiliary organizations with by-laws approved by the State Executive Committee, the Congressional District chairmen, the members for the Democratic National Committee, the National Committeeman and the National Committeewoman of the Young Democrats of North Carolina, and three at-large members appointed by the State Chairman. These three members shall reasonably reflect the geographic, racial and sexual makeup of the Democratic Party in North Carolina. The State Chairman shall serve as chairman of the Executive Council.

Quorum. 40 percent of the members of the State Executive Council shall constitute a quorum.

Voting. Fifty (50%) percent plus one of those present shall constitute a majority for the purposes of voting and transacting business. Each member of the Executive Council shall be entitled to cast one vote except the Teen Dem President and Advisor who shall equally share one vote.

4.07 STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Notice of All Meetings. At least 15 days prior to any meeting of the State Executive Committee, notices shall be mailed stating the date, time, place and proposed agenda of such meeting.

Called Meetings. Upon written receipt of petition from 40 percent of the State Executive Committee, the State Chairman shall call a meeting of the full State Executive Committee within 30 days.

4.08 ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING

Each year, the State Chairman shall convene the State Executive Committee prior to March 1. At such meeting, it shall be the duty of the State Chairman to publicly announce and enter into the proceedings of that meeting the following as the first order of business:

1. The period of time consisting of two (2) weeks in which all precinct meetings are to be held in accordance with Section 1.04.
2. The exact date at which annual County Conventions are to be held in accordance with Section 5.01.
3. The exact date at which Congressional District Conventions are to be held each year in accordance with Section 6.01.
4. The exact date, time and place at which the State Convention is to be held each even-numbered year in accordance with Section 6.02.
5. In promulgating the dates for County, District, and State Conventions, the State Chairman shall set the dates for such conventions so as to provide a reasonable time between all such meetings for the resolutions adopted by the various conventions to be presented to and considered by the Resolutions and Platform Committee of the State Convention.
6. In each year, the State Chairman shall announce the number of votes to which each county is entitled at the Congressional District Conventions and at the biennial State Convention.
7. The State Chairman, in odd-numbered years, will submit the constitutions

or by-laws of each statewide auxiliary organization for approval of the State Executive Committee which shall issue or reaffirm the charters of such organizations upon approval of such bylaws and/or constitutions.

8. Each year, to receive for information the most recent financial statement of the Party and to approve an annual budget prepared and submitted by the Finance Council.

9. The State Executive Committee shall, as the need arises and as North Carolina law directs, create any sectional committee to nominate, replace, or recommend nomination or recommend to a higher authority, any partisan candidate.

4.09 STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A full-time Executive Director shall be selected by the State Party Chairman with the approval of the State Executive Council to serve at the pleasure of the State Chairman. The performance of the Executive Director shall be subject to annual review by the State Chairman and the Executive Council. The administrative staff of the State Democratic Headquarters shall be employed by and under the supervision of the Executive Director.

The duties and responsibilities of the State Executive Director and the Administrative Staff of the State Democratic Headquarters shall include:

1. Planning, funding and implementation of paid media capability;
2. Planning and conducting forums of retreats for Democratic elected officials;
3. Updating precinct organizational manuals and other guides for campaigning and Democratic Party functions;
4. Calculating and providing to each County and District Chairman the number of votes which the representatives of a county are entitled to as members of the Judicial, State Senate, and State House of Representatives Executive Committees; and
5. Such other duties as may be assigned by the State Chairman, the State Executive Council, the State Executive Committee, or the State Convention.

4.10 NOTICE OF PARTY MEETINGS

County Chairmen and District Chairmen. Each year, immediately after the adjournment of the annual meeting of the State Executive Committee, it shall be the duty of the State Chairman to publish the proceedings of the same and it shall be the duty of the State Secretary to notify, in writing, the several County Chairmen and Congressional District chairmen of the date and places so fixed for the holding of precinct meetings, the date, time and places for holding conventions, and the information provided for in Section 4.08(6).

News Media. Two weeks prior to the date set for the precinct meetings, the county conventions, the Congressional District Conventions and the State Convention, the State Chairman shall disseminate by means of press release to all news media in the state, the time, location (except for county and district conventions and precinct meetings) and function of each meeting or convention and urge all active Democrats to participate.

In addition to the procedures outlined above, the State Chairman, Congressional District Chairmen, and the county chairmen, shall use such other means and methods as will insure full and timely knowledge of the functions and times of all Party meetings.

4.11 ANNUAL AUDIT

The State Executive Council shall provide for an annual audit of the financial accounts and balances of the State Executive Committee funds.

4.12 FINANCE COUNCIL

Purpose. There shall be a Finance Council created to approve large expenditures, secure loans and lines of credit, sell and purchase real estate, lease office space, execute deeds and deeds of trust, and approve and perform similar financial transactions of the North Carolina Democratic Party.

Powers. The State Finance Council may adopt resolutions from time to time authorizing an individual or individuals to execute legal documents, including, without limitation, deeds, deeds of trust, loan agreements, contracts, security agreements, leases, and any other paper-writing, such resolution may be limited in scope.

Meetings. The State Finance Council shall meet at least once every three months upon call of the State Finance Chairman, the State Chair, or upon request of 40 percent of its members.

Terms. Members of the Finance Council shall serve for a term of two years beginning upon the date of the election of the State Chair or until their successors are elected or appointed.

Composition. The members of the State Finance Council are: the Chair of the State Finance Council, the Democratic Governor of North Carolina or his or her designee, a Democratic Member of Congress representing North Carolina, the Chair of the North Carolina Democratic Party, the Treasurer of the North Carolina

Democratic Party, a Democratic Member of the North Carolina State Senate, a Democratic Member of the North Carolina State House of Representatives, a Democratic member of the North Carolina Council of State, a member of the North Carolina Democratic Party State Executive Council to be elected by the Executive Council, and four (4) members of the North Carolina Democratic Party Executive Committee to be elected by the State Executive Committee in odd numbered years.

In the event that there is not a Democratic Governor, that membership shall be the Democratic Lt. Governor of North Carolina or his or her designee; in the event that the Lt. Governor is not a Democrat, the position shall be vacant and shall not be counted for purpose of determining a quorum.

Quorum. Fifty percent (50%) of the members of the State Finance Council shall constitute a quorum.

Voting. Fifty (50%) percent plus one of those present shall constitute a majority for the purposes of voting and transacting business.

5.00 COUNTY CONVENTIONS

5.01 MEETING AND FUNCTION

Annual Meeting. Each county shall hold a County Convention annually in accordance with the date designated by the State Chairman pursuant to Section 4.08(2).

Place of Convention. The County Chairman shall, 30 days prior to the date such convention is to be held, designate the exact time and place where such convention is to be held and the same shall be announced prior to the adjournment of the precinct meetings.

Presiding Officer. All county conventions shall be called to order by the County Chairman, but in his or her absence, the vice-chairman of the committee in order of succession, the secretary and the treasurer shall, in order of succession, preside over the Convention, and in case none of the foregoing persons shall be present, then any delegate to the convention may preside until a permanent chairman is elected by the Convention.

Order of Business: Odd-Numbered Years. The county convention, held in odd-numbered years, shall:

1. Elect, from among the active Democrats of the county, the officers of the County Executive Committee;

2. Elect, from among the active Democrats of the county, the members of the State Executive Committee to which the county is entitled;
3. Elect, from among the active Democrats of the county the delegates to the annual Congressional District convention. The county chairman shall notify in writing within five days all persons elected as delegates; and
4. Conduct any other business related to the affairs of the county; and
5. Elect, from among the active Democrats of the county, two members of the Congressional District Executive Committee, which members shall be the Chair and the First Vice Chair of the County, provided that in those countries which are divided between two or more congressional districts, the County's representatives on the Congressional District Executive Committee shall be as set forth in 3.07.

Order of Business: Even-Numbered Years. The county convention held in even-numbered years shall:

1. Elect, from among the active Democrats of the county, delegates to the annual Congressional District convention and to the biennial state convention in accordance with Sections 6.01 and 6.02. The county chairman shall notify in writing within five days all persons elected as delegates.
2. Elect, from among the active Democrats of the county, two members of each of the following: the Judicial District Executive Committee, the State Senatorial District Executive Committee and the State House of Representatives District Executive Committee; provided that a county shall not elect members to that particular District Executive Committee, if it is not a part of a multi-county Judicial, State Senatorial or State House of Representatives District; and
3. Conduct any other business related to the affairs of the county.

Certification. Within five days following the County Convention, the County Chairman shall certify to the District and State Chairman the names, addresses, precincts, race, sex and telephone numbers of all persons elected as delegates, officers, and members of any Executive Committee.

5.02 VOTING

Allocation of Votes. Each precinct shall be entitled to cast in the county convention one vote for every 100 Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast by the precinct for Governor in the last preceding gubernatorial election; provided that each precinct shall be entitled to cast at least one vote at the County Convention.

Votes Divided Among Delegates Present. The precinct delegates who attend the County Convention shall be entitled to vote the full strength of their precinct upon matters of business which come before the convention, provided that precinct

originally elected at least one delegate for each vote to which it was entitled, as provided in Section 1.08. Each such delegate present from a particular precinct shall cast an equal number of the votes to which the precinct is entitled. All votes which the precinct is entitled to cast shall be divided equally among all the delegates representing at precinct who are in attendance.

Tabulation of Votes. The County Chairman shall appoint sufficient number of secretaries or accountants, who shall reduce the votes to decimals, rounding off to the nearest hundredth and tabulate the votes.

Voice Votes. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Convention from making nominations, holding elections and conducting business by voice vote or by acclamation where a vote by precincts is not demanded by 25 percent of the certified voters present.

Vote May Not Be Changed. After a vote is cast, there shall be no change in such vote until after the roll call is completed and before the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the Chairman of the Convention.

Reporting and Challenging the Vote. It shall be the duty of the delegates from the several precincts to choose one of their number as chairman, whose name shall be reported to the Chairman of the Convention; and whose duty it shall be to cast the vote of the precinct as directed; and the vote as announced by such person shall be recorded unless some delegate from that precinct shall challenge its accuracy, in which case it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Convention to cause the roll of delegates from that precinct to be called, upon which the vote of such precinct shall be tabulated and recorded according to the response of the delegates; but in no event shall the vote of one precinct be challenged by a delegate from another precinct.

5.03 RULES FOR COUNTY CONVENTIONS

The County Executive Committee shall have the power to make such other rules and regulations for the holding of County Conventions not inconsistent with this Plan of organization, as may be deemed necessary or expedient.

Quorum. At the County Convention a quorum shall exist at any time at which there is present on the floor at least one official delegate from 50 percent + one of the precincts with duly elected delegates to said Convention.

6.00 DISTRICT AND STATE CONVENTIONS

6.01 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

When and Where Held. An annual Congressional District convention shall be held within the geographical boundaries of each Congressional District each year. The State Chairman shall designate the date on which such Convention shall be held. The exact location and time of the Convention shall be determined by the District Chairman.

Allocation of Votes. Each county in a Congressional District shall be entitled to cast at a Congressional District Convention one vote for every 300 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast in that county or in the applicable portion thereof, for the Democratic candidate for Governor at the last preceding gubernatorial election; provided, that each county shall be entitled to cast at least one vote.

Election of Delegates. The Congressional District convention shall be composed of delegates elected by the several County Conventions held annually. Each county or appropriate portion thereof shall elect one delegate for each vote it is entitled to cast at the Congressional District Convention.

Order of Business: Odd-Numbered Years. The Congressional District Convention held in odd-numbered years shall:

1. Elect, from among the active Democrats of the Congressional District, officers of the Congressional District Executive Committee; and then
2. Conduct any other business related to the affairs of the Congressional District.

Order of Business: Even-Numbered Years. The Congressional District Convention held in even-numbered years shall:

1. Elect, from among the active Democrats of the Congressional District, one member of the biennial Convention's Committee of Permanent Organization, Rules and Order of Business;
2. Elect, from among the active Democrats of the Congressional District, one member of the biennial State Convention's Committee on Credentials and Appeals;
3. Elect, from among the active Democrats, one member of the Council of Review;
4. In each presidential election year, elect, from among the active Democrats in the Congressional District, the number of delegates first and then alternates to the National Convention allotted to each Congressional District;
5. In each presidential election year, nominate from among the active Democrats in the Congressional District, one Presidential elector from the Congressional District;

6. In each presidential election year, elect, from among the active Democrats in the Congressional District, one member of the Delegate Nominating Committee; and then
7. Conduct any other business related to the affairs of the Congressional District.

6.02 STATE CONVENTION

When and Where Held. A State Convention shall be held each even-numbered year. The State Chairman shall designate and announce the date, time and location of such convention as provided in Section 4.08.

Allocation of Votes. Each county in the state shall be entitled to cast at a State Convention one vote for every 300 Democratic votes, or major fraction thereof, cast in that county for the Democratic candidate for Governor in the last preceding gubernatorial election, provided that each county shall have at least one vote.

Election of Delegates. The State Convention shall be composed of delegates elected by the several County Conventions held in even-numbered years. Each county shall elect one delegate for each vote it is entitled to cast at the State Convention.

6.03 VOTING

Division of Votes Among Delegates Present. The delegates who attend a District or State Convention shall be entitled to vote the full strength of their county upon all matters of business which come before the respective District or State Conventions, and each such delegate present from a particular county shall cast an equal number of votes which the county is entitled to cast. All votes which the county is entitled to cast shall be divided equally among all the delegates in attendance representing that county.

Votes May Not be Changed. In both District and State Conventions, after a vote is cast, there shall be no change in such vote until after the roll call is completed and before the final result of the ballot shall be announced by the Chairman of said Convention.

Roll of Delegates. The State Chairman shall direct the make-up of a roll of all delegates from the several counties to the District and State Conventions and transmit the same to the Chairman of the District and State Conventions.

Majority Vote. In District and State Conventions, elections or nominations shall be made only by majority vote.

Reporting and Challenging a Vote. In all District and State Conventions, it shall be the duty of the delegates from the several counties to choose one of their number as chairman, whose name shall be reported to the Chairman of such Convention, and whose duty it shall be to cast the vote of his or her county as directed, and the vote, as announced by that person, shall be recorded unless some delegate from that county shall challenge its accuracy, in which event it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Convention to cause the roll of delegates from that county to be called, upon which the vote of such county shall be tabulated and recorded according to the response of its delegates; but in no event shall the vote of one county be challenged by a delegate from another county.

Voice Votes. Nothing herein shall prevent the District and State Conventions from adopting temporary rules, making nominations, holding elections and conducting business by voice vote or by acclamation where a vote of counties is not demanded by 25 percent of the delegates present.

Quorum. A quorum at a District or State Convention shall exist at any time in which there is present on the floor at least one official delegate from 50 percent + one of the counties entitled to be at said convention.

7.00 NATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

7.01 DELEGATES AND ALTERNATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION

In accordance with the mandate and call for each Democratic National Convention, the State Executive Committee shall adopt a Delegate Selection Plan which conforms to the standards established by the Democratic National Committee. Delegates and alternates to such Convention shall be elected in accordance with the procedures and time frames stipulated in this Plan.

7.02 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

As required by the Charter and Bylaws of the Democratic Party of the United States, members of the Democratic National Committee shall be elected by the State Executive Committee for terms commencing on the day the National Convention adjourns and terminating on the day the next Convention adjourns. Such members shall be elected by majority vote the calendar year in which a National Convention is held, through processes which assure full, timely, and equal opportunity to participate. The members of the national committee shall be divided as equally as practicable between committeewomen and committeemen.

8.00 *POLICY COMMITTEES*

8.01 RESOLUTIONS AND PLATFORM COMMITTEE

Composition. At the regular annual meeting of the State Executive Committee referred to in Section 4.08, the State Executive Committee shall elect one person from each Congressional District to the Resolution and Platform Committee of the biennial State Convention. In addition, the State Chairman shall appoint seven (7) members to said committee, those being the presidents of the Young Democrats, the Democratic Women, the Senior Democrats and four at-large members, and designate from members of the committee a chairman, vice-chairman and secretary.

Meetings. The committee shall meet at the call of its chairman. It shall prepare the proposed platform of the Party for submission to the State Convention.

Matters for Consideration. The Resolutions and Platform Committee shall consider all resolutions addressed to the biennial State Convention. The committee is encouraged to hold one or more public hearings and to invite testimony from all citizens.

In addition, any Democratic chartered auxiliary organization with by-laws approved by the State Executive Committee, and any Democratic organization, committee or convention established or recognized by this Plan of Organization may submit its platform or resolutions or both to the State Resolutions and Platform Committee.

8.02 STATE LEGISLATIVE POLICY COMMITTEE

Composition. The State Legislative Policy Committee shall be composed of the following persons or a duly appointed representative of each of them: the Democratic Governor or nominee, the Democratic Lt. Governor or nominee, the Democratic Speaker of the State House of Representatives or the nominee, the Democratic President Pro Tem of the Senate or nominee, and the State Chairman. The following persons shall also be members of this committee: the three state vice-chairmen, the North Carolina members of the Democratic National Committee, the chairman of the Democratic Caucus of the State Senate, the chairman of the Democratic Caucus of the State House of Representatives, each Congressional District chairman, and five persons appointed by the State Chairman. The State Chairman or designee shall serve as Chairman.

Meetings. This Committee shall meet at least once monthly while the General Assembly is in session and at other times upon the call of the Chairman.

Duties. This Committee shall formulate recommendations for state and national Democratic legislative policy. It shall communicate to state and national legislators grassroots sentiment on legislative issues. It shall assist in sponsoring public forums throughout the state on state and national issues.

8.03 STATE, DISTRICT, CONGRESSIONAL AND COUNTY ISSUES COMMITTEES

Composition. The State Chairman, Congressional District Chairman and each county chairman may appoint issues Committees of between five and fifteen members and a Chairman of each to serve until the succeeding State, District and County Conventions.

Duties. The substantive concerns of these committees shall be determined and announced by the State Chairman, Congressional District and County Chairmen who shall make such committees relevant to the concerns of Democratic citizens of his or her Congressional District or County. Such committees shall solicit the views of citizens of the State, Congressional Districts and counties and shall formulate and adopt, by simple majority vote, resolutions and/or proposed legislation for submission to State, the Congressional District and County Executive Committees or to the appropriate convention.

Reports. The State, Congressional, District and County Executive Committee shall meet at the call of its chairman to vote to endorse or not endorse such resolutions or proposals, but shall in any event pass a record of such proposals and their action to the next highest Democratic Executive Committee or appropriate Convention for action.

8.04 STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

In the odd-numbered year, the District Chairman shall call a meeting of the District Executive Committee no later than the annual District Convention for the purpose of the election of two members of a State Campaign Committee from such Congressional District, one of whom shall be man and one of whom shall be a woman. This committee shall serve a two-year term.

The State Chairman shall be an ex-officio voting member of this committee and shall serve as its chairman.

The Committee shall meet from time to time at the call of the State Chairman. Its first meeting shall be held no later than July 1st in the odd-numbered year.

This Committee shall formulate overall party campaign policy for general elections and shall recommend such policies for consideration and adoption by the State Executive Committee.

8.05 COMMITTEE FOR DISTRIBUTION OF STATE CAMPAIGN FUND (TAX CHECK-OFF)

Allocation of these funds shall be made in accordance with the provision of G.S. 163-278.41-42 by a committee composed of the State Chairman, the State Treasurer, the Congressional District Chairman, and two persons appointed by the State Chairman. The State Chairman shall serve as chairman of this committee. The term of this committee shall be two years and shall begin at the date set for the District Convention on the odd-numbered year.

9.00 *COUNCIL OF REVIEW*

9.01 PURPOSE

There is hereby established a Council of Review for the purpose of hearing and rendering fair and impartial decisions on such disputes and controversies which have arisen or which may hereafter arise within the Party when the same are filed with said Council by the State Chairman, or by the State Executive Committee, or when they are brought to the attention of the Chairman of the Council of Review by an aggrieved active Democrat. Auxiliary organizations of the Democratic Party shall provide for the internal resolution of disputes within their respective organizations and shall not be subject to this section.

9.02 COMPOSITION

Members. The Council of Review shall consist of one member from each Congressional District who shall be elected at the Congressional District Conventions held in even-numbered years, and four members at-large to be appointed by the State Chairman.

Officers. The State Chairman shall appoint a Chairman and a Secretary of the Council of Review from among the members of the Council of Review.

Terms. Members of the Council of Review shall serve for a term of two years beginning upon the date of their selection by the Congressional District

Convention held in even-numbered years for two years or until their successors are elected or appointed.

9.03 RULES AND DECISIONS

Forty percent (40%) of the entire membership of the Council of Review shall constitute a quorum. All decisions concurred in by a majority of the Council of Review present and voting shall be final and binding upon all North Carolina Democratic Party meetings and officials, except that any decision of the Council of Review may be appealed to the State Executive Council. The State Chairman is hereby directed to issue such further and supplementary directives as may be necessary and proper to implement the decisions of this Council. The Council of Review is further empowered and directed to adopt necessary and appropriate rules to assure that each dispute and grievance is settled impartially, equitable and according to rules of justice and fairness.

9.04 REMOVAL OF MEMBERS

The State Executive Council shall have the right to remove from office any member of the Council of Review upon two-thirds of said Council present and voting being satisfied that the Council member has been disloyal to the Party or is guilty of any misconduct which is not in keeping with his or her high position of honor in the Democratic Party.

9.08 VACANCIES

A vacancy in the membership of the Council of Review shall be filled by the Congressional District Executive Committee of the Congressional District Executive Committee of the Congressional District in which such vacancy exists, provided that vacancies in members at-large shall be filled by the State Chairman.

9.06 JURISDICTION

The Council of Review shall assume jurisdiction of all matters and disputes arising from any Party meeting or convention provided for in this Plan of Organization; provided such dispute or grievance is brought to the attention of the Chairman of the Council of Review within 72 hours, excluding weekends or holidays, after such meeting or convention was convened or was to have been convened. Any grievances arising from such Party meetings or convention not brought to the attention of the Chairman of the Council of Review within the 72-hour period, excluding weekends or holidays, shall be deemed to have been waived. An aggrieved Democrat shall be deemed to have brought such to the

attention of the Chairman of the Council of Review if written notice was filed with, or deposited in the mail to, the Chairman of the Council of Review, the State Chairman, Executive Director or State Democratic headquarters within the 72-hour period, excluding weekends or holidays. The Council of Review shall assume jurisdiction of all matters and disputes referred to it by the State Chairman.

The person(s) filing the grievance shall be referred to as the Petitioner(s). The person(s) against whom the grievance is filed shall be referred to as the Respondent(s).

9.07 NOTICE

County Chairman. Upon receipt of the grievance by the Council of Review, it shall immediately notify the county chairman of the county in which the aggrieved party resides of the nature of the grievance filed and the time and the place that the Council of Review will hear the matter.

Respondent. Upon receipt of a petition setting forth full details, the chairman of the Council of Review shall immediately notify the Respondent of the Petition, the contents of the Petition, the date, time and place that the Council of Review will hear the matter and that the Respondent may be represented by Counsel.

9.08 PROCEDURES FOR COUNCIL OF REVIEW

Opening. The Chairman of the Council of Review shall begin the hearing by ascertaining that all parties have been given notice of the hearings and copies of the Petition and Answer and such other documents as may have been filed, and that all witnesses requested by the party to be invited and attend have been invited by the State Chairman or the Chairman of the Council of Review.

The Chairman of the Council of Review shall advise the parties that the hearing is held to enable the Council of Review to hear evidence of the acts, omission or conditions alleged in the Petition and to adjudge, on the basis of that evidence, the merits of the dispute or controversy involved, and the Council of Review has the right to confront and cross-examine the Petitioner and all witnesses adverse to a party involved, and to present evidence and argument in their own behalf.

Admissibility of Evidence. The evidence of witnesses, beginning with those who support the Petition, shall be given under oath if any material allegations of fact are denied by the Respondent, and shall be elicited by the parties, or their representatives, and as appropriate, by any member of the Council of Review. An

opportunity for cross-examination of all witnesses shall be allowed. Evidence, to be admissible before the Council of Review, shall be of a direct, non-hearsay nature.

Standard of Proof. In order to uphold the Petition, all material facts alleged therein shall be proved by clear and convincing evidence.

Procedure. The following Procedure shall be observed for the hearing by the Council of Review.

A. Presentation of Case by the Petitioner

(One hour maximum)

1. Opening statement concerning the Petition, if desired.
2. Petitioner's witnesses are called, examined and cross-examined.
3. Petitioner's non-testimonial evidence is presented.

B. Presentation of Case by Respondent

(One hour maximum)

1. Opening statement concerning Answer, if desired.
2. Respondent's witnesses are called, examined and cross-examined.
3. Respondent's non-testimonial evidence is presented.

C. Closing Statement by each party

(10 minutes maximum for each)

D. Council of Review closes to deliberate in executive session. Council will announce its decision openly before all parties and will, upon request, announce the numerical vote.

Appeal. Notice of appeal from the decision of the Council of Review to the State Executive Council must be presented in writing to the State Chairman within 30 days of the date of the hearing before the Council of Review.

9.09 ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES

Nothing herein shall prevent preliminary adjudication of grievances by appropriate Credentials or Grievance Committee at the county or district level; provided that the 72-hour notice period shall begin at the time of the decision by the said county or district Credentials or Grievance Committee. Nothing herein shall prevent the State Executive Director from mediating disputes and rendering decisions related thereto, subject to appeal to the Council of Review.

10.00 MISCELLANEOUS

10.01 COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Called Meetings. Unless otherwise provided in this Plan of Organization, the chairman, or 40 percent of the membership of any committee, subcommittee, or council authorized under this Plan of Organization, may call meetings in addition to those required by this Plan of Organization upon notice mailed to each member of at least seven (7) days prior to the called meeting.

When and Where. All committees shall meet at such times and places as the chairman of the respective committee may from time to time appoint and designate in the call, unless otherwise set forth in this Plan of Organization.

10.02 QUORUM

Unless otherwise specifically provided for in this Plan of Organization, 40 percent of the persons constituting the entire membership of any committee shall constitute a quorum.

10.03 PROXY VOTING

State Executive Committee. A member of the State Executive Committee may designate an active Democrat from his or her county to serve as his or her alternate for a particular State Executive Committee meeting by notifying the State Chairman, State Secretary, or Executive Director of such designation in writing, prior to the call to order of such meeting; provided, however, that no one person may serve as an alternate for more than one member at any meeting and no member or alternate may be entitled to more than one vote.

District Executive Committee. A member of a District Executive Committee may designate an active Democrat from his or her county or appropriate portion thereof to serve as his or her alternate for a particular District Executive Committee meeting by notifying the district chairman or district secretary of such designation in writing, prior to the call to order of such meeting; provided, however, that no person may serve as an alternate for more than one member at any meeting and no member can also serve at the same meeting as an alternate at any meeting and no member can also serve at the same meeting as an alternate.

County Executive Committee. A member of a County Executive Committee may designate an active Democrat from his or her precinct to serve as his or her alternate for a particular County Executive Committee meeting by notifying the

County Chairman or County Secretary of such designation in writing, prior to the call to order of such meeting; provided, however, that no person may serve as an alternate for more than one member at any meeting and no member can also serve at the same meeting as an alternate.

10.04 VACANCIES AND SUCCESSION

State and District Executive Committee Members. Vacancies among members of State or District Executive Committees who represent their county on such an Executive Committee of the county in which such vacancies occur at a meeting of the County Executive Committee held within thirty (30) days following the creation of the vacancy. This meeting shall be held not less than seven (7) days following normal notice of such meeting.

State Executive Committee Officers. Vacancies occurring in the elected officer positions of the State Executive Committee shall be filled by the State Executive Committee within sixty (60) days following notice of the creation of a vacancy. The State Chairman shall call a meeting of the State Executive Committee to fill the vacancy and any other vacancies which might be caused by the action of the State Executive Committee in filling that vacancy. This meeting shall not be held less than fifteen (15) days following formal notice of such meeting.

District Executive Committee Officers. Within thirty (30) days following notice of the creation of a vacancy, which is to be filled by a County Executive Committee, the County Chairman shall call a meeting of such committee to fill that vacancy and any other vacancies which might be caused by the action of such committee in filling that vacancy. This meeting shall be held not less than seven (7) days following normal notice of such meeting.

Precinct Officers and Committee Members. Vacancies occurring among the officers or members of the Precinct Committee shall be filled within 30 days following notice of creation of a vacancy. The Precinct Chairman shall call a meeting of the remaining members of the Precinct Committee to fill that vacancy and any other vacancies which might be caused by the action of such committee in filling that vacancy. This meeting shall be held not less than seven (7) days following normal notice of such meeting.

Succession. If, for any reason, there should occur a vacancy in the chairmanship of the State, precinct, county or Congressional District Executive Committee, the vice-chairman in order of succession, the secretary and the treasurer shall, in order of succession, preside and in the absence of any of the foregoing, any member of the respective committee may preside.

10.05 REMOVAL OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Grounds for Removal. Any officer or committee member of the Democratic Party at any level, including the precinct, the county, the Congressional District, the Judicial District, the State Senatorial District, the State House of Representatives District, the State Executive Committee, the State Executive Council or any committee, subcommittee, or council thereof, who gives support to, aids or helps any opposing political party or candidate of any opposing party, or who refuses or fails to perform his or her duties, or who is convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude, may be removed from office.

Procedure for Removal:

1. **Petitioners.** Any active Democrat who petitions for the removal of an officer or committee member shall be called a Petitioner. Petitioners must be from the jurisdiction of the office or committee from which the officer or committee member against whom the Petition is filed; provided that the State Chairman may be a petitioner against any officer or committee member of the Democratic Party at any level.

2. **Respondents.** The person against whom a petition is filed shall be called a Respondent.

3. **Petition.** A Petition setting forth full details of the allegations against the officer or committee member shall be submitted to the appropriate executive committee.

4. **State Chairman as Respondent.** Upon receipt of a petition signed by a majority of the State Executive Committee, the first vice-chairman of the State Executive Committee shall perform those duties set forth below in the stead of the State Chairman as to notice, referral to the Council of Review, voting and procedure of the Council of Review.

5. **Precinct Officer or Precinct Committee Member as Respondent.** The petition shall be signed by three petitioners. The petition may either be filed pursuant to Section 10.05(n) or the petition may be filed with the County Chairman. If the petition is filed with the county chairman, the county chairman shall, upon the approval of a majority of the County Executive Committee officers and, after giving five days notice thereof, call a meeting of the County Executive Committee to hear the Petitioners, the Respondent, and other interested parties or witnesses. A two-thirds vote of those members present and voting as provided in Section 2.02, shall be necessary to remove a precinct officer or precinct commit-

tee member. The decision of the County Executive Committee shall be final. The county chairman shall cause a detailed account of any removal and replacement, here under to be filed with the State Chairman.

6. Procedure in All Other Cases

- a. The Petition shall be signed by three petitioners.
- b. The Petition shall be filed with the State Chairman.
- c. The State Chairman must have the approval of a majority of the other State Executive Committee elected officers before referring the petition to the Council of Review.
- d. Upon the approval of a majority of the other State Executive Committee elected officers, the State Chairman must call a meeting of the Council of Review and must give five days notice thereof to Petitioners, to the Respondent, and to the county chairman of the county of residence of the Respondent setting forth the time, the date, and the place of the hearing, and the factual allegations of the Petition.
- e. A majority vote of those members of the Council of Review present and voting shall be necessary to remove any Respondent.
- f. Procedure. The Council of Review shall otherwise follow its procedures as set forth in Section 9.08 herein.

10.06 CANDIDATES AND CAMPAIGN MANAGERS IN PRIMARIES

Any officer of any county, district or state executive committee, who files for elective office and who is opposed in the Democratic Primary; or (2) who manages a campaign for a candidate who is opposed in the Democratic Primary, shall be deemed to have vacated that office as of the date that another Democrat files for same elective office. Such vacancy shall be filled as provided for in this Plan of Organization.

Any officer of any county, district or state executive committee, who takes an active campaign managerial role or is treasurer appointed for campaign reporting purposes in support of a candidate who is opposed in the Democratic primary, shall be deemed to have vacated that office as of the date such candidate and another Democrat file for the same elective office. Such vacancy shall be filled as provided for in this Plan of Organization.

10.07 SUBCOMMITTEES

All Executive Committees shall have the power to appoint such ad hoc or standing committees for such purposes and with such powers in their respective juris-

dictions as may be deemed necessary or desirable so long as the functions of the committees are consistent with this Plan of Organization.

10.08 AUDIT COMMITTEES

The county and district chairmen shall appoint a committee of three members to review and oversee annually the financial accounts and balances of the committee. A report of that committee shall be made at the first meeting of the year of the Executive Committee.

10.09 FILLING VACANCIES AMONG CANDIDATES

Vacancies shall be filled among candidates, and the selection of candidates shall be as prescribed by law.

10.10 APPEALS

Unless a grievance has been filed with the Council of Review, the right of appeal shall lie from any subordinate committee or convention to the committee or convention next superior thereto, and in all county, district or state conventions, appeals shall first be referred to the Committee on Credentials and Appeals, or a special committee provided by the convention, and the findings and reports of such committee had before action thereon by the convention.

10.11 REPORTS

It shall be the duty of the County Executive Committee and their Chairmen to make such reports and furnish such information to the State Chairman and Chairmen of the several District Committees as the said State and District Chairmen may desire.

10.12 ACTIVE DEMOCRAT DEFINED

An active Democrat is a person who is registered as a Democrat and who gives of his or her time and/or means to further the interests of the Democratic Party.

10.13 DEFINITION OF RESIDENCE

Residence shall be defined as voting residence in accordance with North Carolina law.

10.14 UNIT RULE ABOLISHED

The "unit rule" exists where all of a non-unanimous delegation's votes are cast according to the vote or will of less than a unanimous majority of its delegates. The use of the unit rule is prohibited in all activities and at all levels of the Democratic Party of North Carolina.

10.15 NO CONVENTION MAY BIND ANOTHER

No Convention may vote to bind a subsequent Convention.

10.16 ELECTION OF ALTERNATE DELEGATES PROHIBITED

No alternate delegates or replacement delegates shall be elected to county, district, or State Convention.

10.17 ROBERT'S RULES

Procedural or parliamentary questions not specifically covered by the Plan of Organization or rules adopted pursuant to authority granted herein shall be governed by the Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised, or latest edition.

11.00 AMENDMENTS

11.01 POWER TO AMEND

The State Executive Committee shall, at any regularly called meeting duly held, have the power to amend this Plan of Organization. Any amendment adopted by the State Executive Committee including those herein contained shall be effective immediately and remain in effect until and unless the same is repealed or amended by action of the next State Convention. All amendments of this Plan of Organization must be approved by two-thirds vote of the members or delegates present and voting at the State Executive Committee meeting or State Convention considering same.

11.02 DATE OF AMENDMENTS

The foregoing is the Plan of Organization of the Democratic Party of North Carolina as adopted by the State Executive Committee at a meeting held in the City of Raleigh on January 10, 1970; and as amended on April 3, 1970; January 11, 1972; May 22, 1974; October 25, 1975; February 10, 1979; August 29, 1980,

August 7, 1982; February 12, 1983; July 9, 1983; August 15, 1987; November 9, 1991; February 15, 1997; and February 14, 1998.

Address all inquiries to:
The Democratic Party of North Carolina
Post Office Box 12196
Raleigh, NC 27605
(919) 821-2777

You can also visit the N.C. Democratic Party's Web site at:
<http://www.ncdp.org/>

N.C. Democratic State Executive Council

Chair.....	Lisbeth C. Evans	Winston-Salem
First Vice-Chair	David P. Parker	Statesville
Second Vice-Chair	Edward T. Smith	Raleigh
Third Vice-Chair	Christy Knittel-Mabry	Raleigh
Secretary	James B. Stephenson	Cary
Treasurer	Lyndo Tippet	Fayetteville
DNC At-Large Member.....	Daniel T. Blue, Jr.	Raleigh
National Committeeman	Dr. Jim Young	Greenville
National Committeeman	Everett Ward	Raleigh
National Committeewoman	Muriel Offerman.....	Cary
National Committeewoman	Dr. Jeanette Council	Fayetteville
YDC National Committeewoman	Christy Agner	Raleigh
YDC National Committeeman	Trip Helms.....	Monroe
Minority Affairs Chair	Donald Baker	Charlotte
First District Chair	Frank W. Ballance, Jr.	Warrenton
Second District Chair.....	Loretta Woodard	Princeton
Third District Chair	George S. Parott	Atlantic Beach
Fourth District Chair	Thomas E. Austin	Durham
Fifth District Chair.....	Lloyd Johnson	Jefferson
Sixth District Chair	Joe Johnson	Greensboro
Seventh District Chair	Steven Fowler.....	Nakina
Eighth District Chair	Tommy Edwards	Polkton
Ninth District Chair	Dr. James Alexander	Charlotte
Tenth District Chair	James H. Edwards.....	Granite Falls
Eleventh District Chair	Thomas K. Jenkins	Franklin
Twelfth District Chair	Willie A. Smith	Charlotte
President Democratic Women	Nancy Rorie.....	Monroe
President-Senior Democrats	Andy Meredith	Elon College
President-Young Democrats	Jennifer Gullette	Raleigh
President-College Democrats	Dana Sircy	Chapel Hill
President-Teen Dems	Catherine Wood	Raleigh
Advisor-Teen Dems	Noel Allen	Raleigh
At-Large Member	Clarence Lightner	Raleigh
At-Large Member	John Arrowood	Charlotte
At-Large Member	E. Lavonia Allison	Durham
ST Sustaining Fund Chair	Harriette Ray	Fuquay-Varina
ST Sustaining Fund	Charles Johnson	Rocky Mount

Democratic Party County Chairs

Alamance	Frank Bennett	Burlington
Alexander	Glenn Deal, Jr.	Taylorsville
Alleghany	Larry R. Cox	Sparta
Anson	Gloria Overcash	Peachland
Ashe	Gary Thomas Barber	Jefferson
Avery	Bob Beam	Newland
Beaufort	James Respass	Belhaven
Bertie	Mack Bell	Windsor
Bladen	J.J. Carroll	Bladenboro
Brunswick	Connie W. Powell	Shallotte
Buncombe	Carol Weir Peterson	Asheville
Burke	Bobby Ervin	Morganton
Cabarrus	Harry Turner	Concord
Caldwell	Brent Helton	Granite Falls
Camden	W. Brian Forehand	Shiloh
Carteret	George Thomas, Jr.	Beaufort
Caswell	Lorene Garland	Blanche
Catawba	Paul Fogleman	Hickory
Chatham	Charlie Bolton	Pittsboro
Cherokee	Pat H. Hardin	Andrews
Chowan	Terry Williams	Edenton
Clay	Monroe Byers	Hayesville
Cleveland	David Teddy	Shelby
Columbus	Steven E. Williford	Tabor City
Craven	Veronica Mattocks	New Bern
Cumberland	Lula Crenshaw	Fayetteville
Currituck	Chris Hooper	Coinjock
Dare	Chris Hardee	Manteo
Davidson	Watson Gregg	Lexington
Davie	Jeanie Anderson	Mocksville
Duplin	Melvin Williams	Beulahville
Durham	Cora Cole-McFadden	Durham
Edgecombe	Roy Gray	Tarboro
Forsyth	Laura Elliott	Winston-Salem
Franklin	Ralph Knott	Louisburg
Gaston	Shirley Wiggins	Gastonia
Gates	Whalyn Jordan	Gatesville
Graham	Patrick Briggs	Robbinsville
Granville	Kevin Basnight	Oxford

Greene	Bob Holbert	Snow Hill
Guilford	Karen Savage.....	Greensboro
Halifax	Neal Phillips	Littleton
Harnett	A.J. Stephenson	Lillington
Haywood	Harley D. Caldwell.....	Waynesville
Henderson	Jonathan C. Parce	Hendersonville
Hertford	Nancy McCaskey	Ahoskie
Hoke.....	Ben Haddon.....	Raeford
Hyde.....	Dyantha Coley	Swan Quarter
Iredell.....	Diane Hamby.....	Statesville
Jackson.....	Jay Denton	Sylva
Johnston	Michael Rabil	Smithfield
Jones.....	Doris Harris	New Bern
Lee	Dr. Celia Dickerson	Sanford
Lenoir.....	Dr. L.L. Holland	Kinston
Lincoln.....	Judy Gilbert	Lincolnton
Macon	Bobby McCollum	Franklin
Madison	James T. Ledford.....	Weaverville
Martin.....	Elizabeth Price	Williamston
McDowell	James Miller	Marion
Mecklenburg	Cameron Harris	Charlotte
Mitchell	Bob Grindstaff	Spruce Pine
Montgomery.....	Buford "Bob" Knight	Troy
Moore.....	C. Walker Morris	Southern Pines
Nash	William M. Hobbs	Rocky Mount
New Hanover.....	Mike Glancy	Wilmington
Northampton	T.G. Joyner	Garysburg
Onslow.....	Virginia K. Catalon	Jacksonville
Orange	Jan Allen	Chapel Hill
Pamlico	E.T. Iseley	Vandermere
Pasquotank.....	Betty Sugg Meggs.....	Elizabeth City
Pender	James Basden.....	Burgaw
Perquimans.....	Patsy Miller	Belvidere
Person.....	Joe Di Bona	Timberlake
Pitt	Betsy Leech	Greenville
Polk	Joseph L. Case, Sr.....	Columbus
Randolph	Dwight M. Holland.....	Asheboro
Richmond.....	Cordelia Steele.....	Rockingham
Robeson	Milton Hunt	Pembroke
Rockingham	Edwin G. Wilson, Jr.	Eden
Rowan	Hall Steele	Mt. Ulla
Rutherford	Brad Greenway	Rutherfordton

Sampson.....	Sherwood Allcox	Clinton
Scotland	John D. Stewart	Laurinburg
Stanly	Lisa Burris.....	Albemarle
Stokes.....	Melvin Shelton	Pinnacle
Surry.....	Paul Taylor	Mt. Airy
Swain	Harvey "Jake" Hyatt.....	Bryson City
Transylvania.....	Otto Hahn	Brevard
Tyrrell.....	Daryl Liverman	Columbia
Union	Thomas H. Batchelor.....	Monroe
Vance	Oppy Fraiger.....	Henderson
Wake	Rosa Gill	Raleigh
Warren	Jan Humphries.....	Manson
Washington	Robert Wendell Hutchins	Plymouth
Watauga	Dave Ragsdale	Boone
Wayne	Ernestine W. Wooten.....	Goldsboro
Wilkes	Phillip Revis	Wilkesboro
Wilson	Frank Emory	Wilson
Yadkin	Benjamin S. Neill, Jr.....	East Bend
Yancey	U.B. Deyton.....	Burnsville

Libertarian Party of North Carolina Constitution, Bylaws and Convention Rules

Adopted in Convention, May, 1997, Charlotte, N.C.

Constitution of the Libertarian Party of North Carolina

Article I. Name

The name of this organization shall be the Libertarian Party of North Carolina, hereinafter referred to as the Party.

Article II. Purpose

The purpose of the Party is to conduct the following activities consistent with the Statement of Principles:

- A. Disseminating Libertarian political ideas by entering into political information activities.
- B. Nominating candidates for statewide political offices and supporting candidates for political office within the State.
- C. Promoting, recognizing, and coordinating local Organizations throughout the State.
- D. Supporting national Libertarian candidates.

Article III. Organization

Section 1. The officers of the Party shall be a Chair, a Vice-Chair, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer. Election will take place at the State Convention of the Party by the attending delegates. Officers shall take office immediately upon the close of such Convention.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the control and management of all of the affairs, properties, and funds of the Party consistent with this Constitution, its Bylaws, and any resolutions which may have been adopted in convention.

Section 3. The Executive Committee of the Party shall be composed of the following members: the elected officers of the Party, six members at-large each with designated duties as follows: a Director of Newsletter Publication, a Director of Finance and Outreach, a Director of Ballot Access, a Director of Press Relations, a Director of Membership, a Political Director, and four non-designated members at-large elected at the Convention of the Party by attending delegates.

Section 4. Executive Committee members shall be elected biannually in odd numbered years, using the Multiple Preferential Vote system for single seats and

the Single Transferable Vote system for non-designated at-large seats (as described in the LPNC Proportional Representation Rules).

Section 5. If no qualified candidates are nominated for any position on the Executive Committee at the Convention, then that position may go unfilled, and the position shall be considered vacant.

Section 6. Attending Delegates to the Convention may vote for "None of the Above" for any position on the Executive Committee. If "None of the Above" is elected, that position shall remain unfilled until the next General Convention, at which time the Attending Delegates may hold a special election to fill that position for the remainder of the term. The Executive Committee may assign the duties of that position to any Party Member, but the person filling that position will not have a vote on the Executive Committee.

Article IV. Candidates

Candidates for public office may be nominated and/or endorsed at the State Convention.

Article V. Convention

Section 1. The Party shall hold an annual State Convention to conduct such business as may properly come before it at a time and place set according to the Bylaws and in conformance with the Constitution, Bylaws, and Convention Rules.

Section 2. Delegates to the State Convention shall be elected in each county, in an election open to all Party members of that county, using a method of proportional representation.

Section 3. In addition to the delegates selected by the County Organizations, the following persons shall be ex-officio delegates, automatically entitled to delegates status:

- A. Members of the Executive Committee.
- B. All former Party nominees for the offices of Governor of the State of North Carolina and United States Senate in the State of North Carolina.
- C. Each member of the General Assembly, member of the North Carolina Council of State, Mayor, County Commissioner, and City Council member who is elected to office in the State of North Carolina, a Party member, and not affiliated with any other party.

Section 4. Any attendee may seek recognition to speak at the State Convention.

Article VI. By-Laws and Rules

The activities of the Party will be governed by a body of Bylaws as it implements, and acts in accordance with, the Statement of Principles and Purpose stated in this Constitution.

Article VII. Amendments

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of all delegates registered at a Party Convention.

Article VIII. Statement of Principles

The enduring importance of the Statement of Principles of the Libertarian Party of North Carolina requires that it shall not be amended by a vote of less than seven-eighths (7/8) of the delegates registered at the annual Party Convention.

Article IX. Bill of Rights

Section 1. Recall

A member of the Executive Committee may be removed by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Executive Committee or by a majority vote in a recall election. The Executive Committee will hold a recall election if it receives a petition for recall from 2% of the Party membership. By a two-thirds (2/3) vote, the Executive Committee may, itself, decide to hold a recall election. Voting in recall elections will be done by mail. Ballots will be printed in the next regularly scheduled Party newsletter. The Executive Committee will make additional ballots available to members who do not subscribe to the newsletter upon written request. Members will have thirty days from the time of the newsletter ballot mailing to return their ballots to the Executive Committee. All Party members may vote in a recall election. An Executive Committee member removed by a vote of the Executive Committee may challenge the removal by an appeal in writing to the Judicial Committee within seven days of receipt of notice of suspension. Failure to appeal within seven days shall confirm the removal and bar any later challenge or appeal.

Section 2. Referendum

The Constitution or the Bylaws may be amended by a referendum: a special election called by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Executive Committee. Voting in a referendum will be done by mail. Ballots will be printed in the next regularly scheduled Party newsletter. The Executive Committee will make additional ballots available to members who do not subscribe to the newsletter upon written request. Members will have thirty days from the time of the newsletter ballot mailing to return their ballots to the Executive Committee. All Party members may vote in a referendum. Approval requires a two-thirds (2/3) majority of those voting.

Section 3. Initiative

The Constitution or the Bylaws may be amended by initiative: a special election called by a petition presented to the Chair or to the Executive Committee and signed by at least 2% of the Party membership. Voting in an initiative will be done by mail. Ballots will be printed in the next regularly scheduled Party newsletter. The Executive Committee will make additional ballots available to members who do not subscribe to the newsletter upon written request. Members will have thirty days from the time of the newsletter ballot mailing to return their ballots to the

Executive Committee. All Party members may vote in an initiative. Approval requires a two-thirds (2/3) majority of those voting.

Section 4. Upon appeal by 5% of the Party members, the Judicial Committee shall consider the question of whether or not a decision of the Executive Committee contravenes specified sections of the Bylaws or Constitution. If the decision is vetoed by the Judicial Committee, it shall be declared null and void.

Article X. Compliance

The Executive Committee shall be empowered to take such action as it deems necessary to bring the Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules into conformance with the General Statutes of North Carolina and the United States Code.

Bylaws of the Libertarian Party of North Carolina

Article I. Executive Committee

Section 1. The term of the Executive Committee, including "at large" members, shall run for two years expiring at the end of the state convention two years from the state convention at which they were elected.

Section 2. The Executive Committee may appoint new members, if vacancies or suspensions occur, such members to complete the term of the position vacated, until the next State Convention, where a special election shall be held to fill such position(s), if necessary. If the appointed new member fails to be elected, the Executive Committee can not reappoint that person to the same position during that term of office.

Section 3. All members of the Executive Committee must be current with membership dues as described in Article VI, and be a dues-paying member of the National Libertarian Party.

Section 4. The responsibilities of members at-large with designated duties are as follows:

- A. The Director of Newsletter Publication shall be responsible for the creation and distribution of the State newsletter.
- B. The Director of Finance and Outreach shall be responsible for recruiting new Party members and overseeing fund raising for the Party including coordinating with the national and local Parties.
- C. The Director of Ballot Access shall be responsible for overseeing Ballot Access strategies, including coordination with national Party petitioning activities, state Party petitioning activities, and legal action.
- D. The Director of Press Relations shall be responsible for media relations, press releases of the Party, and responding to media inquiries.
- E. The Director of Membership shall be responsible for maintaining accurate lists of Party membership.
- F. The Political Director shall be responsible for recruiting and supporting

Party candidates, including organizing candidate training seminars, coordinating candidate support with the Libertarian National Committee, and developing Issue papers and other materials useful to all Party candidates.

Section 5. A majority of the filled positions on the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings.

Section 6. Any member of the Executive Committee who fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the Committee, either in person or by sending a proxy, or who similarly fails to attend five meetings of the Committee in the period between Conventions, is automatically considered to have resigned from the Committee, and the position shall be declared vacant.

Article II. Officers

Section 1. No State offices shall be combined.

Section 2. The Chair shall be Chief Executive Officer of the Party and shall preside at all Party Conventions and at all meetings of the Executive Committee at which the Chair is present.

Section 3. The Vice-Chair shall act as assistant to the Chair and preside in his or her absence.

Section 4. The Recording Secretary shall be the recording officer of the Party.

Section 5. The Treasurer shall receive, disburse, and account for the funds of the Party under the supervision and direction of the Chair.

Article III. Parliamentary Authority

Robert's Rules of Order Revised shall be the parliamentary authority for all matters of procedure not specifically covered by these Bylaws.

Article IV. Committees

Section 1. Working Committees

There shall be such working committees appointed by the Chair as the Executive Committee deems appropriate. Working Committees shall exist at the pleasure of the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules Committee

For each Convention, the Executive Committee shall appoint a committee of at least five Party members to recommend changes in the Constitution, Bylaws, or Convention Rules.

Section 3. Platform Committee

For each Convention, the Executive Committee shall appoint a committee of at least five Party members to develop and present a Platform to the Convention.

Section 4. Judicial Committee

A. The Judicial Committee shall be composed of five Party members elected at each Regular Convention, and any four members shall constitute a quorum. No member of the Executive Committee may be a member of the Judicial

Committee. The members of the Judicial Committee shall select the Chair of the Judicial Committee. The Judicial Committee shall take office immediately upon the close of the Regular Convention at which elected and shall serve until the final adjournment of the next Regular Convention.

B. The subject matter jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee is limited to consideration of only those matters expressly identified as follows:

1. suspension of affiliate parties.
2. suspension of officers by a vote of the Executive Committee.
3. suspension of Executive Committee members-at-large by a vote of the Executive Committee.
4. voiding of Executive Committee decisions.
5. challenges to platform planks.
6. challenges to Resolutions.
7. suspension of candidates.

C. Within 90 days following the Regular Convention at which elected, the Judicial Committee shall establish Rules of Appellate Procedure to govern its consideration of matters within the scope of its jurisdiction. The existing Rules shall remain in effect until and unless the Judicial Committee submits new proposed rules to the Executive Committee for approval, which approval shall be deemed given unless denied by a 2/3 vote of the Executive Committee within 60 days of submission. A copy of the current Rules of Appellate Procedure shall be maintained by the Recording Secretary and shall be available to any member at cost.

D. The Judicial Committee shall set a date for hearing an appeal between 20 and 40 days of receipt of the appeal and shall notify all interested persons, which persons shall have the right to appear and present evidence and argument. At the hearing the burden of persuasion shall rest upon the appellant. The Judicial Committee shall issue a ruling within 30 days of the hearing. Failure of the Judicial Committee to rule within 30 days shall constitute a ruling in favor of the appellant.

Article V. Meetings

Section 1. Notification.

The Executive Committee shall meet at such times and places as may be determined by actions of the Committee, by call of the Chair, or by written request of the one-third (1/3) or more of the Executive Committee. A written notice of the time and place of all meetings shall be mailed to each member of the Executive Committee not less than fourteen (14) days prior to the meeting.

Section 2. Transaction of Official Business.

The Executive Committee may, without meeting together, transact business by mail. An Executive Committee member shall send out mail ballots on any question submitted by the Chair, or by at least 1/5 of the members of the

Committee. Fifteen (15) days shall be allowed for the return of votes thereon by mail to the Party Recording Secretary. The Recording Secretary shall establish procedures for identifying voters in a mail ballot, and may accept votes through any mail system, including facsimile and electronic mail, for which such procedures have been established. If, at the expiration of the applicable period the quorum of the Executive Committee have not returned their votes, the measure being voted

on shall be deemed to have failed; in all other cases, majority of the votes required shall carry the measure except where a higher vote is required by the Constitution and Bylaws. A measure that has failed to be approved, by mail, cannot then be resubmitted under this provision, but can only be reconsidered at a regular meeting of the Executive Committee. The Recording Secretary must preserve all such votes until the next meeting of the Executive Committee, at which meeting the Executive Committee shall order the disposition of the votes.

Article VI. Membership

Section 1. Establishing Membership.

A person becomes a member of the Libertarian Party of North Carolina by fulfilling at least one of the following qualifications:

- A. Registering to vote as a Libertarian with the County Board of Elections in her or his county of residence in North Carolina.
- B. Maintaining a current membership with the Libertarian National Committee and being a resident of North Carolina.
- C. Maintaining a current subscription to the newsletter of the State Party and being a resident of North Carolina or being approved by a simple majority of the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Suspension of Membership.

Membership terminates automatically for any of the following reasons:

- A. failure to remain current in dues payment, if the member is not registered as a Libertarian.
- B. failure to remain registered as a Libertarian, if the member is not registered as a dues paying member.
- C. no longer being a resident of North Carolina,
- D. The Executive Committee shall have the power to suspend a member for cause by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the committee. Suspension is subject to written appeal within thirty (30) days of notification by certified mail. Failure to appeal shall terminate the membership.

Section 3. Membership Appeal.

Upon appeal by any member, the Judicial Committee shall hold a hearing concerning the suspension. Following the hearing, the Judicial Committee shall rule either to terminate the membership of the member or continue the member in

good standing. Should the Judicial Committee fail to rule, the member shall continue as a member of the Party.

Article VII. Convention and Platform

Section 1. It shall be the responsibility of the Executive Committee to set the time, place, and schedule of events for an annual general Convention. The time and place of the Convention must be provided to the membership by printing a notice in the regularly scheduled newsletter at least sixty (60) days prior to the Convention.

Section 2. The Party Platform, as adopted by vote at the Party Convention, shall consist of a number of planks which state the Party position on specific state and national issues.

Section 3. National Convention Delegates and Alternates will be selected by the State Convention. If vacancies occur, the State Chair or the Delegation Chair, may fill such vacancies.

Article VIII. Local Organization

The Libertarian Party of North Carolina recognizes precinct and county organizations.

Section 1. Any party member(s) may organize a precinct or county not yet recognized, for the Libertarian Party of North Carolina as follows:

- A. Organizational meetings are to be held on odd numbered years. Local organizations will be recognized for two year periods and the terms of officers will be two years. The initial organizational meeting can be held at any time and the organization will be recognized until the next odd numbered year.
- B. To be recognized by the Libertarian Party of North Carolina, a local organization must have a Chairperson, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. There must be at least one person who has held a meeting to form a precinct or county organization and one person may hold one or more offices.
- C. Public notice must be posted no less than ten (10) days before holding a precinct or county organizational meeting.
- D. A precinct organizational meeting must be held no less than thirty (30) days before the county conventions and county conventions must be held no less than thirty (30) days before the LPNC state convention.
- E. To hold an organizational meeting, to be elected for an office, or to serve as a delegate, a person must have been a member of the Libertarian Party of North Carolina for at least thirty (30) days.
- F. Financing for the state and local organizations is maintained separately.
- G. In order to be certified by the LPNC, a precinct or county organization must fill out and present to the state party a form certifying that all procedures of the Bylaws were followed.

- H. A county or precinct organization may adopt its own plan of organization so long as there are no violations of the Constitution, Rules, and Bylaws of the Libertarian Party of North Carolina.

Section 2. Selection of Delegates.

The county conventions will select delegates to the LPNC state convention. Each county organization shall be entitled to a minimum of one delegate and one alternate. In addition to the minimum delegation, each county organization shall be entitled to send additional delegates according to the following conditions:

- A. If the Party has been officially recognized and able to place candidates on the Ballot in either of the past two general elections, then one additional delegate and one additional alternate may be elected for each one thousand (1000) Libertarian votes cast in that county in the last two general elections.
- B. If condition "A" does not apply, but the Party is recognized to the extent that voter registration lists are maintained for the Party, then one additional delegate and one additional alternate may be elected for each ten (10) Members residing in the county.

C. Otherwise, the County may elect as many delegates as it has Members. Each delegate and alternate must have been a member for at least thirty (30) days and must be a resident of the county he or she is representing.

Section 3. Resolutions.

Any resolutions adopted at county conventions may be presented to the platform and/or constitution committee of the LPNC.

Section 4. The Officers of county or other local organizations may be removed, for reasons of public behavior which brings discredit to the name of the Libertarian Party by a 2/3 majority vote of the Executive Committee. Local officers that are removed in this manner may appeal the decision of the Executive Committee to the Judiciary Committee. An affiliate removed by a vote of the Executive Committee may challenge the removal by an appeal in writing to the Judicial Committee within 30 days of receipt of notice of suspension. Failure to appeal within 30 days shall confirm the removal and bar any later challenge or appeal.

Article IX. Amendment of By-Laws

These By-Laws may be amended by majority vote of all delegates registered at a State Party Convention.

Article X. Contributions

Contributions shall be used for their designated purpose or, if not designated, as decided by the Executive Committee or local body which receives the contribution.

Convention Rules of the Libertarian Party of North Carolina

Rule 1: Order of Business

The standing order of business for a Regular Convention shall be as follows:

1. Call to Order.
2. Membership Secretary's report.
3. Adoption of agenda.
4. Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules Committee report (odd-numbered years only).
5. Platform Committee report (even-numbered years only).
6. Nomination of candidates.
7. Election of Party Officers and at-large members of the Executive Committee (odd-numbered years only or to fill a vacant position in even-numbered years).
8. Election of Judicial Committee.
9. Resolutions.
10. Other business.

Rule 2: Voting Eligibility

1. The Membership Secretary shall report the number of delegates registered in attendance and eligible to vote directly after the opening of the first business session, and at the beginning of each succeeding session.
2. All delegates shall be eligible to vote on all matters. In order to vote on a given matter, a delegate must be present on the floor at the time the vote is taken. Each delegate present shall have one vote.
3. Duly selected alternates may be freely substituted for any members of their delegation, except for ex-officio delegates, who are temporarily or permanently absent from the floor, provided the procedure has been clearly specified by the affiliate party in advance of the Convention, and the Membership Secretary has been provided with lists of the affiliate party's delegates and alternates as well as a copy of the affiliate party's rules governing substitutions.
4. An alternate, upon certification by the Membership Secretary, may function as a delegate whenever a delegate of the same county has not been registered in attendance. This status shall continue until the absent delegate registers in attendance. If the affiliate party has made no provision for filling delegate vacancies, the alternate substitute shall be decided by drawing lots.
5. If the affiliate party has made no other provision, an alternate may temporarily vote in place of a delegate from the same county while he or she has the written consent of that delegate; however, no delegate may cast more than one vote on a question.
6. All members must wear the identification badge issued upon registration in order to be admitted to the Convention hall.

Rule 3: Voting Procedures and Motions

1. On all matters voting will be by voice vote except in the election of Party Officers and at-large members of the Executive Committee and the nomination of candidates. If ten or more delegates object to the Chair's ruling on the outcome of a voice vote, a counted vote will be held.
2. The Chair may require any motion offered from the Convention floor to be in writing, signed by the mover, and submitted to the Recording Secretary.

Rule 4: Committee Procedures

1. A majority vote of those Committee members present is necessary for a "do pass" recommendation, and in the case of the Platform Committee, a majority must approve each specific plank separately.
2. One-fifth (1/5) of the members of the Platform Committee may join together to issue a minority report regarding any plank reported to the floor of the Convention. One-fifth (1/5) of the members of the Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules Committee may join together to issue a minority report regarding their business.

Rule 5: Debating and Voting -- Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules

1. The Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules Committee shall meet before each Regular Convention in odd-numbered years and prepare a report containing its recommendations. The Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules Committee shall set forth the order in which each recommendation shall be considered.
2. The Chair of the Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules Committee shall report each recommendation of the Committee to the Convention separately and may explain the intent or purpose of the proposed amendment(s). The Convention Chair shall open each recommendation to discussion and amendment from the floor. Each recommendation shall be considered and adopted separately, with a maximum of ten minutes discussion on any recommendation. At the end of ten minutes, a vote will be taken on whether to bring the recommendation (as amended, if this is the case) to a final vote. If a majority vote is in favor of immediate consideration, the vote to accept or reject the recommendation must follow immediately. If a majority vote is against immediate consideration, the proposed recommendation shall be tabled for later consideration after all other recommendations receiving a favorable majority vote from the Constitution, Bylaws, and Rules Committee have been considered.

Rule 6: Debating and Voting -- Platform

1. The current Platform shall serve as the basis of all future platforms. At Regular Conventions, the existing Platform may be amended. Additional planks, or additions to planks, must be approved by 2/3 vote. A platform plank may be deleted by majority vote.

2. The Platform Committee shall meet before each Regular Convention in even-numbered years and prepare a report containing its recommendations. At the convention, the Platform Committee's recommendations shall be reported to the floor and debated and voted upon separately. The Platform Committee shall set forth the order in which each recommendation shall be considered.

3. Recommendations for which there is no minority report shall be debated and voted upon in the following manner:

A. The Platform Committee Chair, or some other person designated by him or her, shall read the proposed recommendation and shall have up to two minutes to explain the recommendation.

B. The Convention Chair shall then open the recommendation to discussion and amendment for a period of 15 minutes. At the end of 15 minutes, a vote will be taken on whether to bring the recommendation (as amended, if his is the case) to a final vote. If a majority vote is in favor of immediate consideration, the vote to accept or reject the recommendation must follow immediately. If a majority vote is against immediate consideration, the proposed recommendation shall be tabled for later consideration after all other recommendations receiving a favorable majority vote from the Platform Committee have been considered.

4. Recommendations for which there is a minority report shall be debated and voted upon in the following manner:

A. Spokespersons for both the majority and minority positions shall each have two minutes to present their views.

B. The Chair shall then open consideration of both positions for five minutes during which time any delegates may express their views without offering amendments. After five minutes, there will be a vote on which of the two reports shall be considered for purposes of adopting a recommendation. The report receiving the greater number of votes shall then be discussed and voted upon in the manner described in Section 3b.

5. After all Committee recommendations have received initial consideration, any delegate may propose amendments to the Platform. The delegate may take up to two minutes to state and explain the proposal, with debating and voting to proceed as described in Section 3b.

6. Finally, if time permits, proposals which were considered by the Platform Committee but which received an unfavorable vote from a majority of the Committee, may be considered, with a spokesperson for the minority position giving the reasons in favor and the Platform Committee Chair or other representative of the majority position giving the reasons why it was voted down, before the proposal is taken to the floor for debate.

7. Challenges of adopted Party planks believed by 10% of the delegates to be in conflict with the Statement of Principles shall be referred in writing, during the Convention, to the Judicial Committee by the delegates requesting action for con-

sideration. The challenge shall specify in what manner the plank is believed to be in conflict. The Judicial Committee shall consider the challenge, decide whether the Statement of Principles is conformed to and report their findings and reasons to the Convention. If the plank is vetoed by the Judicial Committee, it will be declared null and void but can be reinstated by a 3/4 vote of the Convention.

Rule 7: Resolutions

1. Resolutions must be approved by a 2/3 vote.
2. Resolutions must not be in conflict with the Statement of Principles. Challenges of such adopted Resolutions believed by 10% of the delegates to be in conflict with the Statement of Principles shall be referred in writing, during the Convention, to the Judicial Committee by the delegates requesting action for consideration. The challenge shall specify in what manner the Resolution is believed to be in conflict. The Judicial Committee shall consider the challenge, decide whether the Statement of Principles is conformed to, and report their findings and reasons to the Convention. If the Resolution is vetoed by the Judicial Committee, it will be declared null and void but can be reinstated by a 3/4 vote of the Convention.

Rule 8: Election of Party Officers and Executive Committee

1. Nominations for Party Officers and at-large members with designated duties of the Executive Committee shall be from the floor. For each office where there are two or more nominees for the seats and None-of-the-Above, the election shall be conducted by using the Multiple Preferential Vote system. Otherwise, with one nominee and None-of-the-Above the election shall be chosen by majority vote.
2. Nominations for at-large members without designated duties of the Executive Committee shall be from the floor. The election shall be conducted by use of the Single Transferable Vote system. Delegates may vote for None-of-the-Above once for each seat open.
3. Nominations for Judicial Committee members shall be from the floor. The election shall be conducted by use of the Single Transferable Vote system. Delegates may vote for None-of-the-Above once for each seat open.
4. Nominations for each seat may be made by any delegate present on the floor, provided he or she has the candidate's permission. Nominating speeches shall be limited in duration as follows:
 - A. Chair: one two-minute nominating speech, two thirty-second seconding speeches.
 - B. All others: one one-minute nominating speech, one thirty-second seconding speeches.

Rule 9: Nomination of Candidates

1. Candidate nominations shall be from the floor.

2. The Party's nominee for single seat offices where there are two or more nominees for a single seat and None-of-the-above shall be chosen by the Multiple Preferential Vote system. Otherwise, with one nominee and None-of-the-Above the nominee shall be chosen by majority vote.
3. The Party's nominee for multi-seat offices shall be chosen by the Single Transferable Vote system. Delegates may vote for None-of-the-Above once for each seat open.
4. Nominations for each office may be made by any delegate present on the floor, provided he or she has the candidate's permission. Nominating speeches shall be limited in duration as follows:
 - A. Governor and US Senator: one two-minute nominating speech, two thirty-second seconding speeches.
 - B. All others: one one-minute nominating speech, one thirty-second seconding speeches.

Rule 10: Multiple Preferential Vote System

1. A method of electing one winner within a multi-candidate field.
2. The Recording Secretary shall distribute paper ballots to the delegates.
3. To vote, each delegate shall write the names of the candidates in order of preference on the ballot with number one being the delegate's first choice. Delegates do not have to list all candidates.
4. Five minutes shall be allowed for the delegates to complete their ballots and return them to the Recording Secretary.
5. At the end of five minutes the Recording Secretary shall count the number of ballots received and the number of first choice votes for each candidate and place each ballot in a stack sorted by the first choice candidates.
6. If the number of first choice votes cast for a candidate is a majority of the votes cast, that candidate is declared elected. If no candidate has received a majority, the candidate with the lowest number of first choice votes is eliminated. Each of the ballots with that candidate listed as the first choice are transferred to the candidate who is listed as the second choice on that ballot. If any transferred ballot has no second choice, that ballot is discarded and no longer counted towards calculating a majority. If any candidate now has a majority of the remaining ballots, that candidate is elected.
8. If no candidate has received a majority, the candidate that now has the lowest number of votes is eliminated. Each of the ballots with that candidate listed as the choice being counted are transferred to the candidate who is listed as the next choice on that ballot. If any ballot has no next choice, that ballot is discarded and no longer counted towards calculating a majority.
9. If any candidate now has a majority of the remaining ballots, that candidate is elected. If not, repeat Section 8 and 9 until one candidate has a majority.
10. The Recording Secretary may establish procedures to calculate the results by computer.

Rule 11: Single Transferable Vote System

1. A proportional method of electing multiple winners within a multi-seat body.
2. The Recording Secretary shall distribute paper ballots to the delegates.
3. To vote, each delegate shall write the names of the candidates in order of preference on the ballot with number one being the delegate's first choice. Delegates do not have to list all candidates.
4. Five minutes shall be allowed for the delegates to complete their ballots and return them to the Recording Secretary.
5. At the end of five minutes the Recording Secretary shall count the number of ballots received and the number of first choice votes for each candidate and place each ballot in a stack sorted by the first choice candidates.
6. A threshold number of votes needed to win is calculated by dividing the number of valid ballots received by the number of positions to fill plus one then adding one and round down. Mathematically, $T = (V / (P + 1)) + 1$; where P = the number of positions to be filled, V = the number of votes cast, and T = the threshold number required to be elected.
7. Any candidates whose first-choice vote total is equal to or greater than the threshold number are declared elected.
8. If all the positions are filled at this time, the election is over. If not, proceed to Section 9.
9. For each winning candidate, the number of first choice votes cast for winning candidate in excess of the threshold number are divided by the total number of first choice votes cast for the winning candidate and the fractional votes are distributed to the next choice candidate on each ballot that was cast for the winning candidate as described in Section 13 -- Transfer of Fractional Votes. Any candidate whose first choice votes plus transferred fractional votes is now equal to or greater than the threshold number are declared elected.
10. If all the positions are filled at this time, the election is over. If not, proceed to Section 11.
11. The candidate with the lowest number of first choice votes plus transferred fractional votes is eliminated. Each of the ballots with that candidate listed as the first choice are transferred to the candidate who is listed as the second choice on that ballot if any. Each transferred fractional vote that the eliminated candidate received from the a winning candidate's excess votes is transferred to the third choice on the transferred fractional vote's ballot. If any ballot has no second choice (or third choice for fractional ballots), that ballot (or fraction of a ballot) is discarded. If any candidate now has a vote total equal to or greater than the threshold number of the remaining ballots, that candidate is elected.
12. If all the positions are filled at this time, the election is over. If not, repeat Sections 9, 10, 11, and 12 using the next choice candidates in each case, i.e. transfer now extra fractional votes to the next choice on each fractional ballot as described in Section 13 -- Transfer of Fractional Votes.

13. Transfer of Fractional Votes. A method of transferring the votes that a candidate receives which are in excess of the threshold number.

- A. The number of votes in excess of the threshold number is calculated for each winning candidate. Mathematically, $D1 = C1 - T$; where $C1$ = the number of votes cast for winning candidate, T = the threshold number; and $D1$ = the number of votes in excess of the threshold number.
- B. The current fractional ballot value is calculated for each ballot of the delegates whose first choice candidate has been declared a winner. Mathematically, $F1 = D1 / C1$; where $D1$ = the number of votes in excess of the threshold, $C1$ = the number of votes cast for winning candidate, and $F1$ = the fractional ballot value.
- C. For each ballot in the stack of the winning candidate with the excess votes, The Recording Secretary shall mark the ballot with the fractional ballot value ($F1$). Those ballots then become equal to the fractional ballot value and each ballot is transferred to the candidate ranked next on that ballot. If that next choice candidate has already been declared a winner or has already been eliminated, then the fractional ballot is transferred to the next still-active candidate ranked on the ballot.
- D. When counting transferred ballots in subsequent steps, only count them as a fraction of a vote, equal to their current fractional ballot value.
- E. If a ballot that has been reduced to a fractional value comes up in a subsequent transfer, recalculate the new fractional ballot value for the now-in-excess-of-the-threshold stack to which it has been transferred based on the number of votes now in the stack (whole votes plus fractional votes - not the number of ballots). Then multiply the ballot's old fractional value ($F1$) by the new fractional value of the stack. Mathematically, $F2 = F1(D2/C2)$, where $F1$ = the old fractional value of the ballot, $D2$ = the number of votes now in excess of the threshold, $C2$ = the number of votes now cast for winning candidate, and $F2$ = the new fractional ballot value. Mark the fractional ballot with the new fractional value ($F2$) and cross out the old fractional value ($F1$). Those ballots then become equal to the new fractional ballot value and each ballot is transferred to the candidate ranked next on that ballot.

14. The Recording Secretary may establish procedures to calculate the results by computer.

Rule 12: Amendments to the Rules

2. The Convention Rules may be amended by a two-thirds (2/3) vote at a Regular Convention.

For more information on the Libertarian Party of North Carolina, write:

The Libertarian Party of North Carolina
P.O. Box 817
Garner, North Carolina 27529-0817

You can call the Libertarian Party for information at:
(800)292-3766

You can visit the Libertarian Party of North Carolina Web site at:
<http://www.lpnc.org/>

N.C. Libertarian Executive Committee

Chair.....	Sean Haugh	Durham
Vice-Chair	<i>Position to be filled</i>	
Recording Secretary.....	Douglas S.Adams	Chapel Hill
Treasurer	Bob Burns	Whiteville
Director of Newsletter Publication	<i>Position to be filled</i>	
Director of Finance and Outreach.....	<i>Position to be filled</i>	
Membership Secretary.....	<i>Position to be filled</i>	
Interim Membership Secretary	Chris Spruyt.....	Raleigh
Press Secretary.....	Dave Allen Walker	Raleigh
Ballot Access Coordinator.....	Candi Copas	Hillsborough
Political Director	Shannon O'Shields.....	Raleigh
At-Large Member	Tom Bailey	Greensboro
At-Large Member	Deborah Eddins	Mooresville
At-Large Member	Eric W. Henry.....	Flat Rock
At-Large Member	Howell Woltz	Advance

Judicial Committee

Judicial Committee Member	Myron W. Bodtker	Hendersonville
Judicial Committee Member	Bobby Emory.....	Raleigh
Judicial Committee Member	Rick Pasotto	Charlotte
Judicial Committee Member	Chris Spruyt.....	Raleigh
Judicial Committee Member	Randall Stroud	Cary

Libertarian Party County Officials

County Chairs

Davidson County Chair	Walter Latham	Thomasville
Durham County Chair	Brian Towey	Durham
Guilford County Chair.....	Jim Peggs.....	Greensboro
Henderson County Chair	Eric W. Henry	Flat Rock
Iredell County Chair	Deborah Eddins	Mooreville
Mecklenburg County Chair	Stephen Burr	Charlotte
New Hanover County Chair	Ann Cizek	Wilmington
Onslow County Chair	Gerald Royal	Jacksonville
Rowan County Chair	James Sechler	Mooreville

County Organizers

Buncombe County Organizer	Nick Luquire	Asheville
Chowan County Organizer	John Sams	Tyner
Davie County Organizer	Howell Woltz	Advance
Forsyth County Organizers	Wallace and Frances Baird	Walkertown
Montgomery County Organizers	Tina Helm and Walter Smith.....	Albemarle
Orange County Organizer	Bruce Baechler	Chapel Hill
Pitt County Organizer	Donald G. Smith	Stokes
Richmond County Organizer.....	David Muse	Hamlet
Rockingham County Organizer	James Blythe	Pinnacle
Rutherford County Organizer	Don Rich	Forest City
Stanly County Organizers	Tina Helm and Walter Smith.....	Albemarle
Stokes County Organizer.....	James Blythe	Pinnacle
Surry County Organizer.....	James Blythe	Pinnacle
Transylvania County Organizer	Sparky Hall	Fletcher
Wake County Organizer.....	Lynn Fogwell.....	Raleigh
Yadkin County Organizer	Howell Woltz	Advance
Yancey County Organizer	C. Barry Williams	Burnsville

County Points of Contact

Alexander County Contact	David B. Bolick	Hiddenite
Ashe County Contact.....	William Montgomery	West Jefferson
Brunswick County Contact	Richard Hollembeak.....	Bolivia
Catawba County Contact.....	Morgan Harris	Maiden
Chatham County Contact.....	Douglas S. Adams	Chapel Hill
Clay County Contact	Leigh Pinto	Hayesville
Columbus County Contact.....	Bob Burns	Whiteville
Cumberland County Contact	Diana Gambony	Fayetteville

Granville County Contacts	Barbara and Tom Howe	Oxford
Halifax County Contact	Tom Eisenmenger	Roanoke Rapids
Lee County Contact	Dave Allen Walker	Raleigh
Macon County Contacts	Larry and Kathie Gavel	Franklin
Sampson County Contact	Bill Thompson	Faison
Vance County Contact	Dale Wilson	Kittrell

Republican Party of North Carolina

Plan of Organization

We, the members of the Republican Party of North Carolina, dedicated to the sound principles fostered by that Party, conscious of our civic responsibilities and rights, firm in our determination to give our strength to preserving the American principle that government ought and must be of all the people, by all the people, and for all the people do, for the purpose of uniting and coordinating our efforts for maximum power and efficiency, herewith establish this instrument, The Plan of Organization of the Republican Party of North Carolina.

Article I

Membership

Members

All citizens of North Carolina who are registered Republicans are members of the Republican Party of North Carolina and shall have the right to participate in the official affairs of the Republican Party in accordance with these rules. All reference herein to Delegates, Alternates, Officers, and Members shall, in all cases, mean persons identified and registered with the Republican Party in the precinct of their residence.

Article II

Precinct Meetings

1. Biennial Precinct Meetings

A. In every odd-numbered year, the County Chairman shall call Precinct Meetings during the month of February or the first 10 days of March, after giving 10 days written notice of the time and place of holding same to each Precinct Chairman, and after giving one week's notice of such Meeting in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. Failure of the County Chairman to act in compliance with the provision above shall be cause for any member of the County Executive Committee with the approval of the County Vice Chairman to call said Precinct Meetings by notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. The County Executive Committee will set a registration deadline of not more than 30 days nor less than five days prior to convening of the Meeting. Every Republican registered prior to such deadline shall be entitled to cast one vote, except that the 30 day requirement shall not apply to residents who have moved into the Precinct within 30 days of the Precinct Meeting.

B. Biennial Precinct Meetings, at which a quorum is one person, unless the County Plan of Organization requires a larger number, shall elect a Precinct Committee consisting of a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary and as many

members-at-large as deemed necessary to conduct the business of the Precinct. Members of the Precinct Committee shall hold their places for two years or until their successors are chosen. Precinct Meetings shall elect one Delegate and one Alternate to the County Convention. They shall also elect one additional Delegate and Alternate for every 50 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last General Election.

C. The Chairman and Secretary of each Precinct shall certify the election of Officers, Committee Members, and Delegates and Alternates to the County Convention, on forms stipulated by the State Central Committee and furnished by the County Chairman. Complete credentials shall be in the hands of the County Secretary by the deadline set by the County Chairman, which shall be at least 2 days prior to the Credentials Committee Meeting, unless the Precinct Meetings and the County Convention are held on the same day. No Delegate or Alternate shall be added to the Credentials List following the adjournment of the Precinct Meeting.

2. Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings

A. In each Precinct in every Presidential Election year, the County Chairman shall call Precinct Meetings within the dates designated by the State Central Committee after giving 10 days written notice of the time and place of holding same to each Precinct Chairman, and after giving one week's notice of such meeting in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. Failure of the County Chairman to act in compliance with this provision shall be cause for any Member of the County Executive Committee, with the approval of the County Vice Chairman, to call said Precinct Meeting by notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. The County Executive Committee will set a registration deadline of not more than 30 days nor less than 5 days prior to the convening of the Meetings. Every Republican registered prior to such deadline shall be entitled to cast one vote, except that the 30 day requirement shall not apply to residents who have moved into the Precinct within 30 days of the Precinct Meeting.

B. Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings, at which a quorum is one person shall elect one delegate and one alternate to the Presidential Election Year County Convention. They shall also elect one additional delegate and alternate for every 50 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last General Election. No organizational changes shall take place except as provided in this section.

C. The Chairman and Secretary of each Precinct shall certify election of Delegates and Alternates to the Presidential Election Year County Convention on forms stipulated by the State Central Committee and furnished by the County Chairman. Complete Credentials shall be in the hands of the County Secretary by the deadline set by the County Chairman, which shall be 2 days prior to the Credentials Committee Meeting, unless the Precinct Meetings and the County

Convention are held on the same day. No Delegate or Alternate shall be added to the Credentials List following the adjournment of the Precinct Meeting.

3. Other Precinct Meetings

A. Other meetings of the Precinct general Membership may be held at such time as shall be designated by the Chairman of the Precinct Committee after giving five 5 days notice of such Meeting in a newspaper of general circulation within the County; or upon similar call of 1/3 of the Members of the Precinct Committee, or 10 Members of the general Precinct Membership. There shall be no proxy voting.

B. In the event a Precinct fails to properly organize or the Precinct Chairman fails to act, the County Chairman shall appoint a temporary Precinct Chairman to serve until a general Membership Meeting can be called and a new Chairman elected, which shall be done within 30 days of appointment.

Article III

Precinct Committee

1. Duties of Committee

The Precinct Committee shall cooperate with the County Executive Committee in all elections and Party activities; provide the County Chairman with a list of Party members within the Precinct suitable for appointment as Election Officials; and promote the objectives of the Party within the Precinct.

2. Duties of Officers

The Chairman of the Precinct Committee, with the advice and consent of the Precinct Committee, shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Party within the Precinct, shall preside at all Meetings of the Precinct, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Precinct Committee or the County Executive Committee. The Vice Chairman shall function as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman. The Secretary shall keep all minutes and records and shall maintain a list of registered Republican voters and workers within the Precinct.

3. Vacancies and Removals

A. In case of death, resignation, discontinuance of residency within the Precinct, removal of any Officer or Member of the Precinct Committee, or other vacancy, the resulting vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of the Precinct Committee.

B. Any member of the Precinct Committee may be removed by a 2/3 vote of the Precinct Committee after being furnished with notice of the charges against him, signed by no less than 1/3 of the Members of the Precinct Committee and allow-

ing him 20 days to appear and defend himself; provided further that said cause for removal shall be confined to gross inefficiency, Party disloyalty or failure to comply with the County or State Party Plans of Organization. Such removal may be appealed to the County Executive Committee within 20 days and their decision shall be final.

C. For the purpose of this Plan of Organization, "Party disloyalty" shall be defined as actively supporting a candidate of another Party or independent candidate running in opposition to a nominee of the Republican Party.

Article IV

County Conventions

1. Biennial Conventions

A. A County Convention shall be called in every odd-numbered year, by the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, at the County seat, within the month of March, at least 10 days prior to the scheduled District Convention, and after giving 15 days notice of such Convention in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. At the time of the call of the Convention, the County Chairman shall appoint a Credentials Committee, which will meet and issue its report on Delegates and Alternates certified to that Convention at least three days in advance of the convening of the Convention, unless a County holds its Precinct Meetings and County Convention on the same day. All Delegates and Alternates challenged in the report of the Credentials Committee shall be notified prior to the day of the Convention and allowed to present their case to the Credentials Committee prior to the convening of the Convention. The Delegates and Alternates elected at the Biennial Precinct Meetings, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as Delegates and Alternates to the County Convention. If the County Chairman fails, refuses, or neglects to call a County Convention as required by this Article, it shall become the duty of the Vice Chairman to act in this capacity. The Vice Chairman shall give five 5 days notice thereof to all Precinct Chairmen and County Executive Committee Members and shall give five 5 days notice of such Convention in a newspaper of general circulation within the County. If the County Chairman or Vice Chairman does not call such a Meeting, it shall be cause for any Member of the County Executive Committee with the approval of the Congressional District Chairman or Chairmen to call such County Convention.

B. Convention Action

1. Plan of Organization

The County Convention shall adopt or amend a written County Plan of Organization not inconsistent with this State Plan of Organization, a current copy of which shall be on file at County Headquarters and at State Headquarters.

2. Elections

a. The County Convention shall elect a Chairman and Vice Chairman, a Secretary,

a Treasurer, and such other Officers as may be deemed necessary, who shall serve for a term of two years or until their successors are elected.

b. The County Convention shall elect a County Executive Committee of 5 or more voters, in addition to the County Officers, who shall hold their places for a term of two years or until their successors are elected. The County Plan of Organization may provide for the County Executive Committee to elect additional Members of the County Executive Committee in addition to those Members of the County Executive Committee elected by the County Convention.

c. The County Convention shall, in accordance with the County Plan of Organization, elect one Delegate and one Alternate to Congressional District and State Conventions, plus one Additional Delegate and alternate for every 200 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last General Election in said County. Each County shall further elect one Delegate and Alternate for each Republican elected to the State Legislature and to public office on the state or national level from said County in the last election held for that office.

d. If a county has been divided between two or more Congressional Districts, it shall prorate its Delegate vote among these Congressional Districts in accordance with the vote cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last general election in the political subdivisions within the county which have been divided among the different Congressional Districts. Delegates elected to a Congressional District Convention, in addition to the other qualifications which they must meet, must reside in the Congressional District to whose convention they are elected. The Delegates to the County Convention from the political subdivisions in different Congressional Districts shall elect the Delegates to their own Congressional District Convention.

C. Credentials

The Chairman and Secretary of the County Executive Committee shall certify the election of Officers, Committee Members, Delegates and Alternates to the District and State Conventions, on forms furnished by the State Central Committee. Completed Credentials shall be in the hands of the Congressional District Secretary and the State Headquarters by the deadline set by the State Chairman. All County Credentials for the State Convention should be mailed to the State Headquarters no later than 10 days following the date of the County Convention or the deadline set by the State Chairman, whichever date comes first. No Delegates or Alternates shall be added to the Credentials list following the adjournment of the County Convention.

2. Presidential Election Year County Convention

A. A County Convention shall be called in every Presidential Election year by the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, within the dates designated by the State Central Committee, after giving 15 days notice of such Convention, in a

newspaper of general circulation within the County. At the time of the call of the Convention, the County Chairman shall appoint a Credentials Committee, which will meet and issue its report on Delegates and Alternates certified to that Convention at least 3 days in advance of the convening of the Convention, unless a County holds its Precinct Meetings and County Conventions on the same day. All Delegates and Alternates challenged in the report of the Credentials Committee shall be notified prior to the day of the Convention and allowed to present their case to the Credentials Committee prior to the convening of the Convention. The Delegates and Alternates elected at the Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as Delegates and Alternates to the County Convention. If the County Chairman fails, refuses, or neglects to call a County Convention as required by this Article, it shall be cause for any Member of the County Executive Committee, with the approval of the Congressional District Chairman, to call such County Convention. The Vice Chairman shall give 5 days notice thereof to all Precinct Chairmen and County Executive Members and shall give 5 days notice of such Convention in a newspaper of general circulation within the County.

B. The Presidential Election Year County Convention shall elect one Delegate and one Alternate to the Congressional District and State Conventions, plus one additional Delegate and Alternate for every 200 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for Republican candidate for Governor in the last General Election in said County. Each County shall further elect one Delegate and one Alternate for each Republican elected to the State Legislature and to public office in the state or national level from said County in the last election held for that office. No organizational changes shall take place except as provided in this section.

C. If a county has been divided between two or more Congressional Districts, it shall prorate its Delegate vote among those Congressional districts in accordance with the vote cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last General Election in the political subdivisions within the county which have been divided among the different Congressional Districts. Delegates elected to a Presidential Year Congressional District Convention, in addition to the other qualifications which they must meet, must reside in the Congressional District to whose Convention they are elected. The delegates to the County Convention from the political subdivisions in different Congressional Districts shall elect the Delegates to their own Presidential Year Congressional District Convention.

D. The Chairman and Secretary of the County Executive Committee shall certify election of Delegates and Alternates to the Presidential Election Year District and State Conventions on forms furnished by the State Central Committee. Completed Credentials shall be in the hands of the Congressional District Secretary and the State Headquarters by the deadline set by the State Chairman. No Delegate or Alternate shall be added to the Credentials List following the adjournment of the Presidential Election Year County Convention.

3. \$1.00 Fee

For each person who is elected at a County Convention to be either a Delegate or an Alternate to the State Convention, the County shall forward to the State Party \$1.00 to defray the costs of mailing Convention materials to such elected Delegates and Alternates. A County Plan of Organization may permit the County Party to recover this \$1.00 fee from the Delegates and Alternates following their election.

Article V

County Executive Committee

1. Membership

The County Executive Committee shall consist of the County Officers and other persons elected by the County Convention in accordance with Article IV, and the County Finance Chairman.

2. Powers and Duties

The County Executive Committee shall cooperate with the District and State Committees in all elections and Party activities; shall encourage qualified candidates for office within the County; adopt a budget; and shall recommend nominees to the State Chairman for appointments for County Board of Election; and shall have active management of Party affairs within the County. It shall approve a Finance Committee and an Auditing Committee of not less than three members each and may approve such other Committees as may be deemed necessary. The County Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be an Ex Officio Member of all Committees indicated in this paragraph. In the event that it is determined that the County Plan of Organization is not consistent with the State Party Plan of Organization, the County Executive Committee must, at the next called meeting, bring the County Plan of Organization into compliance with the State Party Plan of Organization. Under any circumstances, the County Plan of Organization must be brought into compliance within 90 days. The County Executive Committee may amend the County Plan of Organization upon a 2/3 vote after providing notice of the meeting advising members regarding the substance of the proposed amendment and provided a quorum is present.

3. Meetings

The County Executive Committee shall meet at least twice a year upon call of the County Chairman after giving 10 days notice to all Members; or upon similar call of 1/3 of the Members of the Committee. One-third of the Members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. There shall be no proxy voting.

4. Duties of Officers

A. The Chairman of the County Executive Committee, with the advice and con-

sent of the County Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Party within the County. He shall issue the call for Biennial Precinct Meetings and Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings, the County Convention, the Presidential Election Year County Convention, and Executive Committee meetings, and shall preside at all the Meetings of the County Executive Committee. He shall appoint a Finance Chairman, Auditing Committee and any other Chairman deemed necessary to conduct the business of the County Executive Committee. He shall further appoint a Temporary Chairman of the County Convention, who may be himself. He shall make periodic reports on the status of the Party within his County to the District Chairman. He shall be responsible for the creation and maintenance of a Republican organization in every Precinct within his County. He shall obtain and preserve a list of all registered Republicans within the County and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the County, District, or State Committees; the County Chairman shall be an Ex Officio Member of all Committees unless otherwise designated.

B. The Vice Chairman shall function as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman and shall have such other duties as may be prescribed by the County Executive Committee. The Vice Chairman shall be an Ex Officio Member of all Committees unless otherwise designated.

C. The Secretary shall keep all minutes and records and shall maintain a roster of all Precinct Officers and Executive Committee Members. Such records shall be available, including all Credentials Lists upon request, to any registered Republican within the County. The Secretary shall furnish to the Congressional District Chairman and to State Headquarters up-to-date lists of all Precinct Chairmen.

D. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse all funds for Party expenditures pursuant to authority duly given by the County Executive Committee, shall make a financial report at all County Executive Committee Meetings and shall fulfill all financial reports and obligations required under State and Federal election laws.

5. Vacancies and Removals

A. In case of death, resignation, discontinuance of residency within the County, removal of any Officer or Member of the County Executive Committee, or other vacancy, the resulting vacancy shall be filled by the County Executive Committee.

B. Any officer or member of the County Executive Committee may be removed by a 2/3 vote of the Committee after being furnished with notice of the charges against him, signed by not less than 1/3 of the members of the Committee and allowing him 30 days to appear and defend himself; provided further that said cause for removal shall be confined to gross inefficiency, Party Disloyalty, or failure to act in compliance with the County or State Plans of Organization. Such removal may be appealed, within 20 days to the Congressional District Chairman

and members of the State Executive Committee within the District, and their decision shall be final.

C. For the purposes of the Plan of Organization, "Party disloyalty" shall be defined as supporting a candidate of another Party or independent candidate running in opposition to a nominee of the Republican Party.

Article VI

County Finance and Auditing Committees

1. Finance Committee

The County Finance Committee shall be composed of the County Finance Chairman, the County Chairman, County Vice Chairman, the County Treasurer, and not less than three persons approved by the County Executive Committee. They shall cooperate with the Congressional District and State Finance Committees and shall have active management of fund-raising efforts within the County.

2. Auditing Committee

The Auditing Committee, appointed by the County Chairman, shall conduct a yearly audit of the financial records of the County and report such audit to the County Executive Committee for approval.

Article VII

Judicial, Senatorial, Legislative District Executive Committees

1. Membership

A. In a single county district, the County Executive Committee shall serve as the District Committee.

B. In a single county containing more than one district wholly within the county, the County Plan of Organization shall address the method of election of District Officers.

C. In those districts encompassing more than one county, voting membership shall consist of County Executive Committee Members residing within that district, if any, or there being none, it shall be the Precinct Chairman residing within that district, if any, or there being none, it shall be one or more persons residing within that district, as appointed by the County Chairman. Voting is to be weighted based on the population within the district.

D. In those counties that are divided into two or more multi-county legislative, judicial or senatorial districts, the County Chairman and Vice Chairman shall appoint, with the approval of the County Executive Committee, designees to serve on the District Executive Committee for Districts in which they do not reside.

E. All District Officers shall reside within their Districts.

2. Election of Officers

At some time preceding the State Convention, the District Committees shall meet at a time and place designated by a Member of the Committee, stipulated by the Congressional District Chairman. If the District is split between two congressional districts, the County Chairman designated by the Congressional Districts Chairman of the Congressional District in which the greater part of the District population lies shall call the Meeting. The Meeting shall elect a Chairman and such other Officers as may be deemed necessary. The Officers shall have such duties as may be prescribed by the State Executive Committee. The Chairman shall report to the State Chairman names of Officers elected.

3. Powers and Duties of Committees

A. The Judicial District Committee shall encourage qualified candidates for District Attorney, District Judge and Superior Court Judge and shall assist and cooperate with the County and State Executive Committees in all campaigns.

B. The Senatorial District Committee shall encourage qualified candidates for State Senate and shall assist and cooperate with the County and State Executive Committees in all campaigns.

C. The Legislative District Committee shall encourage qualified candidates for State House of Representatives and shall assist and cooperate with the County and State Executive Committee in all campaigns.

D. Committees herein elected shall serve as the appropriate District Executive Committee as they are referred to in North Carolina G.S. 163-114.

ARTICLE VIII

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

1. Biennial Convention

A. Call of Convention

A Congressional District Convention shall be called in every odd numbered year by the Chairman of the Congressional District Committee, within the month of April, upon 20 days written notice of the time and place for holding same to all Members of the District Committee and to the County Chairman within said District. At the time of the call of the Convention, the District Chairman shall appoint a Credentials Committee, which will meet and issue its report on Delegates and Alternates certified to that Convention at least three days in advance of the convening of the Convention. All Delegates and Alternates challenged in the report of the Credentials Committee shall be notified prior to the day of the Convention and allowed to present their case to the Credentials Committee prior to the convening of the Convention. The Delegates and Alternates elected in the County Conventions, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as Delegates and Alternates in the Congressional District Convention. In years requiring reapportionment, the District Convention shall be called within dates designated by the

Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee. These Conventions are to be held after the General Assembly has completed Congressional redistricting.

B. Convention Action

1. The Congressional District Convention shall adopt a District Plan of Organization, a current copy of which shall be on file at State Headquarters.
2. The Congressional District Convention shall elect a Chairman and a Vice Chairman, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other Officers as may be deemed necessary who shall serve for a term of two years or until their successors are elected.
3. The Congressional District Convention shall further elect one Member of the State Executive Committee, plus one additional member for every 6,000 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast within the District for the Republican candidate for Governor in the last General Election.

C. Credentials

The Chairman and Secretary of the Congressional District shall certify election of Officers, and at-large Members of the State Executive Committee, elected according to the provisions of Article VIII, Section B.3. Completed District Credentials, plus completed Credentials for the Counties within the District, shall be in the hands of the State Credentials Committee Chairman by the deadline set by the State Chairman.

2. Presidential Election Year Congressional District Convention

A. Call of Convention

A Presidential Election Year Congressional District Convention shall be called in every Presidential Election Year by the Chairman of the Congressional District Committee which dates shall be subsequent to the North Carolina Presidential Preference Primary for that year, upon 20 days written notice of the time and place for holding same to all Members of the District Committee and to the County Chairman within said District. At the time of the call of the Convention, the District Chairman shall appoint a Credentials Committee, which will meet and issue its report on Delegates and Alternates certified to that Convention at least three days in advance of the convening of the Convention. All Delegates and Alternates challenged in the report of the Credentials Committee shall be notified prior to the day of the Convention and allowed to present their case to the Credentials Committee prior to the convening of the Convention. The Delegates and Alternates elected in the Presidential Election Year Conventions, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as Delegates and Alternates in the Presidential Election Year Congressional District Convention.

B. Convention Action

The Presidential Election Year Congressional District Convention shall elect three Delegates and three Alternates to the Republican National Convention, and shall nominate one Presidential Elector. No organizational changes shall take place except as provided in this section.

C. Credentials

The Chairman and Secretary of the Congressional District shall certify election of Delegates and Alternates, and Nominee for Presidential Elector on forms furnished by the State Central Committee. Completed District Credentials, plus completed Credentials for the Counties within the District, shall be in the hands of the State Credentials Committee Chairman by the deadline set by the State Chairman.

Article IX

Congressional District Executive Committee

1. Membership

Membership of the Congressional District Executive Committee shall be composed of:

- A. The Officers elected at the District Convention.
- B. All duly elected County Chairmen and Vice Chairmen within the District.
- C. The District Finance Chairman.
- D. All Members of the State Executive Committee who are elected by the District Convention under the provisions in Article VIII, Section B.3.
- E. Such others as the District Plan of Organization may provide.

2. Powers and Duties

The Congressional District Executive Committee shall set the location of District Conventions; encourage qualified candidates for Congress; cooperate with the Judicial, Senatorial, and Legislative Executive Committees in encouraging qualified candidates for those offices, especially in multi-County Districts; approve a Chairman; and cooperate with the County and State Executive Committees in all campaigns.

3. Meetings

The Congressional District Executive Committee shall meet at least each calendar quarter of the year, upon call of the Congressional District Chairman after giving 10 days notice to all Members by mail. One-quarter of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. There shall be no proxy voting.

4. Duties of Officers

A. The Congressional District Chairman, with the advice and consent of the District Executive Committee, shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Party within the District. He shall assist the State Chairman in carrying out State Programs, supervise the Congressional campaign until such time as a Campaign Manager shall have been appointed, maintain contact with all Counties within the District and shall be responsible for the proper organization and functioning of those Counties. He shall maintain constant liaison with all County Chairmen with

regard to a Republican organization in every precinct within his District and with Legislative, Senatorial, and Judicial District Chairman with regard to candidate recruitment. In addition, he shall furnish, upon request, each County Chairman and each County Executive Committee Officer an accurate and up-to-date list of all County Executive Committee Officers within his District to include title, name, address, and zip code. These lists shall be updated periodically to insure that the latest information is provided to those to whom it is required to be provided. He shall appoint a Finance Chairman and Audit Chairman. He shall be an Ex Officio Member of all District Committees. He shall have such other duties as may be prescribed by the State Executive Committee.

B. The Vice Chairman shall be Chief Assistant to the District Chairman and shall act as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman; shall maintain liaison with the County Vice Chairman throughout the District (where applicable) and shall have such other duties as may be prescribed by the District Committee. The Vice Chairman will be an Ex Officio Member of all District Committees unless otherwise designated.

C. The Secretary shall keep all minutes and records and shall maintain a roster of all Officers of the Counties within the District.

D. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse all funds for Party expenditures pursuant to authority duly given by the District Committee and will make a financial report to all District Executive Committee Meetings. The Treasurer shall fulfill all financial reports and obligations required under the state and federal election laws.

5. Vacancies and Removals

A. In case of death, resignation, discontinuance of residency within the District, removal of any Officer of the Congressional District Executive Committee, or other vacancy, the resulting vacancy shall be filled by the remaining Members of the Committee at the next officially called District Meeting.

B. Any Officer of the Congressional District Executive Committee may be removed by a 2/3 vote of the Congressional District Executive Committee after being notified of the charges against him signed by not less than 1/3 of the Members of the Committee, and allowing him 30 days to appear and defend himself; provided further that said cause for removal shall be confined to gross inefficiency, Party disloyalty, or failure to act in compliance with the District or State Plans of Organization. Such removal may be appealed, within 20 days, to the State Central Committee, and their decision shall be final.

C. For the purposes of the Plan of Organization, "Party disloyalty" shall be defined as actively supporting a candidate of another Party or independent candidate running in opposition to a nominee of the Republican Party.

*Article X**District Finance Committee*

The District Finance Chairman shall serve as Chairman of the Congressional District Finance Committee, which shall be composed of the Finance Chairmen of all the Counties within the District, the Congressional District Chairman, and the Congressional District Treasurer, plus three additional Members to be elected by the Members of the Finance Committee. Other Officers as may be deemed necessary may be elected by and from the Members of the Committee. This Committee shall cooperate with the State Finance Committee and with County Finance Committees in all fund-raising efforts.

*Article XI**State Conventions**1. Biennial State Convention*

A. A Biennial State Convention shall be called in every odd numbered year to be held within the month of May of said odd-numbered year, by the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee after giving 60 days written notice of the time and place for holding same to all Members of the State Executive Committee and to all County Chairmen. At the time of the call of the Convention, the State Chairman shall appoint a Credentials Committee, which will meet and issue its report on Delegates and Alternates certified to that Convention at least three days in advance of the convening of the Convention. All Delegates and Alternates challenged in the report of the Credentials Committee shall be notified prior to the day of the Convention and allowed to present their case to the Credentials Committee prior to the convening of the Convention. Delegates and Alternates elected at the County Conventions, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as Delegates and Alternates to the Biennial State Convention. In years requiring reapportionment, the Biennial State Convention shall be called on a date set by the Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee upon 60 days written notice of the time and place to all Members of the State Executive Committee.

B. In every odd-numbered year, the Biennial State Convention shall elect a State Chairman and Vice Chairman who shall serve for a term of two years or until their successors are elected.

2. Presidential Election Year State Convention

A. A Presidential Election Year State Convention shall be called in every Presidential Election Year between the date of the Presidential Preferential Primary Election and 35 days prior to the Republican National Convention of said Presidential Election Year, by the Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee after giving 60 days written notice of the time and place for holding same to all Members of the State Executive Committee and to all County Chairmen. At the time of the call of the Convention, the State Chairman shall

appoint a Credentials Committee, which will meet and issue its report on Delegates and Alternates certified to that Convention at least three days in advance of the convening of the Convention. All Delegates and Alternates challenged in the report of the Credentials Committee shall be notified prior to the day of the Convention and allowed to present their case to the Credentials Committee prior to the convening of the Convention. Delegates and Alternates elected at the Presidential Election Year County Convention, unless successfully challenged, shall sit as Delegates and Alternates to the Presidential Year State Convention.

B. In every Presidential Election Year the Presidential Election Year Convention shall elect Delegates and Alternates to the National Convention, in addition to those specified under Article VIII, in the number stipulated by the State Chairman as determined by the National Rules. The Convention shall nominate a National Committeeman and National Committeewoman who shall serve for a term of four years or until their successors are elected; and nominate two Presidential Electors-at-Large.

Article XII

State Executive Committee

1. Membership

The State Executive Committee shall be composed of the following:

A. The Congressional District Chairmen, the Congressional District Vice Chairmen, the Congressional District Finance Chairmen, and those persons elected by the District Conventions under Article VIII, Section 1.B.3 of this Plan.

B. The State Chairman, all past State Chairmen, the Vice Chairman, National Committeeman, National Committeewoman, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Finance Chairman, General Counsel, Assistant General Counsel.

C. The Chairman, National Committeeman and National Committeewoman of the Young Republican Federation. The President, President-Elect, and Past President of the Women's Federation The Chairman of the North Carolina College Republicans and the Chairman of the North Carolina Teenage Republicans.

D. All current Republican Members of the United States Congress, Governor, Members of the Council of State, and the State Legislature.

E. All past Republican Members of the United State Congress, Governors, and Members of the Council of State.

F. All County Chairmen and Vice Chairmen.

2. Power and Duties of Committee

The State Executive Committee shall meet within 30 days of the adjournment of the State Convention and elect a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, a General Counsel, and an Assistant General Counsel who shall serve for a term of two years or until their successors are elected. The

Committee shall formulate and provide for the execution of such plans and measures as it may deem conducive to the best interests of the Republican Party. It shall approve an Auditing Committee of at least three members, one of whom shall be a Certified Public Accountant, to conduct a yearly audit; adopt a budget; and shall have active management of all affairs of the Party within the State. It may delegate such duties as it deems proper to the State Central Committee. When monies are raised and expenditures authorized by other than the State Central Committee or the State Executive Committee on behalf of any candidate for state or national office, the Party shall not be held liable; except, however, that the State Executive Committee, by a 2/3 vote of a quorum present, may assume any portion of such debts it deems advisable.

3. Committee Meetings

The State Executive Committee shall meet at least twice per calendar year, upon call of the Chairman at such times as the State Chairman shall determine after giving 15 days written notice to all Committee Members; or upon petition of 1/3 of the Members of the Committee. Twenty-five percent of the Members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. There shall be no proxy voting.

4. Duties of Officers

A. The State Chairman, with the advice and consent of the Central Committee, shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Party within the State. He shall preside at all Meetings of the State Executive Committee and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the State Executive Committee. He shall appoint, with the approval of the State Central Committee, a Finance Chairman who shall serve at the pleasure of the State Chairman. The State Chairman shall appoint Convention Committees and Temporary Officers. He shall be responsible for the campaigns of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor until such time as permanent Campaign Managers may be appointed. The State Chairman may delegate authority to the District Chairmen to act in his behalf on any matter.

B. The Vice Chairman shall be chief assistant to the Chairman and shall act as Chairman in the absence of the Chairman. The Vice Chairman shall maintain close liaison with the District and County Vice Chairman, and encourage and direct activities in the Party structure. The Vice Chairman shall work with the National Committeewoman and National Committeeman and provide them with information and assistance on state matters. The Vice Chairman shall have such other duties as may be prescribed by the State Executive and Central Committees.

C. The National Committeewoman and National Committeeman shall maintain liaison with the National Republican Party, the State Executive and Central Committees.

D. The Secretary shall keep minutes of all Meetings. The Assistant Secretary shall assist the Secretary in the above duties and shall act as the Secretary in the

absence of the Secretary.

E. The Treasurer shall receive and disburse all funds collected or earned by the State Party and all disbursements shall be made by him. All funds shall be deposited in a central location at the Treasurer's direction. The Treasurer shall be bonded in an amount fixed by the State Central Committee with the premium to be paid from Party funds. The Treasurer shall submit such financial reports as are required by the state and federal campaign election laws. The Assistant Treasurer shall assist the Treasurer and have the power to make disbursements in the absence of the Treasurer.

F. The General Counsel shall advise the Executive Committee in all legal matters and shall act as Parliamentarian at all Meetings of the Committee.

5. Vacancies and Removals

A. In case of death, resignation, discontinuance of residency within the State, or removal of any Officer of the State Executive Committee, the resulting vacancy shall be filled by the State Executive Committee. In case of death, resignation, discontinuance of residency within the District, or removal of any Member representing a Congressional District, the vacancy shall be filled by the remaining Members of the Congressional District in which such vacancy occurs.

B. Each Officer and each Member of the State Executive Committee shall refrain from utilizing the powers and dignity of his or her office or position in any Republican Primary for public office at any level.

C. Any Officer or Member may be removed by a 2/3 vote of the Committee after being furnished with notice of the charges against him, signed by not less than 50 Members of the Committee and allowing him 30 days to appear and defend himself; provided further that said cause for removal shall be confined to gross inefficiency, Party disloyalty, or failure to act in compliance with this Plan of Organization. The decision of the State Executive Committee shall be final.

Article XIII

State Central Committee

1. Membership

The State Central Committee shall be composed of the following:

A. The Congressional District Chairmen; the Congressional District Vice Chairmen shall act in the absence of the Chairman.

B. The Chairman, Vice Chairman, National Committeeman, National Committeewoman, Secretary, Treasurer, General Counsel, and State Finance Chairman. The Assistant Secretary, Assistant General Counsel, and Assistant Treasurer shall act in the absence of their principal.

C. The Chairman of the Young Republican Federation, the President of the Republican Women's Federation, the President of the Republican Men's Federation, the Chairman of the North Carolina Republican County Chairmen's

Association, the Chairman of the North Carolina College Republicans and the Chairman of the North Carolina Teenage Republicans shall be voting members. The advisor to the North Carolina Teenage Republicans shall be a non-voting member.

D. The immediate past State Chairman, the Republican Joint Caucus Leader in the General Assembly, the Republican Leader in the North Carolina House of Representatives, and the Republican Leader in the North Carolina Senate.

E. All past State Chairmen, if otherwise eligible. They are Ex Officio and, except for the immediate past Chairman, have no vote.

2. Powers and Duties

A. The State Central Committee shall have the power to appoint such Committees as it may deem necessary for the proper conduct of Party affairs; to formulate fiscal policy, establish financial goals, prepare a budget; to set the dates for the Biennial State Convention as provided for in Article XI, Section 1.A and the Presidential Election Year Precinct Meetings, County, Congressional District and State Conventions between February 1 and 35 days prior to the Republican National Convention in Presidential Election Years, in accordance with National Rules; and to do all things pertaining to Party affairs which it may be authorized to do by the State Executive Committee. It shall be responsible for initiating all campaigns for the United States Senate and Council of State and coordinating them as determined feasible. The State Central Committee shall keep accurate accounts of its proceedings and shall make annual reports to the State Executive Committee.

B. The Committee may contract with, as a full-time Executive Director, a person of highest character and professional political competence to execute on a day-by-day basis the mission of the Committee. The Committee shall provide on a full-time basis in the vicinity of the capital city of North Carolina adequate offices for the Executive Director and such staff as the Committee shall provide for him, which offices shall be known as Headquarters, North Carolina Republican Party. The Central Committee is charged with, in addition to all other duties, the mission of creating an effective Republican organization in every political precinct in North Carolina.

3. Meetings

The State Central Committee shall meet at least every other month upon call of the Chairman upon 10 days notice to all Members or upon petition of 1/3 of the Members of the Committee. One-third of the members listed in Article XIII, Sections 1.A. through 1.D. shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. There shall be no proxy voting.

4. Duties of Officers

The Officers of the State Executive Committee shall act as Officers of the State Central Committee, with corresponding duties.

Article XIV

State Finance Committee

1. Membership

The Finance Committee shall consist of the State Finance Chairman, the Congressional District Finance Chairman, and the State Chairman. The State Finance Chairman shall serve as Chairman of the State Finance Committee. Other officers as may be deemed necessary may be elected by the Members of the Committee.

2. Powers and Duties

It shall be the duty of the State Finance Committee to develop ways and means to properly finance the General Election campaigns and other business and affairs of the Republican Party. The Committee shall manage a united fund-raising effort in cooperation with the State Central Committee only in those counties with the approval of the County Executive Committee; and cooperate with District and County Organizations for effective fund-raising campaigns. Said Committee shall not, directly or indirectly, raise or collect funds for the benefit of any candidates for primary elections. All persons making contributions to the State Finance Party of \$100.00 or more shall be furnished with a receipt thereof. Contributions going directly to the National Committee or any candidate shall not be acknowledged by the State Treasurer or recorded as a regular contribution to the Republican Party of North Carolina. A permanent record of all contributions shall be maintained by the State Chairman and State Treasurer, and such records shall be available, upon request, to the appropriate County and District Chairmen.

3. Duties of Officers

The State Finance Chairman shall preside at all Meetings of the Committee and shall be the chief liaison between the Finance Committee and the State Central Committee. Other Officers shall have such duties as may be prescribed by the Committee.

Article XV

General Convention Procedure

1. Biennial Conventions and Presidential Election Year Conventions

The County, Congressional District, and State Conventions shall be called to order by their respective Chairmen, or in the absence of the Chairmen, by the Vice Chairman or Secretary, in order slated, who shall have the power to appoint the necessary Convention Committees and Temporary Officers at or before the convening of the Convention.

2. Voting Procedure

No Delegate, Alternate, or any other Member of a Convention shall cast any vote by proxy; provided, however, that any Delegate or Delegates present shall have the right to cast the entire vote of the County in District and State Conventions. No Precinct shall cast more votes than it has duly elected Delegates on the floor at the County Convention. No person shall be seated as a Delegate or Alternate at any County, District, or State Convention unless such person shall have been duly elected a Delegate or Alternate by the appropriate Precinct Meeting or County Convention; except, the registered Republican or Republicans, present at a County Convention from an unorganized Precinct, which has not had its credentials accepted, shall have the right to vote one vote per Precinct, prorated among those present from that Precinct. In a Presidential Election Year Convention, only Delegates present on the floor are eligible to vote.

3. Special Meetings and Conventions

The State Central Committee, at any time, in the interests of the Republican Party, may direct the State Chairman or the Congressional District Chairmen, to issue a call for special Senatorial, Judicial, or Legislative Organizational Meetings, and Special County and Congressional District Conventions, in any or all of the Counties and Districts of the State. The procedure for calling regular Biennial Meetings and Conventions shall apply to the calling of Special Meetings and Conventions so far as applicable and not inconsistent with this Plan of Organization.

4. Newspaper of General Circulation

Notice published in a newspaper of general circulation in the County for the purpose of this Plan of Organization, shall include either paid advertisement or a news item, provided it includes the time, date, location, and purpose of the Meeting. This in no way relieves the Chairman of the responsibility of the notice.

5. Challenges

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Plan of Organization, challenges to Delegates and Alternates must be made in their capacity as individual Delegates. The successful challenges to Delegates and Alternates must be made individually as to their capacity as Delegates and Alternates. The successful challenges of individuals in their capacity as Delegates and Alternates shall not affect the seating of other Delegates and Alternates in the same Precinct or County Delegations unless it can be demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that the previous election of such successfully challenged Delegates and Alternates resulted in the election of other Delegates and Alternates within such Delegation who would not otherwise have been elected, but for the votes of the unqualified Delegates or Alternates.

6. General Election Procedures

Notwithstanding any other Article in this Plan of Organization, the allocated Delegate slots and then the allocated Alternate slots allotted under this Plan of Organization to a Precinct or a County shall be filled first by the election of those duly qualified registered Republicans, eligible to vote, present at such Meeting or Convention, and desiring to be elected to fill such slots. No one shall be eligible for or elected as a Delegate or Alternate to any Convention who is not present at the Meeting or Convention where such Delegates or Alternates are elected to the exclusion of a duly qualified, registered Republican eligible to vote, present at such Meeting or Convention, and desiring to be elected first as a Delegate or then as an Alternate. A county may provide in its Plan of Organization that only persons actually present are eligible for election as Delegates or Officers.

Article XVI

Official Records

1. Minutes of Official Actions

Minutes shall be kept by all Committees and Conventions of official actions taken and a copy shall be filed with the Chairman of the appropriate Committee or Convention and with the Republican State Headquarters.

2. Financial Accounts

The Chairman, Treasurer, and Finance Chairman of the County, District, and State Committees shall keep faithful and accurate records of any and all monies received by them for the use of said Committees and shall make faithful and accurate reports whereof when so requested.

Article XVII

Appointments

1. Notification

It shall be the duty of the State Chairman to transmit notice of known vacancies on a District or State level to those persons having jurisdiction over such appointments.

2. County Appointments

When a vacancy occurs in a governmental office of any properly organized County for which a Party recommendation is called for, such vacancy shall be filled by the State Chairman upon recommendation of the County Executive Committee.

3. District Appointments

When a vacancy occurs in a governmental office on a district level for which a Party recommendation is called for, such vacancy shall be filled by recommenda-

tion of the State Chairman, only upon a majority vote of the National Committeeman and National Committeewoman and members of the State Executive Committee from the Counties embraced in the territory served by the office in question, at a Meeting called for that purpose.

4. State Appointments

When a vacancy occurs in a governmental office on the state level for which a Party recommendation is called for, such vacancy shall be filled by recommendation of the State Chairman, only upon majority vote of the State Executive Committee at a Meeting called for that purpose.

5. The provisions of this article shall be construed in accordance with the provisions of Article VII.

Article XVIII

Forfeiture of Official Privileges

1. Forfeiture of Official Privileges

Any current or former Officer or Member of Precinct Committee, County Executive Committee, District Committee, State Executive Committee, or State Central Committee who, for any reason, is removed or resigns from said position shall forfeit all rights and privileges in any way connected with that position.

2. Forfeiture of Official Privileges

Any registered Republican using a current or former title as a Party or elected official on the Republican ticket to influence the outcome of any election against a Republican Nominee may be declared ineligible to hold office under the State Plan of Organization at the state, district, and precinct level for Party disloyalty by 3/4 vote of the State Executive Committee. Charges of Party disloyalty may be brought by petition of 50 members of the State Executive Committee, or by resolution of a County or District Republican Executive Committee. Any Republican against whom charges of Party disloyalty are brought shall be furnished with a two-week notice of said charges and be given an opportunity to present a defense. For the purposes of this Plan of Organization, "Party disloyalty" is defined as actively supporting a candidate of another Party or independent candidate running in opposition to a nominee of the Republican Party. The State Executive Committee may declare a Republican found to have engaged in Party disloyalty as ineligible to serve in any office under this Plan of Organization for a period of time between six months and five years.

Article XIX

Election of Presidential Delegates and Alternates

In order to comply with the rules of the National Republican Party and with the

North Carolina General Statutes, specifically 163-213.8, immediately following the Presidential Preference Primary, the State Chairman, after consultation with the North Carolina Chairman for each candidate receiving votes in the primary, shall allocate Delegate positions between the candidates, accurately reflecting the division of votes in the statewide primary, thereby requiring the election of three Delegates and three Alternates at the District Convention and the remaining Delegates at the State Convention, in such allocated numbers as to accurately reflect the results of the statewide primary. Each person nominated as a Delegate or Alternate at either the District or State Convention must be publicly declared as a representative of a Candidate on the Presidential Preference Primary ballot prior to the election of Delegates and Alternates to the National Convention. Delegates and Alternates shall then be elected in the allocation as announced by the State Chairman.

Article XX

Applicability and Effectiveness of This Plan

1. Rules as to Towns and Cities

This Plan of Organization is not intended to extend to or establish organizations for the Republican Party of various towns and cities of the state of North Carolina as separate units from Precinct and County Organizations. Qualified and registered Republican voters of the towns and cities of the state may organize and promulgate their own rules not inconsistent with these rules and the organizations herein established.

2. Rules as to Counties and Districts

The Precinct and County Committees and County Conventions, and the District Committees and Conventions, are authorized to promulgate such additional rules and establish such additional Party Officers or Committees for their respective organizations, not inconsistent with these rules, as shall be deemed necessary. Counties may establish Executive Boards to transact the business of the Party between County Executive Committee Meetings.

3. Controversies

Controversies in any County or District with respect to the organizations set up therein under this Plan shall be referred to the State Chairman, State Vice Chairman, National Committeeman, National Committeewoman, and General Counsel for arbitration. Ruling shall be made within 60 days and their decision shall be final.

4. Parliamentary Authority

Roberts Rules of Order Newly Revised shall govern all proceedings, except when inconsistent with this State Plan of Organization or Convention Rules properly adopted.

5. Gender and Number

The masculine pronoun or title herein includes the feminine, and the singular herein includes the plural, wherever appropriate.

6. Effective Date of This Plan

This Plan of Organization shall become effective and repeal and supersede all other rules, except as specifically noted, immediately following adjournment of the State Convention in Durham, North Carolina, on May 20, 1995. This, however, shall not invalidate any action taken under the previous rules prior to the date above.

You can contact the N.C. Republican Party at:

1410 Hillsborough St.

P.O. Box 12905

Raleigh, N.C. 27605

Phone: (919) 828-6423

Fax: (919) 899-3815

You can visit the N.C. Republican Party's Web site at:

<http://www.ncgop.org/>

Republican State Executive Committee

Chairman	Samuel T. Currin	Raleigh
Vice Chairman	Susan Mills	Fayetteville
Secretary	Dan Heimbach	Wake Forest
Assistant Secretary.....	Lori Stephenson	Cary
Treasurer	John Ruocchio	Raleigh
Assistant Treasurer	Anna Goolsby	Wilmington
Legal Counsel	Tom Ashcraft.....	Charlotte
Assistant Legal Counsel	Art Zeidman.....	Raleigh
Finance Chairman	Chuck Strum.....	Franklin
House Speaker	Harold J. Brubaker	Asheboro
Joint Caucus Leader.....	Sen. J. Mark McDaniel	Winston-Salem
Senate Minority Leader	Sen. Robert Shaw	Greensboro
House Majority Leader	N. Leo Daughtry	Smithfield
Young Republican Federation	Frank Williams	
Republican Men's Federation	Bob Privette	
Republican Women Federation	Nancy Mazza	
College Republican Federation	Patrick McHenry	
Teenage Republican Federation.....	Jensina Sturz	

Congressional District Committees

First District Chairman	Howard B. Smith	Macon
Second District Chairman	Lee Currie	Clayton
Third District Chairman.....	J.D. Teachey	Wallace
Fourth District Chairman.....	Ed Greive	Cary
Fifth District Chairman	Joan Danieleley	Winston-Salem
Sixth District Chairman	Mary Elizabeth Irvin	Greensboro
Seventh District Chairman.....	A. Dial Gray, III	Whiteville
Eighth District Chairman.....	Don Baucom	Monroe
Ninth District Chairman	Faith A. Thordahl	Charlotte
Tenth District Chairman	Kenneth R. Moore	Lenoir
Eleventh District Chairman	Kathryn H. Willis	Zirconia

Republican County Chairmen

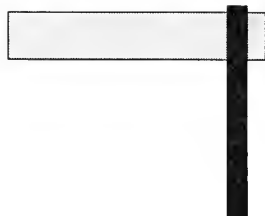
Alamance	H. Howard Danieleley	Burlington
Alexander	Jerry A. Campbell	Taylorsville
Alleghany.....	Mac Murphy	Sparta
Anson	Gaye Harrington.....	Wadesboro
Ashe	Todd McCoy	West Jefferson
Avery	Robert C. Wiseman	Newland

Beaufort	Jane L. Alligood	Washington
Bertie		<i>Unorganized</i>
Bladen	Horace McKeithan	Bladenboro
Brunswick	Virgil F. Batten	Supply
Buncombe	Eugene L. Presley	Asheville
Burke	Sandra C. Walker	Morganton
Cabarrus	David Black	Midland
Caldwell	Timothy E. Sanders	Granite Falls
Camden		<i>Unorganized</i>
Carteret	Jule Wheatly	Beaufort
Caswell	Keith Tatum	Yanceyville
Catawba	Ed Readling	Hickory
Chatham	Anthony Antonelli	Sanford
Cherokee	Todd Reece	Andrews
Chowan	James C. Robison	Edenton
Clay	John W. Hooker	Hayesville
Cleveland	C.C. Guy	Shelby
Columbus	Sammy Hinson	Whiteville
Craven	Michael A. Gorman	New Bern
Cumberland		<i>Vacant</i>
Currituck	Ralph Hughes	Moyock
Dare	George Embrey	Nags Head
Davidson	Robert Rumley	Lexington
Davie	Daphne A. Frye	Advance
Duplin	James Oliver Loftin	Mount Olive
Durham	Robert H. Appleby	Durham
Edgecombe	Garland Martin	Tarboro
Forsyth	John Redding	Lewisville
Franklin	Larry E. Norman	Louisburg
Gaston	Mary Frances Forrester	Stanley
Gates		<i>Unorganized</i>
Graham	Chester Crisp	Robbinsville
Granville	Jim Gill	Oxford
Greene		<i>Unorganized</i>
Guilford	Carolyn McGee	Greensboro
Halifax	Lucretia Hanks	Roanoke Rapids
Harnett	Lt. Col. (ret.) Robert Smith ..	Fuquay-Varina
Haywood	Judith C. Fraser	Waynesville
Henderson	Lt. Col. Bobby V. Crisp	Horse Shoe
Hertford	Kevin N. Lewis	Ahoskie
Hoke	Gene R. Shelnutt	Raeford
Hyde	Douglas A. Gibbs	Engelhard

Iredell	Kenneth Robertson, Jr.	Mooreville
Jackson	Bill Thompson	Cullowhee
Johnston	Chris Johnson	Smithfield
Jones	Kenji Horn	Maysville
Lee	John Carney	Sanford
Lenoir	Edward Maroules	Kinston
Lincoln	Stan B. Kiser	Vale
Macon	Donald Swanson	Franklin
Madison	David Ramsey	Marshall
Martin	Willis Tippin	Oak City
McDowell	Roger L. Gilliam	Nebo
Mecklenburg	Linda Daves	Charlotte
Mitchell	David H. Hall	Spruce Pine
Montgomery		<i>Unorganized</i>
Moore	James E. Rhodes	Southern Pines
Nash	Jonnie P. Alford, III	Rocky Mount
New Hanover	Woody White	Wilmington
Northampton	Ted Tyler	Rich Square
Onslow	Patrick Lamb	Jacksonville
Orange	William M. Knight, Sr.	Hillsborough
Pamlico	Paul Fodrey	Grantsboro
Pasquotank	James A. Beales, Jr.	Elizabeth City
Pender	Jim M. Cole	Hampstead
Perquimans	Harold "Bobby" Jones	Hertford
Person	Mark T. Phillips	Roxboro
Pitt	A. Wayne Holloman	Greenville
Polk	Opal Sauve	Columbus
Randolph	Jerry Tillman	Archdale
Richmond	Tom McInnis	Rockingham
Robeson	Steve Stone	Lumberton
Rockingham	Bert Jones	Reidsville
Rowan	Norene Foster	Salisbury
Rutherford	Tony Helton	Forest City
Sampson	Lew Starling	Clinton
Scotland	John A. Carpenter	Laurinburg
Stanly	Col. B.A. Smith, Jr.	Stanfield
Stokes	Sam Hill	King
Surry	Susan Hiatt	Mount Airy
Swain	Linda Hogue	Bryson City
Transylvania	Julia Thomas	Brevard
Tyrrell		<i>Unorganized</i>
Union	Leslie Earl Miller	Marshville

Vance	Jerry A. Faulkner	Oxford
Wake	William W. Peaslee	Cary
Warren	Howard B. Smith	Macon
Washington	H. Edward Browning	Plymouth
Watauga	Sil Main	Zionville
Wayne	Ed Wharton	Goldsboro
Wilkes	Roger Smithey	Millers Creek
Wilson	Bettie R. West	Wilson
Yadkin	James L. Graham	Yadkinville
Yancey	Billy Ray Bailey	Burnsville

United States Government



On April 24, 1778, the North Carolina General Assembly ratified the Articles of Confederation, the first "constitution" of the new United States. It proved to be ineffective in holding the nation together. A decade later North Carolina was caught up in a bitterly divisive contest over a second federal constitution. While North Carolina's legislature had approved the Articles of Confederation with little debate, the Constitution engendered a two-year war of words before a constitutional convention meeting in Fayetteville ratified it on November 21, 1789.

In 1777, debate over the nature of the Articles of Confederation in the Continental Congress had been lackluster until the arrival of Thomas Burke, a delegate from North Carolina. Burke was outraged by the draft version of the Articles of Confederation, which he believed ceded too much authority to a national government and reserved too little to the states.

He wrote back to Governor Richard Caswell "[t]hat the more experience I acquire, the stronger is my conviction that unlimited power cannot be safely trusted to any man, or set of men, on earth." Burke feared that the governmental structure established in the Articles would allow power to coalesce around a small group of men removed from the close supervision of their electorate. Burke instead argued convincingly for a "constitution" that would secure state powers against encroachment by a national government. Burke believed this balance of power would create "a firm league of friendship" among the states.

Not quite a decade later, it was apparent to many in the former colonies that the arrangement of power in the Continental Congress was not "firm" and was decidedly lacking in "friendship." During the summer of 1787, delegates from twelve states, including five representatives from North Carolina, assembled in Philadelphia to write a new constitution for the nation.

George Washington wrote a friend that it was his "wish . . . that the convention may adopt no temporizing expedients, but probe the defects of the constitution to the bottom, and provide a radical cure, whether they are agreed to or not." Many leaders in the states and among the delegates attending the Philadelphia convention agreed with Washington's sentiment. All were concerned that the nation's experiment in republican democracy might collapse before it had an opportunity to succeed. William Richardson Davie of North Carolina noted the "repeated and decisive proofs of the total inefficiency of our general government."

Most of the convention delegates assembled in Philadelphia agreed with General Washington on the nation's need for a "radical cure." From May 25 to September 17, 1787, delegates debated the requirements of a "more perfect union," always fearful that the nation was teetering on the brink of anarchy and

that their efforts might not prove timely or radical enough to rescue the fruits of self-government won during the American Revolution. The document that emerged from the Philadelphia convention provided more scope for national intervention in the affairs of the individual. At the same time, the proposed Constitution set limits on what states might do and expanded the national government's abilities to establish economic policy and carry it out.

The history behind the choices made during those four months in Philadelphia reflects the rapid social, political and economic changes that swept the new nation in its first decade from the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, to the summer of 1787. Those choices presented the United States with the first opportunity in history for a people to take the future in their own hands and mold it to their own ideas of liberty and freedom.

North Carolina Creates Its First Government

For the people of North Carolina, the experiment in self-government began with the creation of their own state constitution in 1776. It was one thing to declare oneself independent, however, and quite another to determine how best to use that independence. In November, 1776, the citizens of Mecklenburg County issued a series of instructions to their delegates to the North Carolina Provincial Congress. The congress was slated to meet in Halifax to draft the state's first constitution. The instructions issued to the Mecklenburg representatives required them to try "to establish a free government under the authority of the people of the State of North Carolina and that the government be a simple democracy or as near it as possible." The instructions also urged the Mecklenburg delegates to seek a bill of rights, a separation of powers provision and a supremacy clause in the final draft of the constitution. Most important, the constitution should recognize that "[t]he principal supreme power is possessed by the people at large." Although the North Carolina constitution ratified on December 17-18, 1776, did not fully reflect the demands of the Mecklenburg delegation, it did recognize that political sovereignty rested ultimately in the people. It was prefaced, moreover, with a declaration securing to citizens freedom of the press, assembly and religion, among other rights.

North Carolina's constitution contrasted sharply with the Articles of Confederation. The latter had no bill of rights. It vested almost total sovereignty in the states and failed to clearly establish the structure and powers of the new national government. The national government established by the Articles lacked both an executive and a judiciary branch (except in the limited area of admiralty law).

While North Carolina's state government was often ineffective and slow to respond to the needs of the Revolution, it did provide an adequate framework for governance once the war ended. Some might complain -- and many North Carolina citizens at the time did -- that the General Assembly was too quick to

issue paper money or place a moratorium on suits for debt. It was able, though, to provide leadership and direction in reconstructing the state's economy following the end of the Revolution. The Continental Congress, in contrast, was hamstrung. Unable to collect funds other than through loans or voluntary payment of requisitions from the states, it could not effectively enforce the peace or make the states abide by the terms of the peace treaty with Great Britain.

The Crisis of National Leadership

While the Continental Congress brought the war to a successful end, it could not manage the peace. Contrary to the Treaty of Paris signed between the United States and Great Britain in 1783, states still refused to honor outstanding debts to English merchants or return land or pay compensation to loyalists whose properties were confiscated during the Revolution.

These failures led the British to maintain troops on American territory and prevent U.S. ships from carrying British products. Such international problems were compounded by the inability of the Continental Congress to help resolve disputes among the states. During the Revolution, Vermont had seceded from New Hampshire and New York without approval from either state. Congress was unable to resolve the conflict successfully, despite repeated pleas from Governor Clinton of New York for help. Conflicts over boundaries also developed between Delaware and Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and North Carolina and Virginia. With the partial exception of the dispute between Pennsylvania and Delaware, Congress failed to broker agreements that would settle the conflicts.

Among the states there was also a growing concern over competition for international trade. States that lacked adequate harbors -- North Carolina among them -- were adversely affected by import duties imposed by other states. One constant source of friction between individual states involved the use of interstate waterways. These issues were further compounded by the security threats many states faced on their western borders, where they were confronted by the hostile English and Spanish empires, restive Native American tribes, as well as settlers anxious to expand beyond the recognized limits of the nation.

In 1785, for example, the Continental Congress negotiated the Treaty of Hopewell with the Cherokees. North Carolina, on behalf of its western interests, lodged an official protest of the treaty "as containing several stipulations which infringe and violate the legislative rights of the State." Such dual interpretations reinforced the confusion of settlers over who actually exercised political authority in the western region.

Earlier, a group of western North Carolina citizens in what is today Tennessee had assembled to clarify their relationship to the state of North Carolina and the Continental Congress. The North Carolina General Assembly had ceded its western territories to the national government in 1784, an action it later tried to reverse. Anticipating statehood, the western citizens signed and ratified a consti-

tution for the new state of Franklin on December 17, 1784. Although they did so under the impression that they would soon be separated politically from North Carolina, they continued to assert their autonomy even after North Carolina revoked the secession. The creation of the state of Franklin under the leadership of John Sevier, a Revolutionary war hero, signaled widespread dissatisfaction among settlers in the western regions with the way they had been treated by the easterners who dominated the N.C. General Assembly. They felt themselves ignored and excluded from the benefits of representative government, yet forced to pay taxes to sustain that government.

Although dissatisfaction was widespread in North Carolina and in other states, not everyone felt the need for major revisions of the Articles of Confederation. Many states were emerging from a post-war economic slump by the late 1780s. Harbors were filling and farm goods were reaching new price levels. By the eve of the Philadelphia convention, many observers thought the states were well on the road to political stability and economic prosperity.

Many others, however, believed the individual states exerted too much influence over the national economy. A group of strong nationalists, including James Madison of Virginia, Alexander Hamilton of New York and James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania, feared that the parochial economic concerns of the states would always outweigh the general economic welfare of the nation. They instead called for a unified and powerful national government to overcome the economic provincialism fostered by the Articles of Confederation.

The first attempt to remedy some of the ills brought on by too much state influence on the national economy came during the Mount Vernon Conference in March of 1785. Meeting at the home of George Washington, delegates from Virginia and Maryland sat together to discuss their mutual problems concerning harbor facilities and interstate waterways. These representatives resolved to work together to overcome conflicts on fishing rights, navigational safety, piracy and interstate currency rates. Most importantly, the delegates identified the need for more states to participate in future discussions.

The Virginia House of Delegates, when it ratified the Mount Vernon Accord in 1786, also called for a second meeting to be held in Annapolis to discuss "such commercial regulations [as] may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony." The call went out to all the states to send delegates to attend this second meeting. In the end, only five states sent representatives to Annapolis for the meeting, which convened in September, 1786. North Carolina, like several other states, had appointed delegates. Hugh Williamson, North Carolina's representative, apparently arrived in Annapolis the day the convention adjourned.

The lack of a quorum at the Annapolis convention frustrated attempts to resolve the economic and political problems plaguing the new nation. The Annapolis convention did, however, pass one significant measure -- delegates agreed to Alexander Hamilton's proposal to call for yet another meeting, this time

in Philadelphia. The convention of state representatives was to meet in May, 1787, "to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the existence of the Union..." The Confederation Congress agreed to issue a call for a convention in Philadelphia and every state except Rhode Island appointed delegations to attend.

North Carolina and the Constitution

Although the meeting was scheduled to begin on May 14, 1787, a quorum of seven states was not reached until May 25. James Iredell, one of North Carolina's leading attorneys, was concerned for the health of the fledgling nation and keenly aware of how North Carolina's society and economy had changed since the Revolution. He felt that if the nationalists were to succeed in strengthening the union, they needed to move promptly. Iredell, however, was in New Bern, not Philadelphia, on May 25. Why such a staunch advocate of changing the current national political arrangement did not attend a convention clearly intended to do just that is unknown. Regardless of his tardiness, however, Iredell took a commanding role in defending the new Constitution before the people of North Carolina four months later. Blessed with a quick pen and an insightful mind, Iredell was a formidable proponent of a strengthened American union.

Four years earlier, Iredell had been the anonymous author of a set of instructions to the Chowan County representatives in which he outlined the requirements for a more effective state government within the context of a national union. He had then called for payment of North Carolina's requisition to the Continental Congress; stringent controls over the printing and redemption of the state's paper money; prohibition of legislative intrusion into civil suits; better organization of the administration of the state; an independent judiciary; and support of trade, commerce and manufacturing. Many of these same issues faced the delegates from the states as they met in Philadelphia to begin their deliberations.

Five North Carolina delegates eventually made their way to the convention. In November, 1786, the North Carolina General Assembly selected five state leaders to participate in the Philadelphia convention: Governor Richard Caswell, William Richardson Davie, Willie Jones, Alexander Martin and Richard Dobbs Spaight. Jones declined to attend, some said because it would then free him to oppose any changes proposed by the Philadelphia convention. Governor Caswell also declined for reasons of health. He then appointed William Blount and Hugh Williamson to complete the North Carolina delegation.

Richard Dobbs Spaight, first of North Carolina's delegation to reach Philadelphia, arrived at the convention on May 15. Spaight was also among the youngest and least experienced of the delegates. He spoke little in the convention, but returned home an ardent federalist and supporter of the Constitution. He was one of three North Carolina delegates who remained at the convention long

enough to sign the Constitution on September 17.

William Richardson Davie was the second delegate to arrive in Philadelphia. With Hugh Williamson, Davie was the leading spokesman for North Carolina at the convention. An early advocate of both state and popular representation in the national legislature, Davie sat on the committee that drafted a compromise between the Virginia plan, which based a state's national representation on its population, and the New Jersey plan, which relied upon the old Confederation formula of one state, one vote. The committee forged this first great compromise of the convention over the Fourth of July recess, supporting the idea of Roger Sherman of Connecticut that representation in the House be based on population, while that of the Senate reflect equal representation among the states.

Davie was forced to leave the convention early to return to his law practice. During the next two years of debate in North Carolina, Davie's voice rang out as one of the principal advocates of the Constitution. Only he and Spaight, of the five North Carolinians who participated in the Philadelphia convention, also served at the first ratification convention in North Carolina.

When the Philadelphia convention opened on May 25, two more North Carolina delegates were in attendance: Hugh Williamson and Alexander Martin. Both settled into the Indian Queen Inn, where James Madison, George Mason, Alexander Hamilton and other leading delegates were lodged. William Pierce of Georgia, who wrote brief character sketches of the delegates, characterized Williamson as "a worthy man, of some abilities, and fortune," although public speaking was apparently not among those abilities. Williamson, however, still contributed his share to the debates. He served on the committee that recommended the initial number of representatives in the House for each state and it was Williamson who proposed a decennial census to determine changes in representation, a practice subsequently adopted and followed to this day. Williamson was also greatly concerned with the powers and limitations of the executive branch. He feared a single executive and thought that the executive should serve only one term. Williamson spoke in favor of limited executive veto. Both Williamson and Davie expressed strong approval of an impeachment process, Williamson believing that impeachment was "an essential security for the good behavior of the Executive."

Near the close of the convention, Williamson published a series of essays under the pseudonym "Sylvius." Although authored before the convention, their contents spoke directly to some of the major concerns about a strong national government. He outlined the need for a strong national government to take command of the economy and foreign affairs, as well as expounded upon the ills created by a paper money economy.

Williamson was the second of North Carolina's delegates to sign the Constitution. He did not attend the first ratification convention in Hillsborough in July, 1788, opting instead to attend the Continental Congress in order to protect

the state's interests. He remained there even after the new government was formed in the spring of 1789 without North Carolina's official participation, returning only to take part in the Fayetteville convention in November, 1789.

Alexander Martin, the fourth of the state's delegates, was a former governor of North Carolina and a general during the American Revolution. Judged a moderate and practical politician, Martin stood midstream between the federalist and antifederalist camps in North Carolina. A fellow delegate of Martin's described, rather tartly, his contribution to the convention: "The great exertions of political wisdom in our late Governor, while he sat at the helm of our State, have so exhausted his fund, that time must be required to enable him again to exert his abilities to the advantage of the nation." Martin ultimately contributed little to the discussions on the new Constitution. Like Davie, he was unable to stay to the close of the convention.

The last of North Carolina's delegation to arrive in Philadelphia was William Blount, who reached the convention on June 20. He had been involved in representing North Carolina's interests in the Continental Congress meeting in New York. Although he took no part in the debates at Philadelphia, he was there to sign the document -- the third of the state's signers. Blount was not elected to the convention at Hillsborough, but was involved in the ratification convention at Fayetteville, where he may have played a key role in securing the necessary votes for the Constitution in 1789.

The Philadelphia convention's final product received a chilly response in North Carolina. A long battle began with leading federalists like Iredell and Archibald Maclaine of Wilmington preparing lengthy defenses of the Constitution. In a series of essays published in January, 1788, under the name "Marcus," James Iredell sought to refute the criticisms of George Mason. Mason's attack on the Constitution was especially threatening since he had been at the convention -- where he refused to sign the Constitution -- and was widely respected for his disinterested dedication to the new nation. Mason opposed the Constitution on numerous grounds, principally its lack of a bill of rights.

Iredell responded to each point of Mason's attack, examining why the Constitution did not need a bill of rights; why it was representative of the people; why the Senate could amend money bills; why the country needed a national judiciary; and why the Constitution proposed a single executive without a constitutional council. While his refutation of Mason's objections proved thoughtful and measured in tone, other defenders of the Constitution were less willing to adopt a dispassionate, reasoned argument. Archibald Maclaine was particularly vitriolic, referring to the Constitution's opponents as "petty tyrants."

The principal confrontation of ideas and interests came, naturally, during the Hillsborough convention held from July 21 to August 4, 1788. The convention should have been somewhat anticlimactic, starting as it did after ten states had already ratified the Constitution and thus assured the formation of a new national

government under its auspices. The imminent inauguration of a new national government, however, did not deter a majority of the Hillsborough convention from rejecting the Constitution by a 184-83 vote. Two issues stood out above all others in the attack on the Constitution -- the lack of a bill of rights and concerns that the new national arrangement vested too much authority in a distant government. Thomas Burke's suspicions of centralized government remained potently alive in a North Carolina where memories of the bloodshed and agony required to escape the control of a distant colonial government were recent.

Willie Jones of Halifax, Samuel Spencer of Anson, Thomas Person of Granville, David Caldwell of Guilford and William Lenoir of Wilkes led the opposition to the Constitution at the Hillsborough convention. There was, however, little unity among the opponents. Some like Samuel Spencer were most concerned about the loss of authority for the states. As one of the three highest judges in North Carolina, Spencer appeared especially concerned at the prospect of his authority being overshadowed by a federal judiciary. David Caldwell provides a notable contrast to Spencer. A Presbyterian minister renowned for the school he operated in Guilford County, Caldwell objected to the lack of a fundamental philosophical framework through which Americans might accurately judge the Constitution. Willie Jones seemed concerned, along with many others, about the danger of removing power so far away from the people without, in turn, safeguarding their interests with a bill of rights.

The federalists, though not in the majority at the Hillsborough convention, suffered none of these fissures of opinion. They prepared admirably for the event, anticipating the arguments that opponents of the Constitution would make and practicing their own responses. James Iredell took on the role of theorist and Governor Samuel Johnston acted as a peacemaker, while Archibald Maclaine and William R. Davie played the proverbial "loose cannons" at the convention. Yet, despite all the federalists could say, in and out of convention, the Constitution was doomed to defeat from the outset.

Ratification waited another fifteen months, coming only in November, 1789, at Fayetteville on a vote of 194-77. Historians know quite a bit about the Hillsborough convention because James Iredell and Samuel Johnston hired a secretary to record the debates. Nothing like that was done for the Fayetteville convention, however. This gap in the historical record renders subsequent explanations of why sentiment among the delegates shifted so dramatically in a year's time far more conjectural. The decision by the U.S. Congress to present a bill of rights to the states for ratification may well have paved the way for North Carolina's decision to join the Union. Fear of being left outside the Union -- and in a subsequently precarious position when it came to trade and commerce -- may also have convinced the delegates at Fayetteville to approve the Constitution. George Washington's election as president probably dampened fears of an overmighty chief executive. Whatever the reason, the convention took only seven

days to ratify and report out their vote. One month later, North Carolina became the second state to ratify the Bill of Rights. The legacy of the Constitutional debates in North Carolina fostered a lasting appreciation among the state's citizens of the role of popular discussion in settling critical issues and how political power may be rationally -- and peacefully -- balanced between the nation, the states and the people.

N.C. Signers of the U.S. Constitution

William Blount

William Blount was born on March 26, 1749, in Bertie County. With his brother, John Grey Blount, he became a leading businessman after Independence. His heavy financial speculation and questionable business activities in the western territories, however, created enormous problems for him later in life.

Blount was first elected to the General Assembly in 1780 as a town representative from New Bern. He was elected to the Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia in 1782, 1783 and 1784. He returned to North Carolina to represent Craven County in 1783, 1784 and 1784-85. He was elected Speaker of the House during the latter session.



William Blount

On March 14, 1787, Blount was elected as one of the state's delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. In 1789, he served at the state convention in Fayetteville and voted for ratification of the newly-written Constitution. Blount then returned to the state legislature, serving in the Senate in 1788 and 1789.

On August 17, 1790, Blount was appointed governor of the territories south of the Ohio River. The appointment gave Blount nearly autocratic authority in the territories. In 1791, he helped negotiate the Treaty of Holston, which resulted in the Cherokee Indians ceding a large portion of their homeland to the United States, much of it already occupied by whites. In 1794, when the population in the western territories grew large enough to call a territorial assembly, a bill was passed establishing Blount College (a forerunner of the University of Tennessee).

On July 8, 1797, while serving as one of Tennessee's first two United States Senators, Blount was expelled from the Senate for what was known as Blount's Conspiracy. A rumor that Spain planned to cede New Orleans and Louisiana to France ignited concern in the U.S. that the move would deny America's right to the Mississippi River. Blount took charge of a plan already underway to recruit frontiersmen and Indians for a war against Great Britain to seize the Mississippi basin. (Great Britain was bound by the peace treaty of 1783 to permit free navigation of the Mississippi River to the United States and France.)

President John Adams obtained a letter, written by Blount, outlining plans for the war. In July, 1797, he turned the letter over to Congress. Blount's expulsion swiftly followed. On December 17, the House of Representatives opened Blount's impeachment trial, the first such legal proceeding in United States history. In 1799, the impeachment proceedings were dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. The people of Tennessee still had faith in Blount, however, electing him to the State Senate in 1798, where he was elected speaker. He died in Tennessee in 1800.

Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr.

Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr., the first native-born governor of North Carolina, was born in New Bern on March 25, 1758, to Richard and Elizabeth Wilson Spaight. He studied abroad, finishing his education at the University of Glasgow in Scotland. After returning to America, Spaight served briefly in the Revolution as military aide-de-camp to General Richard Caswell.

Spaight served in the House of Commons as a town representative from New Bern in the assemblies of 1779, 1781, 1782 and 1783. In 1783 his seat was declared vacant following his election to the Confederation Congress. On December 13, 1783, Spaight took his seat at the Congress in Annapolis. He also served as a delegate to the 1784 Congress in New York City.

Spaight returned to the N.C. General Assembly in 1785, representing Craven County in the House of Commons, where he was elected speaker. He continued his legislative service in the assemblies of 1786-87 and 1787. He was elected as one of North Carolina's representatives to the federal convention in Philadelphia, arriving there on May 15, 1787. He was the first North Carolina delegate to arrive, staying long enough to be



Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr.

one of the signers of the Constitution. After the Philadelphia meeting he returned to North Carolina and attended the state convention in Hillsborough.

Spaight served in the General Assembly of 1792 as the town representative from New Bern, but resigned following his election as governor on December 11, 1792. Re-elected governor twice, he served one final term in the General Assembly as a state senator in 1801. In 1798, Spaight was elected to the 5th United States Congress as a member of the House of Representatives following the death of Congressman Nathan Bryan on June 4. He was elected to the 6th Congress, but was defeated for re-election to a third term by John Stanly.

The political differences between Spaight and Stanly fueled a bitter personal rivalry. An acrimonious argument over one of these differences led Stanly to challenge Spaight to a duel. On September 5, 1802, Stanly's fourth discharge mortally wounded Spaight, who died the next day. Criminal proceedings against Stanly began, but he applied to the governor and was granted pardon. Public outrage over the pardon prompted the General Assembly to pass a law making any participant in a duel ineligible for any office of "trust, honor, or profit."

Hugh Williamson

Hugh Williamson was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on December 5, 1735. A doctor, natural scientist, preacher, merchant and politician, the versatile Williamson was frequently called the "Ben Franklin of North Carolina." Graduating in the first class from the College of Philadelphia (later the University of Pennsylvania), Williamson went to Connecticut to study theology. After two years he left the ministry to be a math professor. While teaching, he became interested in medicine, which led him to the University of Edinburgh and studies in London and Utrecht. His poor physical condition led him to contract a fever from one of his patients, abruptly ending his formal career in medicine. His scientific interests and reputation resulted in his appointment as a commissioner to study the transit of Venus (June 3, 1769), and Mercury (November 9, 1769). Afterwards, he published "An Essay on Comets," for which the University of Leyden awarded him an LL.D. degree.



Hugh Williamson

Williamson was an eyewitness to the Boston Tea Party and was the first to carry the news to England. He predicted the colonies' revolt and learned of the Declaration of Independence while he was in Holland. Upon returning to America, he offered his medical services to Governor Caswell and was sent to New

Bern to vaccinate troops against smallpox. He crossed British lines to treat American prisoners of war, as well as the British. Williamson's work made him a pioneer advocate of inoculation against diseases.

Williamson was a town representative for Edenton in the General Assembly of 1782. On May 3, his seat was declared vacant following his election to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. Williamson took his seat on July 19, 1782. Along with Thomas Jefferson, he was one of only two southern delegates who voted in favor of excluding slavery from the Western Lands Ordinance of 1784.

Williamson returned to the House of Commons in 1785, representing Chowan County. In 1787, Governor Caswell appointed him to replace Willie Jones at the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. Williamson arrived in time for its start and attended the entire convention. He also attended the 1789 state convention in Fayetteville, where delegates finally ratified the Constitution.

Williamson spent the last years of his political career in Congress. He served in the United States House of Representatives as a representative from the Edenton and New Bern district from 1789-1793. Williamson then retired to New York City. He wrote one of the nation's first ecological histories in his two-volume study of North Carolina's early history, published in 1812. The extraordinary North Carolinian died in 1819.

Constitution of the United States

Preamble

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

Sect. 2-1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5; and Georgia, 3.*

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3-1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

*See Article XIV Amendments.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year, and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall have not attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4-1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5-1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the

desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6-1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no persons holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7-1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approves, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objectives, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered in the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have the power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and pro-

vide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standards of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and postroads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the State respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State, in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; --and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9-1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be

imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.*

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office or profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Sec. 10-1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder; ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imports, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

Article II

Section 1-1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

*See Article XVI, *Amendments*.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority; and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there shall remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President

*This clause is superseded by Article XII, Amendments.

of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Sec. 2-1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have the power to grant reprieves, and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Article III

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2-1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; --to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; --to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction;

--to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; --to controversies between two or more States; --between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3-1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

Article IV

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2-1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Sec. 3-1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United

States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names,*

PRESIDENT/DEPUTY FROM VIRGINIA

Geo[rge] Washington

NEW HAMPSHIRE

John Langdon

Nicholas Gilman

MASSACHUSETTS

Nathaniel Gorham

Rufus King

CONNECTICUT

W[illia]m Sam[ue]l Johnson

Roger Sherman

Geo[rge] Clymer

Jared Ingersoll

Gouv. Morris

DELAWARE

Geo[rge] Read

John Dickinson

Jaco[b] Broom

Gunning Bedford, Jr.

Richard Bassett

MARYLAND

James McHenry

Dan[iel] Carroll

Dan[iel] of St. Thos. Jenifer

Pierce Butler

GEORGIA

John Blair

NEW YORK

Alexander Hamilton

NEW JERSEY

Wil[lia]m Livingston

David Brearley

W[illiam] Patterson

Jona[than] Dayton

PENNSYLVANIA

B[enjamin] Franklin

Rob[er]t Morris

Tho[ma]s Fitzsimmons

James Wilson

Thomas Mifflin

Ja[me]s Madison, Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA

W[illia]m Blount

Hu[gh] Williamson

Rich[ard] Dobbs Spaight

SOUTH CAROLINA

J[ames] Rutledge

Charles Pinckney

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney

VIRGINIA

William Few

Abr[aham] Baldwin

ATTEST:

William Jackson, Secretary

**The Constitution was declared in effect on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.*

Amendments to the U.S. Constitution

*The Ten Original Amendments**

The following amendments to the Constitution, Article I to X, inclusive, were proposed at the First Session of the First Congress, begun and held at the City of New York, on Wednesday, March 4, 1789, and were adopted by the necessary number of States. The original proposal of the ten amendments was preceded by this preamble and resolution:

"The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

"RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely";

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects

**These amendments, known as The Bill of Rights, were declared in force December 15, 1791. North Carolina ratified those ten amendments on December 22, 1789 (Ch. 19, Laws of 1789).*

against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against him, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy, and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Subsequent Amendments

Article XI

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

[Proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Third Congress on the 5th of March, 1794, and declared to have been ratified by Executive Proclamation January 8, 1798. It was ratified by North Carolina on February 7, 1795.]

Article XII

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or any constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

[Proposed by the Eighth Congress on the 12 of December, 1803, declared ratified by the Secretary of State, September 25, 1804. It was ratified by North Carolina

on December 21, 1803. It was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire.]

Article XIII

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the Thirty-eighth Congress on the 1st of February, 1865, declared ratified by the Secretary of State, December 18, 1865. It was ratified by North Carolina on December 4, 1865 (Resolution, Public Laws of 1865). It was rejected by Delaware and Kentucky; was conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi, and Texas took no action.]

Article XIV

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges of immunities for citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or held any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppress-

ing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss of emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

[The Reconstruction Amendment, by the Thirty-ninth Congress on the 16th day of June, 1866, was declared ratified by the Secretary of State, July 28, 1868. The amendment got the support of 23 Northern States, it was rejected by Delaware Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States. California took no action. Later it was ratified by the 10 Southern States. North Carolina ratified it on July 4, 1868 (Resolution 2, Public Laws of 1868).]

Article XV

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the Fortieth Congress the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared ratified by the Secretary of State, March 30, 1870. It was not acted on by Tennessee, it was rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. North Carolina ratified it on March 5, 1869 (Public Laws of 1868-69). New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. New Jersey rejected it in 1870, but ratified it in 1871.]

Article XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

[Proposed by the Sixty-first Congress, July 12, 1909, and declared ratified February 25, 1913. The income tax amendment was ratified by all the States, except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia. North Carolina ratified it on February 11, 1911 (Resolution 11, Public Laws of 1911.)]

Article XVII

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

2. When vacancies happen in the presentation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies; Provided, that the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it became valid as part of the Constitution.

[Proposed by the Sixty-second Congress on the 16th day of May, 1912, and declared ratified May 31, 1913. Adopted by all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah and Virginia. North Carolina ratified it on January 25, 1913 (Resolution 10, Public Laws of 1913).]

Article XVIII

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

[Proposed by the Sixty-fifth Congress, December 18, 1917, and ratified by 36 States; was declared in effect on January 16, 1920. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 16, 1919 (Resolution 8, Public Laws of 1919).]

Article XIX

1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

[Proposed by the Sixty-fifth Congress. On August 26, 1920, it was proclaimed in effect, having been ratified by three-quarters of the States. It was ratified by North Carolina on May 6, 1971 (Ch. 327, Session Laws of 1971). The Tennessee House, August 31st, rescinded its ratification, 47 to 24.]

Article XX

1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had

not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have been qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly, until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons for whom the Senate may choose a Vice President when the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

5. Section 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

[Proposed by the 72nd Congress, First Session. On February 6, 1933, it was proclaimed in effect, having been ratified by thirty-nine states. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 5, 1933 (Resolution 4, Public Laws of 1933).]

Article XXI

1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by convention in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

[Proposed by the 72nd Congress, Second Session. Proclaimed in effect on December 5, 1933, having been ratified by thirty-six States. North Carolina did not ratify this Amendment. By proclamation of the same date, the President proclaimed that the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution was repealed on December 5, 1933.]

Article XXII

1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President during the term within which this article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

[Proposed by the 30th Congress in 1947 and became effective on Feb. 26, 1951, having been ratified by thirty-six states. It was ratified by North Carolina on January 28, 1951 (Ch. 136, Session Laws of 1951).]

Article XXIII

1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purpose of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the 86th Congress in June of 1960 and ratified by the 38th State, March 29, 1961 and proclaimed a part of the Constitution, April 3, 1961. North Carolina did not ratify it.]

Article XXIV

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed by the 87th Congress, August 27, 1962, and ratified by the 38th State January 23, 1964. It was not ratified by North Carolina.]

Article XXV

1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.
 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.
 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.
 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.
- Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

[Submitted to the Legislatures of the fifty States July 6, 1965. Ratified by the 38th State (Nevada) February 10, 1967. It was ratified by North Carolina on March 22, 1967 (Ch. 77, Session Laws of 1967).]

Article XXVI

1. The right of citizens of the United States, who are eighteen years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of age.
2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[Proposed to the States by Congress on March 23, 1971 and ratification completed June 30, 1971. It was ratified by North Carolina on July 1, 1971 (Ch. 725, Session Laws of 1971).]

William Jefferson Clinton

President of the United States



Early Years

Born in Hope, Arkansas, on August 19, 1946.

Educational Background

B.A., Georgetown University, 1968; Law Degree, Yale University, 1973; Rhodes Scholar, Oxford, 1968-70.

Professional Background

Attorney, Little Rock, Arkansas, 1981-82; Faculty Member, University of Arkansas at Fayetteville School of Law.

Political Activities

President of the United States, 1993-Present (Elected, 1992; Re-elected, 1996); Attorney General, State of Arkansas, 1976-78; Governor, State of Arkansas, 1978-80 and 1982-88; Democratic Governor's Association; Democratic Leadership Council.

Boards and Commissions

Former Chair, National Governors Association; Education Commission of the States; Lower Mississippi Delta Development Commission; Southern Growth Policies Board.

Personal Information

Married to Hillary Rodham Clinton. Children: Chelsea.



Albert Gore, Jr.

Vice President of the United States

Early Years

Born in Carthage, Tennessee, on March 31, 1948, to Senator Albert and Pauline Gore, Sr.

Educational Background

Bachelor's in Government with Honors, Harvard University, 1969; Vanderbilt University Divinity School; Vanderbilt Law School.

Political Activities

Vice President of the United States, 1993-Present; Senator, U.S. Senate, 1984-92; Chair, U.S. Delegation to the Earth Summit, 1992; National Performance Review.

Military Service

U.S. Army, Vietnam.

Personal Information

Married to Mary Elizabeth "Tipper" Aitcheson. Children: Karenna, Kristin, Sarah and Albert III; Member, New Salem Missionary Baptist Church.

Presidents of the United States

<u>Name</u>	<u>Native State</u>	<u>Born</u>	<u>Inaugurated</u>
George Washington (F).....	Virginia	1732	1789
John Adams (F).....	Massachusetts	1735	1797
Thomas Jefferson (D-R)	Virginia	1743	1801
James Madison (D-R)	Virginia	1751	1809
James Monroe (D-R).....	Virginia	1758	1817
John Quincy Adams (N-R)	Massachusetts	1767	1825
Andrew Jackson (D)	North Carolina	1767	1829
Martin Van Buren (Whig).....	New York.....	1782	1837
William H. Harrison ¹ (W).....	Virginia	1773	1841
John Tyler (W)	Virginia	1790	1841
James Knox Polk (D)	North Carolina	1795	1845
Zachary Taylor ² (W)	Virginia	1784	1849
Millard Fillmore (W)	New York.....	1800	1850
Franklin Pierce (D)	New Hampshire	1804	1853
James Buchanan (D)	Pennsylvania	1791	1857
Abraham Lincoln ³ (R)	Kentucky	1809	1861
Andrew Johnson⁴ (D)	North Carolina	1808	1865
Ulysses S. Grant (R)	Ohio	1822	1869
Rutherford B. Hayes (R).....	Ohio	1822	1877
James A. Garfield ⁵ (R)	Ohio	1831	1881
Chester A. Arthur (R)	Vermont	1830	1881
Grover Cleveland ⁶ (D)	New Jersey.....	1837	1885
Benjamin Harrison (R)	Ohio	1833	1889
Grover Cleveland ⁷ (D)	New Jersey.....	1837	1893
William McKinley ⁸ (R).....	Ohio	1843	1897
Theodore Roosevelt (R)	New York.....	1858	1901
William H. Taft (R).....	Ohio	1857	1909
Woodrow Wilson (D)	Virginia	1856	1913
Warren G. Harding ⁹ (R)	Ohio	1865	1921
Calvin Coolidge (R)	Vermont	1872	1923
Herbert C. Hoover (R)	Iowa	1874	1929
Franklin D. Roosevelt ¹⁰ (D)	New York.....	1882	1933
Harry S. Truman (D).....	Missouri.....	1884	1945
Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	Texas	1890	1953
John F. Kennedy ¹¹ (D)	Massachusetts	1917	1961
Lyndon B. Johnson (D).....	Texas	1908	1963

Richard M. Nixon ¹² (R)	California	1913	1969
Gerald R. Ford (R)	Michigan	1913	1974
James Earl Carter (D)	Georgia	1924	1977
Ronald Wilson Reagan (R)	Illinois	1911	1981
George H.W. Bush (R)	Massachusetts	1924	1989
William J. Clinton (D)	Arkansas	1946	1993

Notes

1. Harrison died on April 4, 1841.
2. Taylor died on July 9, 1850.
3. Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865, and died the following day.
4. Andrew Johnson, a Democrat, was nominated Vice President by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on National Union ticket.
5. Garfield was shot July 2, 1881, and died September 19.
6. According to a ruling of the State Department, Grover Cleveland is counted twice, as the 22nd and the 24th President, because his two terms were not consecutive. Only 41 individuals have been President.
7. See footnote 6.
8. McKinley was shot September 6, 1901, and died September 14.
9. Harding died on August 2, 1923.
10. Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945.
11. Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963.
12. Nixon resigned August 9, 1974, following several months of pressure over the "Watergate" cover-up and related issues.

Presidential Cabinet

Vice President	Albert Gore, Jr.
Secretary of Agriculture	Daniel R. Glickman
Secretary of Commerce	William M. Daley
Secretary of Defense	William S. Cohen
Secretary of Education	Richard W. Riley
Secretary of Energy	Federico Pena
Secretary of Health and Human Services	Donna E. Shalala
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development	Andrew Cuomo
Secretary of the Interior	Bruce Babbitt
Secretary of Labor	Alexis M. Herman
Secretary of State	Madeleine Albright
Secretary of Transportation	Rodney Slater
Secretary of the Treasury	Robert E. Rubin
Attorney General	Janet Reno
Ambassador to the United Nations	William Richardson
Veterans Affairs	Jesse Brown

Major Appointments

White House Chief of Staff	Ersine Bowles
National Security Adviser	Anthony Lake
U.S. Trade Representative	Charlene Barshefsky
Press Secretary	Michael McCurry
Director, Central Intelligence Agency	George J. Tenet
Director, Office of Management and Budget	Franklin D. Raines
Chair, Council of Economic Advisors	Janet Yellen
Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency	Carol M. Browner

One Hundred and Fifth U.S. Congress

The Senate

President of the Senate

Albert Gore, Jr. (Vice President)

President Pro-Tempore

Strom Thurmond (South Carolina)

Secretary of the Senate

Gary L. Cisco

Majority Leader

Trent Lott (Mississippi)

Minority Leader

Thomas A. Daschle (South Dakota)

Majority Whip

Don Nickles (Oklahoma)

Minority Whip

Wendell H. Ford (Kentucky)

North Carolina Senators

Jesse Helms (*Senior Senator*)

Lauch Faircloth (*Junior Senator*)

Standing Committees of the U.S. Senate

Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry

Appropriations

Armed Services

Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs

Budget

Commerce, Science and Transportation

Energy and Natural Resources

Environment and Public Works

Finance

Foreign Relations

Government Affairs

Judiciary

Labor and Human Resources

Rules and Administration

Small Business

Veterans Affairs

Select Committees of the U.S. Senate

Aging

Ethics

Indian Affairs

Intelligence

Joint Committees of the U.S. Senate

Economic

Library

Printing

Taxation

Jesse Helms

United States Senator, North Carolina
Republican



Early Years

Born in Monroe on October 18, 1921, to Jesse A. and Ethel Mae Helms.

Educational Background

Monroe High School; Wingate College; Wake Forest College.

Professional Background

Former Executive Vice President, Vice Chairman of the Board and Assistant Chief Executive Officer, Capitol Broadcasting Company.

Political Activities

U.S. Senator, 1973-Present (Elected 1972; Re-elected 1978, 1984, 1990 and 1996); Raleigh City Council, 1957-1961; Administrative Assistant to United States Senators Willis Smith and Alton Lennon; Director of Radio/Television, Richard B. Russell Campaign (Democratic Candidate for President, 1952).

Organizations

Former President and Vice President, Raleigh Rotary Club; Former President, Raleigh Exchange Club; Former Director, United Fund of Raleigh; Former Director, Raleigh Chamber of Commerce; State Advisor, Young Americans for Freedom; 33rd-Degree Mason, Raleigh Lodge No. 500; Grand Lodge of N.C. (Grand Orator, 1975, 1982, and 1991).

Boards and Commissions

Former Trustee, Campbell University, Wingate University, Meredith College, John F. Kennedy College, Douglas MacArthur Freedom Academy, Delaware Law School and Camp Willow Run; N.C. Tobacco Council.

Honors and Awards

Honorary Degrees, Wingate University, Grove City College and Bob Jones University; Honorary Director, N.C. Cerebral Palsy Hospital; Freedom Foundation Award, 1962 (Best Television Editorial); Taxpayer's Best Friend Award (1981-96) and Watchdog of the Treasury Award (1973-96), National Taxpayer's Union; Christian Action Council, 1983; Most Admired Conservative in Congress, Conservative Digest, 1980, 1983; N.C. Public Service Award, 1980;

National Man of the Year in Politics, Christian Voice, 1980; Legislator of the Year, Christians for a Better America; Broadcasting Hall of Fame, 1993; Spirit of Enterprise Award, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, 1996; The Golden Bass Award, The Technician, North Carolina State University.

Personal Information

Married to Dorothy Jane Coble on October 31, 1942. Three children: Jane Helms Knox, Nancy Helms Stuart, and Charles Helms; Seven Grandchildren. Member, Hayes Barton Baptist Church, Raleigh.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Foreign Relations; Former Chair (1981-86), Agriculture; Member, Agriculture, Marketing, Inspection and Product Promotion Subcommittee (Agriculture), Production and Price Competitiveness Subcommittee (Agriculture), Rules and Administration.

Duncan M. "Lauch" Faircloth

United States Senator, North Carolina
Republican



Early Years

Born in Salemburg, Sampson County, on January 14, 1928, to James and Mary McLauchlin Faircloth.

Educational Background

Roseboro High School; High Point College.

Professional Background

Businessman and Farmer, Faircloth Farms and Coharie Farms; Real Estate, Construction.

Political Activities

U.S. Senator, 1993-Present; Chair, N.C. Highway Commission, 1969-71; Secretary, N.C. Department of Commerce, 1977-83.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1954-55.

Personal Information

Children: Anne Faircloth. Member, Graves Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chairman, Appropriations Subcommittee on the District of Columbia, Banking Subcommittee on Financial Institutions; Member, Appropriations, Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, Small Business.

*House of Representatives**Speaker of the House*

Newt Gingrich (Georgia)

Clerk of the House

Robin H. Carle (Virginia)

Majority Leader

Dick Armey (Texas)

Minority Leader

Richard M. Gephardt (Missouri)

Majority Whip

Tom DeLay (Texas)

Minority Whip

David E. Bonior (Michigan)

North Carolina Representatives

Eva Clayton (First District)

Bob Etheridge (Second District)

Walter B. Jones (Third District)

David E. Price (Fourth District)

Richard Burr (Fifth District)

J. Howard Coble (Sixth District)

Mike McIntyre (Seventh District)

W.G. "Bill" Hefner (Eighth District)

Sue Myrick (Ninth District)

T. Cass Ballenger (Tenth District)

Charles H. Taylor (Eleventh District)

Melvin L. Watt (Twelfth District)

Standing Committees

Agriculture

Appropriations

Banking and Financial Services

Budget

Commerce

Education and the Workforce

Government Reform and Oversight

House Oversight

International Relations

Judiciary

National Security

Resources

Rules

Science

Small Business

Standards of Official Conduct

Transportation and Infrastructure

Ways and Means

Select Committees

Intelligence

Joint Committees

Economics

Library of Congress

Printing

Taxation

Eva McPherson Clayton

U.S. Representative, First District

Democrat



Early Years

Born in Savannah, Georgia, on September 16, 1933, to Thomas and Josephine McPherson, Sr.

Educational Background

Lucy C. Laney High School, 1951; B.S. in Biology, Johnson C. Smith University, 1955; M.S. in Biology, N.C. Central University, 1962; M.S. in General Science, N.C. Central University, 1962.

Professional Background

Founder/President, Technical Resources, Ltd., 1981-92.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; Member, Warren County Commission, 1982-92 (Chair, 1982-90).

Organizations

NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Cancer Drive; Community Health; Rural Housing; Family Institute.

Personal Information

Married to Theaoseus T. Clayton, Sr., on December 24, 1955. Children: Joanne, Theaoseus, Jr., Martin and Reuben. Member, Cotton Memorial Presbyterian Church; Chair, Pastoral Committee, 1991; Moderator, Women's Association, 1989-90; Member, National Denominational Eco-Justice Committee; Attended Ecumenical Consultation on the Environment, Berne, Switzerland, 1991.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Minority Member, Department Operations, Nutrition and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee; Member, Agriculture, Budget.

Bob Etheridge

U.S. Representative, Second District
Democrat



Early Years

Born in Sampson County on August 7, 1941, to John P. and Beatrice Coats Etheridge.

Educational Background

Cleveland School, Johnston County, 1947-59; B.S. in Business Administration, Campbell University, 1965.

Professional Background

Businessman; Director, Standard Bank, Dunn; Licensed Realtor.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1997-Present (New Member Whip, 1997-Present); N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1989-96; N.C. House of Representatives, 1979-1988 (five terms); Harnett County Commissioner, 1973-1976 (Chairman, 1974-76).

Organizations

Past President, Industrial Management Club; Past President, Lillington Lions Club; American Legion; Harnett Sheltered Workshop (past Chairman); Lillington Chamber of Commerce (President, 1977); Lillington Rotary Club; Lillington Masonic Lodge; Harnett Shrine Club.

Boards and Commissions

Member and Director, National Council of Chief State School Officers; Governor's Executive Cabinet; Advisory Board, Mathematics/Science Education Network; Board, North Carolina Council on Economic Education; Board of Trustees, North Carolina Symphony; N.C. Law and Order Commission; Board of Trustees, UNC Center for Public Television; Past President, Oconeechee Boy Scout Council; Past Chair, Harnett Youth Advisory Council; Harnett Mental Health Board; Board of Directors, Rural Economic Development Center; Fiscal Affairs and Oversight Committee of the National Conference of State Legislatures; Fiscal Affairs and Government Operations Committee of the Southern Legislative Conference of the Council of State Governments; N.C. Legislative Governmental Operations Commission; Advisory Budget Commission.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1965-67.

Honors and Awards

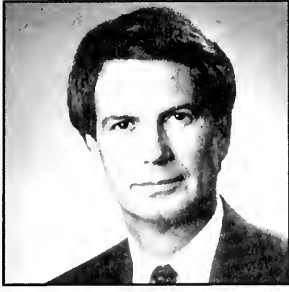
Lillington Jaycees Distinguished Service Award, 1975; Lillington Community Service Award, 1976; Listed in *Outstanding Men of America*; Honored Distinguished Alumnus, Campbell University; Boy Scout District Award of Merit, 1980 and 1984; Boy Scout Silver Beaver Award, 1987; Honorary Member, Phi Kappa Phi; Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Campbell University, 1990; Honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Pfeiffer College, 1990; Named "Friend of Education" by N.C. Association of Educators, 1991; Received the Friend of the Arts Award by the N.C. Art Education Association, 1991; State Friend of Extension, Epsilon Sigma Phi National Honorary Extension Fraternity, 1991.

Personal Information

Married to Faye Cameron on November 25, 1965. Children: Brian, Catherine and David. Member, Leaflet Presbyterian Church; Sunday School Teacher; Sunday School Superintendent; President, Fayetteville Presbytery Men, 1975-76; President, Presbyterian Synod Men of N.C., 1978; Elder, Leaflet Church, 1987.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, Basic Research Subcommittee (Science), General Farm Commodities Subcommittee (Agriculture), Risk Management and Specialty Crops (Agriculture Subcommittee), Science.



Walter B. Jones

U.S. Representative, Third District
Republican

Early Years

Born in Farmville on February 10, 1943.

Educational Background

Hargrove Military Academy; N.C. State University; Bachelors in History, Atlantic Christian College.

Professional Background

Self-employed Businessman.

Political Background

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1995-Present; Representative, N.C. House.

Personal Information

Married to JoeAnne Jones. Children: Ashley.

Committee Assignments

Member, National Security, Resources, Banking and Financial Services; Founding Member, Missing and Exploited Children's Caucus.

David Eugene Price

U.S. Representative, Fourth District
Democrat



Early Years

Born in Johnson City, Tennessee on August 17, 1940, to Albert and Elna Harrell Price.

Educational Background

Unicoi County High School, Erwin, Tennessee; Mars Hill College; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1961; B.D. (1964) and Ph.D. (1969), Yale University.

Professional Background

Professor of Political Science and Public Policy, Duke University, 1973-1986 and 1994-96; Assistant Professor of Political Science and American Studies, Yale University, 1969-1973.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1986-94 and 1996-Present; Chairman, N.C. Democratic Party, 1983-84; Executive Director, N.C. Democratic Party, 1979-80; Commission on Presidential Nomination, Democratic National Committee (Staff Director, 1981-82); Legislative Aide to Senator E. L. Bartlett (D-Alaska), 1963-1967; Member, Democratic National Committee, 1983-1988.

Organizations

American Political Science Association; Society for Values in Higher Education.

Honors and Awards

Hubert Humphrey Public Service Award, American Political Science Association, 1990; Elected, National Academy of Public Administration, 1994; Pi Sigma Alpha Award, National Capital Area Political Science Association, 1992; Distinguished Service Award, St. Augustine College, 1994; National Education Service Award, Association of Community College Trustees, 1993; Legislator of the Year Award, N.C. Sierra Club, 1992.

Personal Information

Married Lisa Beth Kanwit of Fairfax, Virginia, on July 27, 1968. Children: Karen and Michael. Member, Binkley Memorial Baptist Church; Moderator; Sunday School Teacher.

Committee Assignments

Member, Appropriations, Budget, VA, HUD and Independent Agencies Subcommittee, Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Subcommittee.

Richard Burr

U.S. Representative, Fifth District
Republican



Early Years

Born in Charlottesville, Virginia, on November 30, 1955, to Dr. David and Martha Gilliam Burr.

Educational Background

Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, 1974; B.A. in Communications, Wake Forest University, 1978.

Professional Background

Sales Manager, Carswell Distributing.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1995-Present; Forsyth County Republican Party.

Organizations

North Carolina Taxpayers United; Reynolda Rotary Club, Forsyth County; United Way.

Personal Information

Married to Brooke Burr on August 28, 1982. Children: Tyler, born September 13, 1984, and William, born December 19, 1985. Member, Centenary Methodist Church.

Committee Assignments

Member, Commerce, Energy and Power Subcommittee, Oversight Investigations Subcommittee, Health and the Environment Subcommittee.



J. Howard Coble

U.S. Representative, Sixth District
Republican

Early Years

Born in Greensboro on March 18, 1931, to Joe Howard and Johnnie E. Holt Coble.

Educational Background

Alamance High School, 1949; Guilford College; A.B. in History, Appalachian State University, 1958; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1962.

Professional Background

Attorney, Firm of Turner, Enochs & Sparrow, 1979-1983.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1985-Present; Secretary, N.C. Department of Revenue, 1973-1979; Assistant U.S. Attorney, U.S. Middle District, 1969-1973.

Organizations

N.C. State Bar Association; American Legion; Lions Club; Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.

Military Service

U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Coast Guard Reserves, 1952-1982 (Commanding Officer, Wilmington Unit).

Personal Information

Member, Alamance Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Courts and Intellectual Property Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee; Member, Judiciary, Transportation and Infrastructure.

Mike McIntyre

U.S. Representative, Seventh District
Democrat



Early Years

Born on August 6, 1956, in Lumberton to Douglas Carmichael and Thelma Hedgpeth McIntyre.

Educational Background

Lumberton Senior High School; Bachelors Degree, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1978; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1981.

Professional Background

Attorney.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1997-Present; Seventh Congressional District Democratic Party; N.C. Young Democrats; N.C. College Democrats; N.C. Teen Democrats; Co-Chair, Education Task Force, Democratic Coalition; Member, Transportation, Regulatory Reform and Campaign Finance Reform Task Forces, Democratic Coalition; Co-Chair, Congressional Fatherhood Promotion Task Force.

Organizations

Lumberton Area Chamber of Commerce (Former Chair, Legislative Committee; Member, Executive Committee); Member, Lumberton All-American City Delegation, 1995; N.C. Bar Association (Former State Chair, Citizenship Education Committee, Young Lawyers Division); Robeson County Bar Association (Former Chair, Citizenship Education Committee; Former Chair, U.S. Constitution Committee); N.C. Law-Focused Education Advisory Committee; Executive Committee, Citizenship Education Committee for the Young Lawyers, American Bar Association; Coach, Lumberton Recreation Department; Rotary Club; Scouts; PTA; Lumberton Youth Baseball Association.

Boards and Commissions

Charter Member, N.C. Commission on Children & Youth; Charter Member, N.C. Commission on the Family; Vice-Chair, Lumberton Commission for Youth & the Family; Former President, Lumberton Economic Advancement for Downtown, Inc.; Board of Directors, Lumberton Area Chamber of Commerce.

Honors and Awards

Phi Beta Kappa; Morehead Scholar, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1978; Sullivan Award, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1978; Outstanding Young North Carolinian of the Year, N.C. Jaycees, 1987; Governor's Award for Outstanding Volunteer Service, 1989; Ten Most Outstanding N.C. Young Democrats, 1984 and 1985; Bicentennial Leadership Award, 1988.

Personal Information

Married to Dee Strickland McIntyre of Lumberton. Children: Joshua and Stephen. Member, First Presbyterian Church; Lay Leader, Elder, Deacon, Sunday School Teacher, Clerk of Session, Chair of Weekday School & Day Care Committee.

Committee Assignments

Member, Agriculture, General Farm Commodities Subcommittee, Military Procurement Subcommittee, National Security, Risk Management and Specialty Crops.

W.G. "Bill" Hefner

U.S. Representative, Eighth District

Democrat



Early Years

Born in Elora, Tennessee, on April 1, 1930.

Professional Background

President, WRKB Radio, Kannapolis; Harvesters Quartet; Television Performer.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1975-Present; Member, Leadership Advisory Group.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, U.S. Military Academy.

Personal Information

Married to Nancy Hill of Gadsden, Alabama. Children: Stacye and Shelly.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Member, Military Construction Subcommittee; Member, Appropriations, National Security Subcommittee.



Sue Myrick

U.S. Representative, Ninth District
Republican

Early Years

Born in Tiffin, Ohio, on August 1, 1941, to William and Margaret Wilkins.

Educational Background

Port Clinton High School, Port Clinton, Ohio; Heidelberg College.

Professional Background

Former Co-Owner, President and Chief Executive Officer, Myrick Advertising; Former President and CEO, Myrick Enterprises.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1994-Present; Mayor, City of Charlotte, 1987-89 and 1989-91; Member, Charlotte City Council, 1983-85; Past Member, Republican National Committee.

Organizations

March of Dimes; Elks Auxiliary; Cub Scout Den Mother; Foster Parent; PTA; Children's Theater; Community Involvement Coordinator, Habitat-Miracle on 19th Street; Founder, Homeless Shelter; Founder and Coordinator, Charitable Outreach Society; Volunteer, Disaster Recovery; Arts and Science Council Fund Drive; Heart Fund; Multiple Sclerosis; Cancer Jail-A-Thon; Executive Committee, Muscular Dystrophy Association.

Boards and Commissions

Board of Directors, N.C. Highway Safety Foundation; Board of Directors, N.C. Institute of Political Leadership; Member, President Bush's Affordable Housing Commission; Member, Strengthening American Commission; Past Chair, Drug Task Force, U.S. Conference of Mayors; Past Chair, Surface Transportation Subcommittee, National League of Cities; Past Co-Chair, Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness, U.S. Conference of Mayors; Past Trustee, U.S. Conference of Mayors; Past Member, Advisory Board, U.S. Conference of Mayors; Past Chair, Public Safety Committee, U.S. Conference of Mayors; Past Member, Advisory Board, Regional Advisory Council, Housing and Urban Development; Past Member, Advisory Council, U.S. Small Business Administration; Former Chair, Advisory Board, National Conference of Republican Mayors and Municipal

Elected Officials (Past President); Past Panel Member, American Enterprise Institute/House Wednesday Group Conference on the Highway Reauthorization Bill; Panel Member, International Crime Conference (Paris and Strasbourg, 1990; Montreal, 1989); Chair, Delegation to Israel and Taiwan, U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1991; Delegation, International Conference on the Environment, Lisbon, 1991; Board of Directors, Sister Cities International; Vocational Education Advisory Council; Substance Abuse Council, Mental Health Authority.

Personal Information

Married to Ed Myrick of Weldon in 1977. Five Children; Six Grandchildren. Member, United Methodist Church; Lay Leader, Sunday School Teacher, Speaker; Coordinator, National Day of Prayer, Charlotte.

Committee Assignments

Member, Banking (on leave), Rules; Sophomore Liaison to the House Majority Leadership.



Thomas Cass Ballenger

U.S. Representative, Tenth District
Republican

Early Years

Born in Hickory on December 6, 1926, to Richard E. and Dorothy Collins Ballenger.

Educational Background

Episcopal High School, 1944; UNC-Chapel Hill, 1944-45; B.A., Amherst College, 1948.

Professional Background

Founder and Chairman of the Board, Plastic Packaging, Inc.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1987-Present; Deputy Whip, 104th and 105th Congress; Republican Steering Committee, 104th and 105th Congress; N.C. Senate, 1977-1986 (Former Minority Leader); N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-76; Catawba County Board of Commissioners, 1966-1974 (Chairman, 1970-1974); Catawba County Republican Party (Past Chairman); Jim Martin for Governor Steering Committee; N.C. Reagan-Bush Campaign (Western Co-Chairman, 1984); N.C. Legislative Forum (Co-Founder and Former Chairman).

Organizations

Community Ridge Day Care Center, Hickory (Co-founder); Greater Hickory United Fund (Past Chairman); Director, Greater Hickory Chamber of Commerce; N.C. School of the Arts (Sustaining Member); N.C. Symphony (Patron); N.C. Arts Society (Patron).

Boards and Commissions

Board of Development and Board of Directors, Lenoir Rhyne College; Board of Directors, Salvation Army; Board of Trustees, Florence Crittenton Home; Greater Hickory Chamber of Commerce.

Military Service

Airman Cadet, U.S. Navy Air Corps, 1944-45.

Honors and Awards

N.C. County Commissioner of the Year, Association of County Commissioners, 1973; Most Effective Republican Legislator, Institute of Government Survey, 1981; Honorary Volunteer Fireman, Guatemala City; Alan Ray Boyd Outstanding Citizenship Award, Catawba County Chamber of Commerce, 1987; Legislator of the Month, American Subcontractors Association, 1987; VIP Award, American Furniture Manufacturers Association, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994 and 1996; W.C. Lassiter Award, N.C. Press Association, 1988; Wallace F. Bennett Leadership Award, National Association of Manufacturers, 1989; Watchdog of the Treasury Award, 1987-96; Guardian of Small Business Award, NFIB, 1986-96; Spirit of Enterprise Award, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, 1988-95.

Personal Information

Married to Donna Davis on June 14, 1952. Children: Lucinda "Cindy" Garrison Ballenger, Melissa "Missy" Jane Ballenger Jordan and Davis "D.D." Ballenger Weaver. Member, Episcopal Church of the Ascension; Past Senior Warden, Lay Reader.

Committee Assignments

Chair, Workforce Protections Subcommittee; Member, Education and the Workforce, Employer-Employee Relations Subcommittee, International Operations and Human Rights Subcommittee, International Relations Committee, Western Hemisphere Subcommittee.



Charles H. Taylor

U.S. Representative, Eleventh District

Republican

Early Years

Born in Transylvania County on January 23, 1941, to Robert and Loe Taylor.

Educational Background

Brevard High School; B.A. and Juris Doctorae, Wake Forest University.

Professional Background

Managing Director, Transylvania Tree Farm; Registered Forester.

Political Activities

U.S. House of Representatives, 1991-Present; Minority Leader of the House for two years; N.C. Senate Minority Leader.

Boards and Commissions

Member, N.C. Board of Transportation; Chairman, Conservation Committee, N.C. Energy Policy Council; Chair, N.C. Parks and Recreation Council; Vice-Chair, Western N.C. Environmental Council; Chair, Western N.C. 4-H Leadership Trust.

Personal Information

Member, First Baptist Church of Brevard.

Committee Assignments

Chair, District of Columbia Subcommittee; Member, Appropriations, Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Subcommittee, Interior Subcommittee.

Melvin Watt

U.S. Representative, Twelfth District
Democrat



Early Years

Born in Mecklenburg County on August 26, 1945.

Educational Background

York Road High School, Charlotte; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1967; J.D., Yale University School of Law, 1970.

Professional Background

Attorney and Businessman, Ferguson, Stein, Watt, Wallas, Adkins and Gresham; Part Owner, East Towne Manor Health Care Facility.

Political Activities

Representative, U.S. House of Representatives, 1993-Present; N.C. Senate, 1985-86; Manager, Harvey Gantt for Charlotte City Council, Mayor of Charlotte and 1990 U.S. Senate.

Boards and Commissions

President, Mecklenburg County Bar; Board of Visitors, Johnson C. Smith University; Central Piedmont Community College Foundation; N.C. Association of Black Lawyers; N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers; Legal Aid of Southern Piedmont; NCNB Community Development Corporation; Auditorium-Coliseum-Civic Center Authority; United Way; Inroads, Inc.; Family Housing Services; Cities in Schools; West Charlotte Business Incubator; Housing Authority Scholarship Board; Morehead Scholarship Selection Committee; President, Business Honors Fraternity; Phi Beta Kappa.

Personal Information

Married to Eulada Paysour in 1967. Children: Brian and Jason. Member, Mt. Olive Presbyterian Church.

Committee Assignments

Ranking Member, Immigration and Claims Subcommittee; Member, Banking and Financial Services, Capital Markets, Securities and Government-Sponsored Enterprises Subcommittee, Constitution Subcommittee, Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit Subcommittee, Judiciary.

United States Judiciary

Supreme Court of the United States

Chief Justice.....	William H. Rehnquist	Arizona
Associate Justice	John Paul Stevens	Illinois
Associate Justice	Sandra Day O'Connor.....	Arizona
Associate Justice	Antonin Scalia.....	Virginia
Associate Justice	Anthony M. Kennedy	California
Associate Justice	David H. Souter	New Hampshire
Associate Justice	Clarence Thomas	District of Columbia
Associate Justice	Ruth Bader Ginsburg.....	New York
Associate Justice	Stephen G. Breyer.....	Massachusetts

United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit

(The Fourth Circuit encompasses North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The court sits at Richmond, Virginia, on the first full week of each month, October through June.)

Circuit Justice	William H. Rehnquist	Arizona
Chief Judge	J. Harvie Wilkinson, III	Virginia
Circuit Judge	Donald S. Russell.....	South Carolina
Circuit Judge	H. Emory Widener, Jr.....	Virginia
Circuit Judge	Kenneth K. Hall	Virginia
Circuit Judge	Francis D. Murnaghan, Jr.	Maryland
Circuit Judge	Sam J. Ervin, III.....	North Carolina
Circuit Judge	William W. Wilkins, Jr.	South Carolina
Circuit Judge	Paul V. Niemeyer	Maryland
Circuit Judge	Clyde H. Hamilton.....	South Carolina
Circuit Judge	J. Michael Luttig	Virginia
Circuit Judge	Karen J. Williams.....	South Carolina
Circuit Judge	M. Blane Michael.....	West Virginia
Circuit Judge	Diana G. Motz	Maryland

Senior Judge.....	John D. Butzner, Jr.....	Virginia
Senior Judge.....	James D. Phillips, Jr.	North Carolina

Samuel James Ervin, III

Circuit Judge, Fourth U.S. Circuit



Early Years

Born in Morganton on March 2, 1926, to Samuel James and Margaret Bruce Bell Ervin, Jr.

Educational Background

Morganton High School, 1943; B.S., Davidson College, 1948; LL.B., Harvard Law School, 1951.

Professional Background

Circuit Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, 4th Circuit (Completed Term as Chief Judge, 1996); N.C. Superior Court, 25th District, 1967-80; Attorney, 1952-67; Solicitor, Burke County Criminal Court, 1954-56.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1965-67.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1944-46, 1951-52 (1st Lt.); Infantry; Judge Advocate General's Corps. N.C. Army National Guard, 1955-69 (Colonel).

Honors and Awards

Young Man of the Year and Distinguished Service Award, Morganton Chamber of Commerce, 1954.

Personal Information

Married Elisabeth Crawford on October 25, 1952. Children: Samuel James, IV, Elizabeth Fore, Robert Crawford and Margaret Bell. Member, First Presbyterian Church; Elder; Deacon; Sunday School Teacher.



James Dickson Phillips, Jr.

Senior Judge, Fourth U.S. Circuit

Early Years

Born in Scotland County on September 23, 1922, to James Dickson (deceased) and Helen Shepherd Phillips.

Educational Background

Laurinburg Public Schools, 1939; B.S. Cum Laude, Davidson College, 1943; J.D. with Honors, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1948.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, 4th Circuit.

Political Activities

Member, Democratic Party.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1943-46 (1st Lieutenant); Parachute Infantry.

Honors and Awards

John J. Parker Memorial Award; Thomas Jefferson Award; Distinguished Alumni Professor, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law.

Personal Information

Married to Jean Duff Nunalee on July 16, 1960. Children: Evelyn, James Dickson, III, Elizabeth Duff and Ida Wills Phillips. Member, Presbyterian Church; former Elder and Deacon. Member, University Presbyterian Church, Chapel Hill; Former Trustee, Deacon, Elder. Chair, Permanent Judicial Commission, Presbyterian Church, USA, 1971-74.

United States District Court in North Carolina

Eastern District (Federal Building, Raleigh)

Chief Judge	James C. Fox.....	Wilmington
Judge	W. Earl Britt.....	Raleigh
Judge	Terrence W. Boyle *	Elizabeth City
Judge	Malcolm J. Howard.....	Greenville
Clerk.....	David W. Daniel	Raleigh
U.S. Attorney	Janice McKenzie Cole	Raleigh

Middle District (U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building, Greensboro)

Chief Judge	Frank W. Bullock, Jr.....	Greensboro
Judge	N. Carlton Tilley, Jr.	Greensboro
Judge	William L. Osteen, Sr	Greensboro
Judge	James A. Beaty, Jr.	Winston-Salem
Senior Judge.....	Richard C. Erwin.....	Winston-Salem
Senior Judge.....	Eugene A. Gordon.....	Greensboro
Senior Judge.....	Hiram H. Ward	Winston-Salem
Clerk.....	Joseph P. Creekmore	Greensboro
U.S. Attorney	Walter C. Holton, Jr.	Greensboro

Western District (Charles R. Jonas Federal Building, Charlotte)

Chief Judge	Richard L. Voorhees	Charlotte
Judge	Graham C. Mullen.....	Charlotte
Judge	Lacy H. Thornburg	Asheville
Senior Judge.....	Robert D. Potter	Charlotte
Clerk.....	Frank G. Johns	Charlotte
U.S. Attorney	Mark T. Calloway	Charlotte

* Judge Boyle declined to provide biographical information



James Carroll Fox

Chief Judge, Eastern District

Early Years

Born in Atchinson, Kansas, on November 6, 1928, to Jared Copeland and Ethel Carrol Fox.

Educational Background

Woodberry Forest School, 1946; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1950; LL.B. with Honors, UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1967.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 1982-Present; New Hanover County Attorney, 1967-81; Attorney, Murchison, Fox & Newton, 1960-1982 (Associate, 1958-59).

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar.

Military Service

U.S. Army Reserves, 1951-59 (Corporal).

Personal Information

Married to Katharine deRosset Rhett of Wilmington on December 30, 1950. Children: James C., Jr., Jane Haskell Fox Brown and Ruth Rhett Fox Jordan. Member, St. James Episcopal Church, Wilmington; Senior Warden, 1979-82; Vestryman, 1974-75.

W. Earl Britt

Judge, Eastern District



Early Years

Born in McDonald, Robeson County, on December 7, 1932, to Dudley H. and Martha Mae Hall Britt.

Educational Background

Rowland High School, 1950; Campbell College, 1950-52; B.S., Wake Forest University, 1956; LL.B., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1958.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; Fourth Circuit Representative, Judicial Conference of the United States, 1996-97; Federal Judges Association (President, 1995-97).

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1953-50 (Corporal).

Honors and Awards

Tar Heel of the Week, The News and Observer, 1981 and 1994.

Personal Information

Married to Judith Moore on April 17, 1976. Six Children; Four Grandchildren.



Malcolm Jones Howard

Judge, Eastern District

Early Years

Born in Kinston on June, 24, 1939, to Clayton and Thelma Lee Jones Howard.

Educational Background

Deep Run School; The Citadel; B.S., U.S. Military Academy (West Point, N.Y.), 1962; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1970.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District, 1988-Present; Attorney and Senior Partner, Howard, Browning, Sams, and Poole, 1975-88; Counsel, Executive Office of the President (White House, Washington, D.C.), 1974; Assistant U.S. Attorney (Raleigh, N. C.), 1973-74.

Political Activities

Judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District; Member, Republican Party; Chairman, 1st District Republican Party, 1974-80; Delegate, Republican National Convention, 1976 and 1980; Candidate, U.S. Congress, 1st District, 1972.

Organizations

Rotary Club of Greenville; East Carolina Vocational Center (Director).

Boards and Commissions

Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law, 1988-Present.

Military Service

Lt. Col., U.S. Arm, 1962-72; Reserves, 1972-82; Silver Star, Bronze Star of Valor (2), Meritorious Service Medal, Purple Heart, Air Medal (2), Combat Infantryman's Badge, Parachute Badge.

Personal Information

Married Eloise K. McGinty of Marshallton, Iowa, on November 24, 1964. Children: Shannon Lea and Joshua Brian. Member, Memorial Baptist Church, Greenville; Sunday School Teacher, Deacon; Director, N.C. Baptist Foundation.

Frank William Bullock, Jr.

Chief Judge, Middle District

Early Years

Born in Oxford on November 3, 1938, to Frank William and Wilma Long Bullock.

Educational Background

Oxford High School, 1957; Duke University; B.S. in Business Administration, UNC-Chapel Hill, 1961; LL.B., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1963.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District, 1982-Present; Attorney (Private practice), 1964-68 and 1973-82; Assistant Director, N.C. Administrative Office of the Courts, 1968-73; Law Clerk to Federal Judge, 1963-64.

Organizations

Greensboro Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Bar Association; N.C. State Bar.

Personal Information

Married Frances D. Haywood of Raleigh on May 5, 1984. Children: Frank William, III. Member, Presbyterian Church.





N. Carlton Tilley, Jr.

Judge, Middle District

Early Years

Born in Rock Hill on December 16, 1943, to Norwood Carlton and Rebecca Westbrook Tilley.

Educational Background

Rock Hill High School, 1962; B.S. in Biology, Wake Forest College, 1966; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1969.

Professional Background

U.S. District Judge; Law Clerk to the Honorable Eugene A. Gordon, U.S. District Judge, Middle District of N.C., 1969-71; Assistant U.S. Attorney, Middle District, N.C., 1971-74; U.S. Attorney, Middle District, N.C., 1974-77; Partner, Osteen, Adams, Tilley & Walker, 1977-88.

Organizations

American Inns of Court, Chief Justice Joseph Branch Chapter.

Personal Information

Married Greta Medlin of Charleston, S.C., on September 25, 1970.

William L. Osteen, Sr.

Judge, Middle District



Early Years

Born in Greensboro on July 15, 1930.

Educational Background

A.B. in Economics, Guilford College, 1953; LL.B., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1956.

Professional Background

U.S. District Court Judge, 1991-Present; Attorney, Osteen, Adams & Osteen, 1974-91; U.S. Department of Justice, 1969-74; Attorney, Booth & Osteen, 1959-69; William L. Osteen, 1958-59; W.H. McElwee, Jr., 1956-58.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association; N.C. State Bar, 1989-91; Greensboro Bar Association, 1989-90 (Member, Executive Committee, 1988-Present); President, Eighth Judicial District Bar, 1985; Permanent Member, Fourth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals Judicial Conference; Past Member, Federal Bar Association; Fellow, American College of Trial Lawyers; Law Alumni Association, UNC-Chapel Hill; Guilford College Alumni Association; Greensboro Country Club.

Military Service

Staff Sgt., U.S. Army, 1950-51; U.S. Army Reserves, 1948-51.

Honors and Awards

Martindale-Hubbell A Rating.

Personal Information

Married Joanne Bennett Snow Osteen on May 16, 1959.



James A. Beaty, Jr.

Judge, Middle District

Early Years

Born on June 28, 1949, in Whitmire, S.C.

Educational Background

Thomasville Senior High, 1967; B.A. in Political Science Cum Laude, Western Carolina University,

1971; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1974.

Professional Background

U.S. District Court Judge, Middle District, 1994-Present; N.C. Superior Court Judge, 1981-94; Attorney, Beaty & Friende, 1978-81; Partner, Erwin-Beaty Attorneys, 1974-77; N.C. Real Estate Commission, 1979-81; Faculty, National Judicial College, 1990-92.

Political Activities

President, Young Democrats of Forsyth County, 1979.

Organizations

American Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; N.C. Bar Association; N.C. Black Lawyers; Forsyth and Winston-Salem Bar Association; Secretary, Superior Court Judge Conference, 1982; Federal Judges Association; American Inns of Court, Chief Justice Joseph Branch Chapter.

Honors and Awards

Trial Judge of the Year, N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 1990; Distinguished Alumnus Award, Western Carolina University, 1994.

Personal Information

Married to Toyoko C. Townsend of Fayetteville on June 16, 1973. Child: Elijah H., born September 2, 1978. Member, United Metropolitan Baptist Church; Board of Deacons, 1984-Present.

Richard Cannon Erwin

Senior Judge, Middle District



Early Years

Born in Marion on August 23, 1923, to John Adam and Flora Cannon Erwin.

Educational Background

McDowell County Public Schools; B.A., Johnson C. Smith University, 1947; LL.B., Howard University School of Law, 1951.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District; Judge, N.C. Court of Appeals, 1978-80; Attorney, Erwin and Beatty.

Political Activities

Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1975-77.

Organizations

Forsyth County Bar Association (Former President); N.C. State Bar Association; Bar of the U.S. Supreme Court; Kappa Alpha Psi; Sigma Pi Phi.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1943-46 (1st Sergeant).

Honors and Awards

L.L.D., Pfeiffer College, 1980; L.L.D., Johnson C. Smith University, 1981.

Personal Information

Married Demerice Whitley on August 25, 1946. Children: Aurelia Whitley and Richard Cannon, Jr. Member, St. Paul's United Methodist Church; National Methodist Layman.



Eugene Andrew Gordon

Senior Judge, Middle District

Early Years

Born in Browns Summit on July 10, 1917, to Charles Robert and Carrie Scott Gordon.

Educational Background

A.B., Elon College, 1939; LL.B., Duke University,

School of Law, 1941.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District, 1964-Present (Chief Judge, 1971-82; Senior Judge, 1982-Present); Attorney, 1946-64; Former Alamance County Attorney.

Political Activities

Member, Democratic Party.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1942-46 (Captain); Field Artillery.

Personal Information

Married Virginia Stoner on January 1, 1943. Children: Eugene Andrew and Rosemary Ann. Member, Starmount Presbyterian Church.

Hiram Hamilton Ward

Senior Judge, Middle District



Early Years

Born in Thomasville on April 29, 1923, to O. L. Ward and Margaret A. Lowdermilk Ward.

Educational Background

Denton High School; Wake Forest University; J.D., Wake Forest University School of Law, 1950.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Middle District, 1972-Present (Chief Judge, 1982-88; Senior Judge, 1988-Present).

Political Activities

Member, Republican Party; Chair, Republican State Convention, 1968; N.C. State Board of Elections, 1964-72.

Organizations

American Bar Association; N.C. Bar Association; American Judicature Society; Mason; Phi Alpha Delta; Board of Visitors, Wake Forest University School of Law.

Military Service

U.S. Air Force, 1940-45; Air Medal, Purple Heart, Presidential Unit Citation.

Personal Information

Married to Evelyn McDaniel on June 1, 1947. Children: William M. and James Randolph. Member Baptist Church.



Richard Lesley Voorhees

Chief Judge, Western District

Early Years

Born in Syracuse, New York, on June 5, 1941, to Henry Austin and Catherine Adeline Fait Voorhees.

Educational Background

R.J. Reynolds High School, Winston-Salem, 1959; A.B. in French, Davidson College, 1963; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1968.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District, 1988-Present; Attorney (Sole Practitioner, 1980-88; Firm of Garland and Alala, 1968-80; Partner, Garland and Alala, 1972-80); Instructor, Business Law and Medical Law and Ethics, Gaston College, 1980-82.

Organizations

Gaston County Bar Association; N.C. State Bar; N.C. Bar Association; Federal Judges Association; District Judges Association; Fourth Circuit Judicial Council, 1991-92; Committee on Court Administration and Case Management, U.S. Judicial Conference, 1993-Present; 27-A Judicial District Bar Association; N.C. Federal-State Judicial Council; Chair, Gaston County Board of Elections, 1985-86.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1963-65 (1st Lieutenant); Korea, 1963-64; Reserves, 1969 (Captain).

Personal Information

Married Barbara Holway Humphries in 1968. Children: Martha Northrop and Steven Coerte. Member, First Presbyterian Church, Gastonia; Deacon, 1972-75; Elder, 1983-Present.

Graham C. Mullen*

Judge, Western Circuit

Early Years

Born in Charlotte on April 21, 1940, to James and Margaret Calder Mullen.

Educational Background

Frank L. Ashley High, Gastonia, 1958; A.B. in History, Duke University, 1962; J.D., Duke University School of Law, 1969.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District, 1990-Present; Attorney, Mullen, Holland & Cooper, P.A., 1969-90.

Organizations

N.C. Bar Association (Board of Governors, 1980-83).

Military Service

U.S. Navy, 1962-66 (Lieutenant).

Personal Information

Married to Judith Marie Graves on July 9, 1966. Children: Katherine and Jennifer.

* Judge Mullen declined to provide a photograph for this entry.



Lacy H. Thornburg

Judge, Western Circuit

Early Years

Born on December 20, 1929, in Charlotte to Jesse L. and Sara Ann Ziegler Thornburg.

Educational Background

A.A., Mars Hill College, 1950; B.A., UNC-Chapel Hill, 1952; J.D., UNC-Chapel Hill School of Law, 1954.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District, 1995-Present; Superior Court Judge, 30th Judicial District, 1967-83 and 1993-94; Consultant, Indian Gaming Commission, Department of the Interior, 1994-95.

Political Activities

N.C. Attorney General, 1985-92; Member, N.C. House of Representatives, 1961-66.

Organizations

N.C. Bar, 1954-Present.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1947-48 (PFC).

Personal Information

Married Dorothy Frances Todd of Sylva on September 6, 1953. Children: Sara F., Lacy E., J. Todd and Alan Z.

Robert D. Potter

Senior Judge, Western Circuit



Early Years

Born in Wilmington on April 4, 1923.

Educational Background

New Hanover High School, 1940; A.B. in Chemistry, Duke University, 1947; LL.B., Duke University, 1950.

Professional Background

Judge, U.S. District Court, Western District, 1981-Present (Chief Judge, 1984-91; Senior Judge, 1994-Present); Attorney, 1951-81.

Military Service

U.S. Army, 1945-46 (2nd Lieutenant); Infantry.

Personal Information

Married Kathleen Neilson on February 13, 1954. Children: Robert D., Jr., Mary Louise and Catherine Ann.

Counties and Their Governments

In pre-Revolutionary North Carolina, the county was the primary political and geographical unit. The colony relied heavily upon the county for the administration of local government. Justices of the peace, as a body or court, administered the affairs of the county. The justices were usually chosen from the ranks of the county's wealthiest leaders. Independence from the British crown brought no major changes in this system. In the early days of statehood, the governor appointed justices. In making his appointments, however, the governor often relied on recommendations from the General Assembly. Members of the legislature had a powerful voice in the selection of justices of the peace for their county, a voice that also gave legislators a good deal of influence in the government at the county level.

Justices of the peace in each county formed a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. Any three justices, sitting together, constituted a quorum for the transaction of business. Justices typically met each January to select a chairman and five of their members to hold regular court session for the year. During their early existence, Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions appointed county sheriffs, coroners and constables. These offices later became elective positions with the sheriff and coroner elected from the county at large and constables from captain's militia muster districts. Justices of the peace also appointed clerks of court, registers of deeds, county attorneys, county trustees or treasurer, county surveyors and wardens of the poor.

Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions undertook judicial, as well as administrative, functions. The administrative duties included assessing and levying taxes; establishing and maintaining roads, bridges, and ferries; granting licenses to taverns and controlling food prices; and erecting and controlling mills. Through their power of appointment, justices supervised the work of law enforcement officers, administrative officers of the court, surveyors and the wardens of the poor. Sheriffs typically collected taxes. In their judicial capacity, Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions heard all civil cases except those assigned by law to a single justice or to a higher court. Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions adjudicated probate, dower and guardianship cases and administered estates. They had jurisdiction in criminal cases in which the punishment did not extend to life, limb or member.

The county itself was a single political unit. There were no townships and Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, through their appointive and administrative powers, exerted strong control over county affairs. Voters effectively had no direct control over these courts, which meant they had no direct control over

county government. This rather undemocratic arrangement continued until the end of the Civil War.

When the Constitution of North Carolina was rewritten in 1868, the drafters, many of whom were acquainted with local government systems in other parts of the country, devised a new and more democratic plan of organization for the counties. The position of justice of the peace was retained, but their powers were substantially reduced and the old Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions were eliminated. Judicial responsibilities were distributed between the justices and the North Carolina Superior Court, while the administrative powers justices had once exercised were assigned to county commissions composed of five members elected at large by each county's voters. County commissions managed public buildings, schools, roads and bridges, and all county financial affairs, including taxation and collection. The wide appointive powers of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions were not transferred to the county commissions. Voters in each county now elected the sheriff, coroner, clerk of court, register of deeds, surveyor and treasurer. Sheriffs continued to serve as tax collector.

Each county was divided into townships, a distinct innovation in North Carolina, and the voters of each township elected two justices of the peace and a clerk who served as the governing body of the township. The township board, under the direct supervision of its county commission, managed road and bridge construction, maintenance and repair. The township boards also conducted property assessments for taxation purposes. Each township had a constable and a school committee.

The post-war changes in county government were designed initially to favor the Republican Party. The party's base in North Carolina consisted at first of newly-enfranchised blacks who had been slaves just three years before, as well as of poorer whites who had opposed secession and remained loyal to the Union throughout the Civil War. Ending the ability of justices of the peace to dominate county governments was meant to destroy forever the political power of the landowners, professional people and merchants who had dominated state government before the war and, in many cases, had led the secession movement. Most of the former ruling class had been disenfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States because they had "engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof" by actively supporting the Confederacy. These elites formed a new political party called the Conservative Party devoted to restoring as much of the pre-war social and governmental system as was possible under the circumstances. One of their primary targets was the new system of county government contained in the Constitution of 1868.

Seven years after the signing of the Constitution of 1868 established county commissions and townships, political control of state government shifted back to the antebellum ruling class. They wasted little time in re-arranging the system of

country government to retain that control permanently. A constitutional convention in 1875 amended the Constitution of North Carolina to allow the General Assembly to modify the plan of county government established in 1868.

The legislature was quick to exercise its newly-won authority. County commissions were not abolished outright, but their members would now be selected by each county's justices of the peace rather than by vote of the people. And, while county commissions retained most of the administrative responsibilities entrusted to them in the 1868 constitution, their decisions on matters of substance required approval of the majority of county justices, all of whom were elected by the legislature. Justices of the peace administered all elections. In many counties, the board of commissioners was appointed by the state legislative.

This troubling arrangement lasted for twenty years. The right of the people to elect county commissioners was restored in most counties in 1895. At the same time, the requirement that county commissions gain the approval of a majority of the county's justices of the peace before their administrative decisions could be implemented was repealed. Townships were stripped of their powers, but they were retained as convenient administrative subdivisions, primarily for road building and maintenance purposes. Finally, in 1905 the people of all 100 counties in North Carolina regained direct control of their respective county commissions through the ballot box.

Counties remain a fundamental unit of local government in North Carolina to this day. They are not, however, completely independent entities. Nearly 50 years ago, a majority of the North Carolina Supreme Court had this to say about the relationship between counties and state government:

In the exercise of ordinary government functions, [counties] are simply agencies of the State, constituted for the convenience of local administration in certain portions of the State's territory, and in the exercise of such functions they are subject to almost unlimited legislative control, except when the power is restricted by constitutional provisions.

This statement still adequately sums up the balance of power between counties and the state in North Carolina. If the General Assembly decides to assign counties any given power or responsibility and the state constitution does not specifically prohibit it, county administrations must accept the legislature's decisions. The role counties play in administering policies set by the General Assembly, however, shifts almost constantly as successive generations of legislators adopt different policies and implementation strategies.

Financial emergency and stress have often led state legislators to re-examine of the allocation of governmental responsibilities between state and local governments. Until Governor Angus W. McLean's administration (1925-19290, the state allowed counties, cities and other local units almost unlimited freedom to borrow

money and issue bonds for various local purposes. Many counties, their commissions unsophisticated in matters of governmental finance, issued too much debt and saw their credit ratings drop to the point where they had to pay crippling rates of interest. Some counties even faced bankruptcy because of their fiscal imprudence. Based on this experience and recognizing a statewide concern with excessive local debt, the legislature in 1927 established the County Government Advisory Commission, giving it the statutory authority necessary to correct the situation. This commission worked hard to reform local government financing throughout the state and its successor, the Local Government Commission, remains one of the bulwarks of North Carolina government today.

Experience with various local arrangements for road building and maintenance had a comparable effect on state policy. It is not accidental that North Carolina counties are no longer responsible for this work. Reflecting the concern of the people of the state, the General Assembly recognized that the state's future economic interests dictated a coordinated transportation planning and construction effort on a scale far greater than any single county could undertake on its own. The legislators defined state policy on roads accordingly and the impetus for transportation planning and construction passed to the state.

Comparable re-definitions of the proper balance of responsibilities between state and county governments have become commonplace in the latter part of the 20th century. Responsibility for operating schools, conducting elections, housing the state's system of lower courts and their records, maintaining property ownership and mortgage records, enforcing much of the state's criminal law, administering public health and public welfare programs, and carrying on state programs designed to promote the development of agriculture has shifted, in large measure, between the county and the state level for much of this century. Some of these functions are the responsibility of county commissions, others are assigned to other county government boards that have varying relationships with their respective county commission. It appears clear, however, that North Carolina will continue to depend on its county governments to carry out a large number of essential governmental operations for the foreseeable future.

Each county in the state has a county commission, but no two commissions are exactly alike. North Carolina's county commissions display a sometimes bewildering diversity in size, term of office, method of election, method of selecting the chairman and administrative structure. These variations usually bear no correlation to county population or any other objective criteria. Fifty counties have commissions elected at-large, while another 31 require commissioners to meet district residency requirements but run for election at large throughout the entire county. Three counties actually require nomination by district residency while conducting county commission races at-large. A growing number of counties have either a combination of at-large and district elected seats (11) or solely district-elected seats (5). In nearly all counties, the commission chair is chosen by

commissioners themselves. In Jackson County, however, the chairman is elected separately by the voters. A referendum held in November, 1988, in Haywood County ended that county's elected chairmanship position as of November, 1990.

All county commissions are elected by vote of the people in partisan elections held in November of even-numbered years, the same time as elections for members of the General Assembly and other state officers. Not every county elects all members of its commission every two years. Due to staggered four-year terms, two-year terms and straight four-year terms, about half of the state's county commissioners are elected at each general election. Newly-elected commissioners take office on the first Monday in December following their election. Candidates for county commissioner do not have to campaign as members of a political party in order to run for office, but this is almost invariably the practice. After the 1988 elections, 364 of the 521 county commissioners were Democrats and 157 were Republicans. This resulted in 68 of the 100 county commissions being Democrat-controlled while 32 were Republican-controlled.

Vacancies on county commissions are filled by appointment of the remaining members. A person appointed to fill a vacancy must be a member of the same political party as the person he or she replaces if the former commissioner was elected as the nominee of a political party. The county executive committee of the party in question has the right to be consulted before the appointment is made, although the commission is not required by law to follow any advice the committee may give. If the vacancy occurs in a two-year term or in the last two years of a four-year term, the appointment is for the remainder of the unexpired term. If the vacancy occurs in the first two years of a four-year term, the appointment runs only until the next general election, when an election is held to fill the office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Occasionally, a county commission finds itself deadlocked and unable to fill a vacancy. Since nearly all of the county commissions have an odd number of members, one vacancy can leave the remaining commissioners equally divided between two candidates, so that neither candidate can receive a majority vote. Recognizing this problem, state law provides that when a county commission fails to fill a vacancy in its membership within 60 days, the clerk to the commission must report the vacancy to the clerk of superior court, who must then fill the vacancy within 10 days after the vacancy is reported.

State law also provides for another contingency that has not yet occurred among North Carolina county commissions. If the number of vacancies on a commission leaves it without a quorum, the chair must appoint enough members to make up a quorum and the commission then proceeds to fill the vacancies. If the office of the chair is one of those vacancies, the clerk of superior court may act in the chair's place upon the petition of any remaining member of the commission or any five registered voters of the county. Each appointee must be a member of the same political party as the person he or she is to replace and that party's county executive committee must be consulted.

If a newly-elected commissioner, due to illness or some other reason, is unable to take the oath of office in the December following his or her election, the oath may be administered at a later time. The state constitution, however, requires public officers to continue in office until their successors are elected and have qualified by taking the oath of office. A member of a county commission who is defeated for election or chooses not to seek re-election must continue in office until a successor takes the oath of office.

In all counties, the commission itself must choose a vice-chair to act in the absence or disability of the chair. Except in the nine counties mentioned, each commission designates its chairman at its first regular meeting in December for a term of one year. The method of selection varies according to local custom. In most counties, the chair serves as long as he or she is re-elected and retains the confidence of his colleagues. In others, the commissioner who garnered the highest vote in the general election is usually designated the chair. In still others, the chairmanship rotates among the members.

The commission chair presides at all meetings. By law, chairs must vote on all questions pending before a commission unless they are excused by a standing rule of the board or by consent of the remaining members. Chairs may not, however, vote to break a tie vote in which they participated. Chairs are generally recognized by law as the chief executive officer of the county and may acquire considerable prestige and influence by virtue of their position. While chairs have no more legal power than other members of a commission, they do have special authority to declare states of emergency under state laws governing riots and civil disorders. They also have the statutory authority to call special meetings of the commission on their own initiative.

Commissions are required by state law to hold at least one meeting each month, although they may meet as frequently as they deem necessary. Many county commissions in North Carolina now hold two regular meetings each month. Commissions may select any day of the month and any public place within the county for their regular meetings. In the absence of a formal resolution of the commission selecting some other time and place, however, state law requires county commissions to meet on the first Monday of each month at the local county courthouse. State law has never specified a time of day for regularly-scheduled county commission meetings; however, many commissions currently meet at 10 a.m. In recent years, some commissions have begun to hold some of their regular meetings in the evening to allow greater public attendance.

Special commission meetings may be called by the chair or by a majority of the other commissioners. State law provides specific rules for calling special meetings. A special meeting must be called by written notice stating the time and place of the meeting and the subjects to be considered. The notice must be posted on the courthouse bulletin board and delivered to each member of the commission at least 48 hours before the meeting. Unless all members attend or sign a

written waiver, only business related to the subjects stated in the notice may be transacted at a special meeting. The usual rules do not apply to special meetings called to deal with an emergency, which is not defined by state law. Even when calling a session for an emergency, however, the persons who call the meeting must take "reasonable action to inform the other members and the public of the meeting."

County commissions are subject to the Open Meetings Statute of 1971. This law forbids most public bodies, both state and local, to hold meetings that are not open to the public. The General Assembly has revised the law during the last decade to simplify its language and remove many exceptions to the general rule that public bodies must meet in open session. In general, the law prohibits a majority of the members of a county commissioners from gathering together in closed or secret session for a purpose of "conducting hearings, participating in deliberations or voting upon or otherwise transacting public business," except when the subject of discussion falls within one of the exceptions set out in the statute. The exceptions are:

- ▶ Acquisition, lease, or sale of property.
- ▶ Negotiations with county employees or their representatives or independent contractors as to the terms or conditions of employment.
- ▶ Matters concerning hospital management, operation and discipline.
- ▶ Any matter falling under physician-patient or lawyer-client privilege.
- ▶ Conferences with legal counsel and other deliberations concerning court actions or proceedings.
- ▶ Matters relating to the location or expansion of industries or other businesses.
- ▶ Matters relating to contingency plans for riots, civil disorders or other emergencies involving criminal misconduct.

The law leaves most procedural matters to the discretion of the commission, but it does set out a few rules that must be followed. The commission may take no action unless a quorum is present and the law defines a quorum as a majority

of the full membership of the commission without regard to vacancies. For example, a quorum of a five-member board is always three members, even though there may be two vacancies. Once a quorum is present at a meeting, a member cannot destroy the quorum by leaving the room without the consent of the remaining members. The law provides that if a member withdraws from the meeting room without being excused by a majority of the members remaining, he or she is counted as present for quorum purposes. The board also has the legal power to command the sheriff to take absent members into custody and bring them to the meeting place. Such action, however, can be taken only when a quorum is already present. State law requires all members to vote on each question that comes before the commission unless they are excused by their colleagues. Excuses are permitted only when the matter before the commission concerns the financial interest or official conduct of the member requesting the excuse. Although this duty is clearly present in the law, there are no enforcement provisions for it.

Commissions are required to make certain that the clerk to the commission keeps full and accurate minutes of its proceedings. The minute book must be open to public inspection and the results of each vote taken by the commission must be recorded in it. Each member has the right to demand a roll-call vote on any question put to the commission and when such a demand is made, the names of those voting on each side of the question must be recorded.

Commissions have the power to adopt their own written rules of procedure. The only legal restraint on these rules is that they must be "in the spirit of generally accepted principles of parliamentary procedure." Except for the few special powers held by the commission chair, the legal powers and duties of county commissioners are vested in the commission acting as a body. An individual commissioner has no power of his or her own. When meeting with fellow commissioners in a validly-called and held meeting, however, a majority of the commission has and may exercise control of those functions of county government entrusted to the care of the county commissioners. Commissions take formal action in one of three ways -- through orders, resolutions and ordinances. Although these terms are often used interchangeably, their definitions may be useful to illustrate how a commission acts.

Orders usually direct a county administrative officer to take or refrain from taking a specified action. For example, a commission may enter an order directing the county manager to advertise for bids for a new office building. An order may also formally declare the existence of a given state of fact, such as an order declaring the results of a bond election. Finally, an order may sometimes be used to decide a question before commission, such as an order awarding a construction contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

Resolutions usually express the consensus of a commission on a question before it. For example, a commission may adopt a resolution requesting the county's legislative delegation to introduce a local bill or it may resolve to petition the N.C. Department of Transportation to pave a rural road.

An ordinance is a formal legislative action of the commission. An ordinance is the county-level equivalent of an act of the General Assembly. Commissions adopt ordinances governing such varied matters as zoning, subdivision control, stray dogs and cats, use of county parking lots, street numbers on rural roads, use of the county landfill and other legislative matters.

State law does not regulate the manner in which orders and resolutions are adopted by county commissions, beyond the minimum requirements of a valid meeting at which a quorum is present. There are, however, several laws governing the adoption of ordinances. An ordinance may be adopted at the meeting in which it is introduced only if it receives a unanimous affirmative vote, all members of the commission present and voting. If it passes with a less-than-unanimous vote, it may be finally passed by a majority vote at any time within 100 days after its introduction. This rule does not apply to budget ordinances, which may be passed at any meeting at which quorum is present, or to bond ordinances, which always require a public hearing before passage and, in most cases, approval by the voters as well. The law also doesn't apply to any ordinance, such as a zoning ordinance, that state law requires a public hearing on before adoption.

Once an ordinance is adopted, it must be filed in an ordinance book that is separate from the minute book. The ordinance book must be indexed and made available for public inspection. The budget ordinance, bond ordinances and ordinances of "limited interest or transitory nature" may be omitted from the ordinance book, but the book must contain a section showing the caption of each omitted ordinance and the page in the minute book in which it appears. County commissions have the statutory authority to adopt and issue entire codes of ordinances.

In the course of a normal year, a county commission in North Carolina will hold several public hearings. Some hearings, such as those held for the county budget or bonds or zoning ordinances, are required by state law. Some commissions hold public hearings on their own initiative to give interested citizens an opportunity to make their views known to the commission on controversial issues such as animal control ordinances. Laws requiring public hearings do not set out how the hearing must be conducted; they only require that one be held. The law does, however, allow a commission to adopt reasonable rules governing the conduct of public hearings. These rules may regulate such matters as the time allotted to each speaker, designating spokesmen for groups, selecting delegates from groups when the hearing room is too small to hold everyone who wants to attend and maintaining order and decorum.

State law dictates many, if not most, features of county government organization. Sheriffs and registers of deeds are elected by vote of the people. Each county has a board of education, a board of health, a board of social services and a board of elections. Many North Carolina counties now have a board of alcoholic beverage control. Commissioners directly appoint their county's tax super-

visor, tax collector, county attorney, county manager and clerk to the county commission. Every county has a number of county departments, agencies and offices that the county commission administers without state intervention. Commissions have the authority to organize their county's government in any way they see fit.

Except two counties in which the commission chair is a full-time administrative officer, each county commission in North Carolina has the discretionary authority to adopt the county manager form of government by appointing a manager. The commission must have a clerk, who is responsible for keeping the minute book and the ordinance book. The clerk also has a wide variety of miscellaneous duties, all directly related to official actions of the commission. In the past, registers of deeds usually doubled as clerk to the county commission, but this custom is quickly fading. A few commissions now have a clerk solely dedicated to providing administrative staff support to the commission. Most commissions, however, have designated some county official or employee such as the manager or finance officer to act as clerk. Clerks are appointed directly by commissions and serve at their pleasure.

County commissions must appoint a county attorney, who serves as the commission's legal adviser. The county attorney's duties vary from county to county, as does the amount and method of their compensation. A few counties have established a full-time position of county attorney. In those counties, the county attorney may provide legal services to nearly all county agencies except the board of education, which always employs its own attorney. The county attorney is not appointed to a definite term, instead serving at the pleasure of the county commission.

ALAMANCE

124 W. Elm St., Graham, 27253

County Seat: Graham

Clerk of Court: (910) 570-6860

Formed: 1849

Population: 114,916

N.C. Senate

Hugh Webster (R) (21st-Caswell)

N.C. House of Representatives

Cary D. Allred (R) (25th-Alamance)

Dennis A. Reynolds (R) (25th-Alamance)

E. Nelson Cole (D) (25th-Rockingham)

Alamance County gets its name from the Alamance Creek on the banks of

which was fought the battle between the Colonial troops under Governor Tryon and the Regulators on May 17, 1771.

ALEXANDER

255 Liledoun Rd., Taylorsville, 28681

County Seat: Taylorsville

Clerk of Court: (704) 632-2215

Formed: 1847

Population: 29,042

N.C. Senate

Kenneth R. Moore (R) (27th-Caldwell)

John A. Garwood (R) (27th-Wilkes)

N.C. House of Representatives

John Walter Brown (R) (41st-Wilkes)

George M. Holmes (R) (41st-Yadkin)

Edgar Starnes (R) (91st-Caldwell)

Alexander County was named in honor of William J. Alexander of Mecklenburg County, several times a member of the Legislature and speaker of the House of Commons.

ALLEGHANY

County Office Bldg., Sparta, 28675

County Seat: Sparta

Clerk of Court: (910) 372-8949

Formed: 1859

Population: 9,590

N.C. Senate

Don W. East (R) (12th-Surry)

Virginia Foxx (R) (12th-Watauga)

N.C. House of Representatives

Eugene W. Wilson (R) (40th-Watauga)

William S. Hiatt (R) (40th-Surry)

Rex L. Baker (R) (40th-Stokes)

Alleghany County was named for a Native American Indian tribe. The name is derived from the Delaware tribe's name for the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers and is said to have meant "a fine stream."

ANSON

Courthouse, Wadesboro, 28170

County Seat: Wadesboro

Clerk of Court: (704) 694-2314

Formed: 1750

Population: 24,900

N.C. Senate

Aaron W. Plyler (D) (17th-Union)

William R. Purcell (D) (17th-Scotland)

N.C. House of Representatives

Foyle Hightower (D) (33rd-Anson)

Anson County was named in honor of George, Lord Anson, a celebrated English admiral who circumnavigated the globe.

ASHE

P.O. Box 633, Jefferson, 28640

County Seat: Jefferson

Clerk of Court: (910) 246-5641

Formed: 1799

Population: 22,209

N.C. Senate

Don W. East (R) (12th-Surry)

Virginia Foxx (R) (12th-Watauga)

N.C. House of Representatives

Eugene W. Wilson (R) (40th-Watauga)

William S. Hiatt (R) (40th-Surry)

Rex L. Baker (R) (40th-Stokes)

Ashe County was named in honor of Samuel Ashe, a Revolutionary patriot, superior court judge and governor of the state.

AVERY

Courthouse, P.O. Box 640, Newland, 28657

County Seat: Newland

Clerk of Court: (704) 733-2900

Formed: 1911

Population: 15,900

N.C. Senate

Kenneth R. Moore (R) (27th-Caldwell)

John A. Garwood (R) (27th-Wilkes)

N.C. House of Representatives

Gregory J. Thompson (R) (46th-Mitchell)

Charles F. Buchanan (R) (46th-Mitchell)

Avery County was named in honor of Colonel Waightstill Avery, a soldier of the Revolution and Attorney General of North Carolina.

BEAUFORT

P.O. Box 1027, Courthouse, Washington, 27889

*County Seat: Washington**Formed: 1712**Clerk of Court: (919) 946-5184**Population: 42,283***N.C. Senate**

Marc Basnight (D) (1st-Dare)

Ed N. Warren (D) (9th-Pitt)

N.C. House of Representatives

Edwin M. "Sandy" Hardy (R) (2nd-Beaufort)

Beaufort County is named in honor of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, who, in 1709, became one of the Lords Proprietors.

BERTIE

P.O. Box 530 Windsor, 27983

*County Seat: Windsor**Formed: 1722**Clerk of Court: (919) 794-3039**Population: 20,388***N.C. Senate**

Marc Basnight (D) (1st-Dare)

Frank W. Ballance, Jr. (D) (2nd-Warren)

N.C. House of Representatives

Richard Eugene Rogers (D) (6th-Martin)

Howard J. Hunter, Jr. (D) (5th-Northampton)

Bertie County was named in honor of James Bertie, Lord Proprietor.

BLADEN

Courthouse, Elizabethtown, 28337

County Seat: Elizabethtown
Clerk of Court: (910) 862-2143

Formed: 1734
Population: 28,663

N.C. Senate

R. C. Soles, Jr. (D) (18th-Columbus)
 David Weinstein (D) (30th-Robeson)

N.C. House of Representatives

Edd Nye (D) (96th-Bladen)

Bladen County was named in honor of Martin Bladen, one of the members of the Board of Trade and Plantations, which had charge of colonial affairs.

BRUNSWICK

Government Ctr., Box 249, Bolivia, 28422

County Seat: Bolivia
Clerk of Court: (910) 253-8502

Formed: 1764
Population: 60,739

N.C. Senate

R. C. Soles, Jr. (D) (18th-Columbus)

N.C. House of Representatives

Thomas E. Wright (D) (98th-New Hanover)
 E. David Redwine (D) (14th-Brunswick)
 Dewey L. Hill (D) (14th-Columbus)

Brunswick County was named in honor of the town of Brunswick, which in turn was named for King George I, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg.

BUNCOMBE

Courthouse, Asheville, 28801

County Seat: Asheville
Clerk of Court: (704) 255-4702

Formed: 1791
Population: 176,174

N.C. Senate

Robert C. Carpenter (R) (42nd-Macon)
 R. L. Clark (R) (28th-Buncombe)
 Jesse I. Ledbetter (R) (28th-Buncombe)

N.C. House of Representatives

Martin L. Nesbitt, Jr. (D) (51st-Buncombe)
 Lanier M. Cansler (R) (51st-Buncombe)
 Wilma M. Sherrill (R) (51st-Buncombe)
 William M. Ives (R) (68th-Transylvania)

Buncombe County was named in honor of Colonel Edward Buncombe, a Revolutionary soldier, who was wounded and captured at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777, and in May, 1778, died a paroled prisoner in Philadelphia.

BURKE

P.O. Box 219, 200 Avery Ave., Morganton, 28680

County Seat: Morganton

Formed: 1777

Clerk of Court: (704) 432-2806

Population: 78,449

N.C. Senate

R. L. Clark (R) (28th-Buncombe)
 John Garwood (R) (27th-Wilkes)
 Jesse I. Ledbetter (R) (28th-Buncombe)
 Kenneth R. Moore (R) (27th-Caldwell)

N.C. House of Representatives

Walter G. Church, Sr. (D) (47th-Burke)
 Charles F. Buchanan (R) (46th-Mitchell)
 Robert C. Hunter (D) (49th-McDowell)
 Gregory J. Thompson (R) (46th-Mitchell)

Burke County was named in honor of Dr. Thomas Burke, a member of the Continental Congress and governor of North Carolina from 1781-1782.

CABARRUS

Govt. Center, 65 Church St., SE, Concord, 28025

County Seat: Concord

Formed: 1792

Clerk of Court: (704) 786-4137

Population: 125,000

N.C. Senate

Fletcher L. Hartsell, Jr. (R) (22nd-Cabarrus)

N.C. House of Representatives

Bobby H. Barbee, Sr. (R) (82nd-Stanly)

Timothy N. Tallent (R) (81st Cabarrus)

Richard L. Moore (D) (90th-Cabarrus)

Cabarrus County was named in honor of Stephen Cabarrus of Edenton, several times a member of the Legislature and four times speaker of the House of Commons.

CALDWELL

905 West Avenue, NW, Lenoir , 28645

County Seat: Lenoir

Clerk of Court: (704) 757-1375

Formed: 1841

Population: 70,709

N.C. Senate

John Garwood (R) (27th Wilkes)

Kenneth R. Moore (R) (27th-Caldwell)

N.C. House of Representatives

Charles F. Buchanan (R) (46th-Mitchell)

Gregory J. Thompson (R) (46th-Mitchell)

Edgar V. Starnes (R) (91st-Caldwell)

Caldwell County was named in honor of Joseph Caldwell, the first president of the University of North Carolina. He strongly advocated a public school system and a railroad which would run across the center of the state from Morehead City to Tennessee.

CAMDEN

Courthouse, 117 N. 343, Camden, 27921

County Seat: Camden

Clerk of Court: (919) 331-4871

Formed: 1777

Population: 5,904

N.C. Senate

Marc Basnight (D) (1st-Dare)

N.C. House of Representatives

William C. Owens, Jr. (D) (1st-Pasquotank)

Camden County was named in honor of Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden, British jurist and Member of Parliament. Camden opposed taxation of the American colonies.

CARTERET

Courthouse Square, Beaufort, 28516

County Seat: Beaufort

Clerk of Court: (919) 728-8500

Formed: 1722

Population: 52,556

N.C. Senate

Patrick J. Ballantine (R) (4th-New Hanover)

Beverly Perdue (D) (3rd-Craven)

N.C. House of Representatives

Jean Rouse Preston (R) (4th-Carteret)

Ronald L. Smith (D) (4th Carteret)

Carteret County is named in honor of Sir John Carteret, Earl of Granville, and one of the Lords Proprietors.

CASWELL

Courthouse, Yanceyville, 27379

County Seat: Yanceyville

Clerk of Court: (910) 694-4171

Formed: 1771

Population: 20,693

N.C. Senate

Hugh Webster (R) (21st-Caswell)

N.C. House of Representatives

Cary D. Allred (R) (25th-Alamance)

E. Nelson Cole (D) (25th-Rockingham)

Dennis A. Reynolds (R) (25th-Alamance)

Caswell County was named in honor of Richard Caswell, member of the first Continental Congress, first governor of North Carolina after the Declaration of Independence, and Major General in the Revolutionary Army.

CATAWBA

P.O. Box 389, Newton, 28658

County Seat: Newton

Clerk of Court: (704) 464-5216

Formed :1842

Population: 126,240

N.C. Senate

Austin M. Allran (R) (26th-Catawba)

N.C. House of Representatives

C. Robert Brawley (R) (43rd-Iredell)

Charles F. Buchanan (R) (46th-Mitchell)

Joe L. Kiser (R) (45th-Lincoln)

Gregory J. Thompson (R) (46th-Mitchell)

Edgar V. Starnes (R) (91st-Caldwell)

Cherie Killian Berry (R) (45th-Catawba)

Catawba County was named for a Native American Indian tribe that lived in that part of the state.

CHATHAM

P.O. Box 87, Pittsboro, 27312

County Seat: Pittsboro

Clerk of Court: (919) 542-3240

Formed: 1771

Population: 41,049

N.C. Senate

Ellie Kinnaird (D) (16th-Orange)

Howard N. Lee (D) (16th-Orange)

N.C. House of Representatives

Verla Insko (D) (24th-Orange)

Arlie F. Culp (R) (30th-Randolph)

Joe Hackney (D) (24th-Orange)

Chatham County was named in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, who was an eloquent defender of the American cause in the English Parliament during the Revolution.

CHEROKEE

Courthouse, Murphy, 28906

County Seat: Murphy

Clerk of Court: (704) 837-2522

Formed: 1839

Population: 20,170

N.C. Senate

Robert Carpenter (R) (42nd-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

James C. Carpenter (R) (53rd-Macon)

Cherokee County was named in honor of the Native American Indian tribe which still inhabits the western part of the state.

CHOWAN

P.O. Box 1030, Edenton, 27932

*County Seat: Edenton**Clerk of Court: (919) 482-2323**Formed: 1670**Population: 14,031***N.C. Senate**

Marc Basnight (D) (1st-Dare)

N.C. House of Representatives

William T. Culpepper, III (D) (86th-Chowan)

Chowan County was named in honor of the Native American Indian tribe that inhabited the northeastern part of North Carolina at the time of colonial settlement.

CLAY

Courthouse, Hayesville, 28904

*County Seat: Hayesville**Clerk of Court: (704) 389-8334**Formed: 1861**Population: 7,155***N.C. Senate**

Robert Carpenter (R) (42nd-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

James C. Carpenter (R) (53rd-Macon)

Clay County was named in honor of Henry Clay, an antebellum U.S. Senator and Presidential candidate.

CLEVELAND

100 Justice Place, Shelby, 28150

*County Seat: Shelby**Clerk of Court: (704) 484-4851**Formed: 1841**Population: 87,188*

N.C. Senate

Walter Dalton (D) (37th-Rutherford)

David Hoyle (D) (25th-Gaston)

N.C. House of Representatives

Debbie A. Clary (R) (48th-Cleveland)

John Hugh Weatherly (R) (48th-Cleveland)

Andrew T. Dedmon (D) (48th-Cleveland)

Cleveland County was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, a noted partisan leader of the western Carolina frontier during the Revolutionary War era and one of the commanding officers of the American patriot forces at the Battle of Kings Mountain.

COLUMBUS

Administrative Bldg., 111 Washington St., Whiteville, 28472

*County Seat: Whiteville**Formed: 1808**Clerk of Court: (910) 641-3000**Population: 49,587+***N.C. Senate**

R. C. Soles, Jr. (D) (18th-Columbus)

N.C. House of Representatives

Dewey L. Hill (D) (14th-Columbus)

E. David Redwine (D) (14th-Brunswick)

Thomas E. Wright (D) (98th-New Hanover)

Columbus County was named in honor of the discoverer of the New World.

CRAVEN

Adm. Bldg., 406 Craven St., New Bern, 28560

*County Seat: New Bern**Formed: 1705**Clerk of Court: (919) 514-4774**Population: 87,059***N.C. Senate**

Beverly Perdue (D) (3rd-Craven)

N.C. House of Representatives

Edwin M. Hardy (R) (2nd-Beaufort)

William L. Wainwright (D) (79th-Craven)

John M. Nichols (R) (3rd-Craven)

Craven was first created as the Archdale Precinct of Bath County in 1705. The name was changed about 1712 to honor William, Lord Craven, one of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina. The county seat was first called Chattawaka (or Chattoocka), then changed to Newbern in 1723. State legislators legalized the current spelling, New Bern, in 1897.

CUMBERLAND

Courthouse, 117 Dick St., Fayetteville, 28302

*County Seat: Fayetteville**Formed: 1754**Clerk of Court: (910) 678-2902**Population: 283,000***N.C. Senate**

Anthony E. Rand (D) (24th-Cumberland)

David F. Weinstein (D) (30th-Robeson)

Larry Shaw (D) (41st-Cumberland)

N.C. House of Representatives

Douglas Y. Yongue (D) (16th-Scotland)

Theodore J. "Ted" Kinney (D) (17th-Cumberland)

Mary McAllister (D) (17th-Cumberland)

Mia Morris (R) (18th-Cumberland)

John W. Hurley (D) (18th-Cumberland)

Alex Warner (D) (75th-Cumberland)

Edd Nye (D) (96th-Bladen)

Cumberland County was named in honor of William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, third son of King George, III of Great Britain. Cumberland crushed the Jacobite uprising in Scotland at Culloden in 1746. The subsequent clearance of the Scots Highlands launched a wave of emigrants to the North Carolina frontier.

CURRITUCK

Courthouse, Currituck, 27929

*County Seat: Currituck**Formed: 1668**Clerk of Court: (919) 232-2010**Population: 15,504*

N.C. Senate

Marc Basnight (D) (1st-Dare)

N.C. House of Representatives

W. C. "Bill" Owens, Jr. (D) (1st-Pasquotank)

Currituck County is traditionally said to be named after a Native American Indian word for the region's indigenous wild geese, "Coratank."

DARE

Administration Bldg., P.O. Box 1000, Manteo, 27954

County seat: Manteo

Formed: 1870

Clerk of Court: (919) 473-2950

Population: 25,000

N.C. Senate

Marc Basnight (D) (1st-Dare)

N.C. House of Representatives

William T. Culpepper, III (D) (86th-Chowan)

Dare County was named in honor of Virginia Dare, the first child born of English parents in North America.

DAVIDSON

Governmental Center, P.O. Box 1067, Lexington, 27292

County Seat: Lexington

Formed: 1822

Clerk of Court: (704) 242-2263

Population: 132,000

N.C. Senate

Robert G. Shaw (R) (19th-Guilford)

Jim W. Phillips, Sr. (D) (23rd-Davidson)

Betsy L. Cochrane (R) (38th-Davie)

N.C. House of Representatives

Jerry C. Dockham (R) (94th-Davidson)

Julia C. Howard (R) (74th-Davie)

Paul R. McCrary (D) (37th-Davidson)

Stephen W. "Steve" Wood (R) (27th-Guilford)

Davidson County was named in honor of General William Lee Davidson, an American patriot commanding officer killed in action at Cowan's Ford.

DAVIE

123 S. Main St., Mocksville, 27028

County Seat: Mocksville

Clerk of Court: (704) 634-3507

Formed: 1836

Population: 29,366

N.C. Senate

Betsy L. Cochrane (R) (38th-Davie)

N.C. House of Representatives

Julia C. Howard (R) (74th-Davie)

Davie County was named in honor of William Richardson Davie, Revolutionary soldier, a member of the Federal Convention of 1787, governor of North Carolina, special envoy extraordinaire and minister plenipotentiary to France and one of the founders of the University of North Carolina.

DUPLIN

P.O. Box 910 Kenansville, 28349

County Seat: Kenansville

Clerk of Court: (910) 296-1686

Formed: 1750

Population: 39,995

N.C. Senate

Charles W. Albertson (D) (5th-Duplin)

N.C. House of Representatives

Cynthia B. Watson (R) (10th-Duplin)

Jerry Braswell (D) (97th-Wayne)

Duplin County was named in honor of Thomas Hay, Lord Duplin, an English nobleman and member of the Board of Trade and Plantations.

DURHAM

County Courthouse, Durham, 27701

County Seat: Durham

Clerk of Court: (919) 560-6833

Formed: 1881

Population: 200,000

N.C. Senate

Jeanne H. Lucas (D) (13th-Durham)

Wilbur Gulley (D) (13th-Durham)

N.C. House of Representatives

Paul Luebke (D) (23rd-Durham)

Henry M. Michaux (D) (23rd-Durham)

Jane Mosley (D) (63rd-Wake)

Russell J. Capps (R) (92nd-Wake)

George Miller, Jr. (D) (23rd-Durham)

Durham County takes its name from the county seat, which in turn was named in honor of Dr. Bartlett Snipes Durham, who donated the land on which the railroad station was located.

EDGECOMBE

Adm. Bldg., Box 10, Tarboro, 27886

*County Seat: Tarboro**Clerk of Court: (919) 823-6161**Formed: 1741**Population: 57,041***N.C. Senate**

Roy A. Cooper, III (D) (10th-Nash)

R. L. Martin (D) (6th-Pitt)

N.C. House of Representatives

Thomas Hardaway (D) (7th-Halifax)

Milton F. Fitch, Jr. (D) (70th-Wilson)

Joe P. Tolson (D) (71st-Edgecombe)

Linwood E. Mercer (D) (8th-Pitt)

Edgecombe County was named in honor of Richard Edgecombe, an English nobleman, Member of Parliament and a lord of the Treasury, who became Baron Edgecombe in 1742.

FORSYTH

700 Hall of Justice, Winston-Salem, 27101

*County Seat: Winston-Salem**Clerk of Court: (910) 761-2250**Formed: 1849**Population: 265,878***N.C. Senate**

Hamilton C. Horton, Jr. (R) (20th-Forsyth)

Betsy L. Cochrane (R) (38th- Davie)
 James Mark McDaniel (R) (20th-Forsyth)

N.C. House of Representatives

Lyons Gray (R) (39th-Forsyth)
 Michael P. Decker (R) (84th-Forsyth)
 Theresa H. Esposito (R) (88th-Forsyth)
 Larry W. Womble (D) (66th-Forsyth)
 Warren Claude Oldham (D) (67th-Forsyth)
 P. Wayne Sexton (R) (73rd-Rockingham)

Forsyth County was named in honor of Colonel Benjamin Forsyth, a native of Stokes County who was killed on the Canadian border in the War of 1812.

FRANKLIN

215 East Nash St., Louisburg, 27549

County Seat: Louisburg

Clerk of Court: (919) 496-5104

Formed: 1779

Population: 42,036

N.C. Senate

Allen H. Wellons (D) (11th-Johnston)

N.C. House of Representatives

Billy J. Creech (R) (20th-Johnston)
 Gordon P. Allen (D) (22nd-Person)
 James W. Crawford, Jr. (D) (22nd-Granville)

Franklin County was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin.

GASTON

P.O. Box 1578, Gastonia, 28053

County Seat: Gastonia

Clerk of Court: (704) 868-5800

Formed: 1846

Population: 175,093

N.C. Senate

David Hoyle (D) (25th-Gaston)
 James Forrester (R) (39th-Gaston)

N.C. House of Representatives

John Reeves Gamble, Jr. (D) (44th-Lincoln)
 Andrew T. Dedmon (D) (48th-Cleveland)

Debbie A. Clary (R) (48th-Cleveland)
 W. W. Dickson (R) (76th-Gaston)
 John M. Rayfield (R) (93rd-Gaston)
 Cherie Killian Berry (R) (45th Catawba)
 Joe L. Kiser (R) (45th-Lincoln)
 John H. Weatherly (R) (48th-Cleveland)

Gaston County was named in honor of William Gaston, a member of the U.S. Congress and a Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

GATES

Courthouse, Gatesville, 27938

County Seat: Gatesville

Clerk of Court: (919) 357-1365

Formed: 1779

Population: 9,305

N.C. Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr. (D) (2nd-Warren)

N.C. House of Representatives

Howard J. Hunter, Jr. (D) (5th-Northampton)

Gates County was named in honor of General Horatio Gates, who commanded the American Army at the Battle of Saratoga during the Revolutionary War.

GRAHAM

Courthouse, 12 N. Main St., P.O. Box 575, Robbinsville, 28771

County Seat: Robbinsville

Clerk of Court: (704) 479-7986

Formed: 1872

Population: 7,196

N.C. Senate

Robert C. Carpenter (R) (42nd-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

Charles M. Beall (D) (52nd-Haywood)

Liston B. Ramsey (D) (52nd-Madison)

Graham County was named in honor of William A. Graham, United States Senator, Governor of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy and a Senator in the Confederate Congress.

GRANVILLE

P.O. Box 906, Oxford, 27565

*County Seat: Oxford**Clerk of Court: (919) 693-2649**Formed: 1746**Population: 40,221***N.C. Senate**

Wilbur P. Gulley (D) (13th-Durham)

Jeanne Lucas (D) (13th-Durham)

N.C. House of Representatives

James W. Crawford, Jr. (D) (22nd-Granville)

Stanley H. Fox (D) (78th-Granville)

Gordon P. Allen (D) (22nd-Person)

Granville County was named in honor of John Carteret, Earl of Granville and Lord Proprietor, who owned the Granville District.

GREENE

Courthouse, P.O. Box 675, 2nd & Greene St., Snow Hill, 28580

*County Seat: Snow Hill**Clerk of Court: (919) 747-3505**Formed: 1799**Population: 16,794***N.C. Senate**

John H. Kerr, III (D) (8th-Wayne)

N.C. House of Representatives

Marvin W. Aldridge (R) (9th-Pitt)

Linwood E. Mercer (D) (8th-Pitt)

Carolyn B. Russell (R) (77th-Wayne)

Greene County was originally named in honor of James Glasgow, North Carolina Secretary of State during the Revolutionary War era. When Glasgow became publicly involved in land frauds, however, state legislators changed the county's name to honor Gen. Nathanael Greene, whose leadership of the American patriot army in South Carolina and North Carolina frustrated British attempts to hold onto the two colonies and ultimately led to the surrender of Lord Charles Cornwallis' British army at Yorktown.

GUILFORD

301 W. Market St., P.O. Box 3427, Greensboro, 27402

*County Seat: Greensboro**Clerk of Court: (910) 574-4302**Formed: 1771**Population: 347,420*

N.C. Senate

William N. Martin (D) (31st-Guilford)
 Robert G. Shaw (R) (19th-Guilford)
 John M. Blust (R) (32nd-Guilford)
 Don East (R) (12th-Surry)
 Virginia Foxx (R) (12th-Watauga)

N.C. House of Representatives

Alma S. Adams (D) (26th-Guilford)
 Stephen W. "Steve" Wood (R) (27th-Guilford)
 Flossie Boyd-McIntyre (D) (28th-Guilford)
 Joanne W. Bowie (R) (29th-Guilford)
 Harold J. Brubaker (R) (38th-Randolph)
 Mary L. Jarrell (D) (89th-Guilford)
 Margaret M. Jeffus (D) (89th-Guilford)
 Michael P. Decker (R) (84th-Forsyth)
 Arlie F. Culp (R) (30th-Randolph)

Guilford County was named in honor of Francis North, first Earl of Guilford. He was father of the Lord North who was Prime Minister under George III during the Revolution.

HALIFAX

Courthouse, P.O. Box 38, Halifax, 27839

County Seat: Halifax

Formed: 1758

Clerk of Court: (919) 583-5061

Population: 55,516

N.C. Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr. (D) (2nd-Warren)
 Roy A. Cooper, III (D) (10th-Nash)

N.C. House of Representatives

Thomas C. Hardaway (D) (7th-Halifax)
 James W. Crawford, Jr. (D) (22nd-Granville)
 Gordon P. Allen (D) (22nd-Person)

Halifax County was named in honor of George Montagu, second Earl of Halifax and president of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London during the later colonial era.

HARNETT

County Office Bldg., P.O. Box 759, Lillington, 27546

County Seat: Lillington
Clerk of Court: (910) 893-5164

Formed: 1855
Population: 67,822

N.C. Senate

Daniel E. Page (R) (15th-Harnett)

N.C. House of Representatives

Bobby Ray Hall (R) (19th-Lee)
 Donald S. Davis (R) (19th-Harnett)

Harnett County was named in honor of Cornelius Harnett, an eminent Revolutionary patriot, president of the Council of Safety, president of the Provincial Council, delegate to the Continental Congress and author of the Halifax Resolutions of April 12, 1776.

HAYWOOD

Courthouse, Waynesville, 28786

County Seat: Waynesville
Clerk of Court: (704) 456-3540

Formed: 1808
Population: 46,942

N.C. Senate

Robert C. Carpenter (R) (42nd-Macon)
 Thomas K. Jenkins (D) (29th-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

Charles M. Beall (D) (52nd-Haywood)
 Liston B. Ramsey (D) (52nd-Madison)

Haywood County is named in honor of John Haywood, Treasurer of North Carolina, 1787-1827.

HENDERSON

100 N. King St., Hendersonville, 28792

County Seat: Hendersonville
Clerk of Court: (704) 697-4872

Formed: 1838
Population: 75,096

N.C. Senate

Thomas K. Jenkins (D) (29th-Macon)
 Robert Carpenter (R) (42nd-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

Larry T. Justus (R) (50th-Henderson)

William M. Ives (R) (68th-Transylvania)

Henderson County was named in honor of Leonard Henderson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina during the 1830s.

HERTFORD

County Office Bldg., #1, P.O. Box 116, Winton, 27986

*County Seat: Winton**Formed: 1759**Clerk of Court: (919) 358-7845**Population: 22,468***N.C. Senate**

Frank W. Ballance, Jr. (D) (2nd-Warren)

N.C. House of Representatives

Howard J. Hunter, Jr. (D) (5th-Northampton)

Richard Eugene Rogers (D) (6th-Martin)

Hertford County was named in honor of Francis Seymour Conway, Earl (later Marquis) of Hertford, Lord of the Bedchamber and Knight of the Garter during the reign of George II.

HOKE

227 N. Main St., Box 266, Raeford, 28376

*County Seat: Raeford**Formed: 1911**Clerk of Court: (910) 875-3728**Population: 27,500***N.C. Senate**

Aaron W. Plyler (D) (17th-Union)

William R. Purcell (D) (17th-Scotland)

David Weinstein (D) (30th-Robeson)

N.C. House of Representatives

Douglas Y. Yongue (D) (16th-Scotland)

Ronnie N. Sutton (D) (85th-Robeson)

Donald A. Bonner (D) (87th-Robeson)

Hoke County was named in honor of Robert F. Hoke, a major-general in the Confederate States Army.

HYDE

Courthouse, Swan Quarter, 27885

County Seat: Swan Quarter

Clerk of Court: (919) 926-4101

Formed: 1712

Population: 5,411

N.C. Senate

Marc Basnight (D) (1st-Dare)

N.C. House of Representatives

Edwin M. "Sandy" Hardy (R) (2nd-Beaufort)

Hyde County was named in honor of Edward Hyde, a colonial Governor of North Carolina and grandson of the Earl of Clarendon, one of the original Lords Proprietors.

IREDELL

P.O. Box 788, Statesville, 28687

County Seat: Statesville

Clerk of Court: (704) 878-4204

Formed: 1788

Population: 98,452

N.C. Senate

James Forrester (R) (39th-Gaston)

Jim Phillips (D) (23rd-Davidson)

N.C. House of Representatives

C. Robert Brawley (R) (43rd-Iredell)

W. Franklin Mitchell (R) (42nd-Iredell)

Iredell County was named in honor of James Iredell of Edenton. He was one of the earliest post-colonial leaders in the state and advocated the adoption of the federal Constitution. President George Washington appointed him a judge of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1790.

JACKSON

County Adm. Bldg., 401 Grindstaff Cove Road, Sylva, 28779

County Seat: Sylva

Clerk of Court: (704) 586-4055

Formed: 1851

Population: 26,846

N.C. Senate

Thomas K. Jenkins (D) (29th-Macon)

Robert Carpenter (R) (42nd-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

Charles M. Beall (D) (52nd-Haywood)

James C. Carpenter (R) (53rd-Macon)

Liston B. Ramsey (D) (52nd-Madison)

Jackson County was named in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, who won an overwhelming victory over the British at New Orleans in 1815 and was twice elected President of the United States.

JOHNSTON

Courthouse, Box 1049, Smithfield, 27577

*County Seat: Smithfield**Formed: 1746**Clerk of Court: (919) 934-3191**Population: 81,306***N.C. Senate**

Allen H. Wellons (D) (11th-Johnston)

Eric M. Reeves (D) (14th-Wake)

Brad Miller (D) (14th-Wake)

Daniel E. Page (R) (15th-Harnett)

N.C. House of Representatives

Billy J. Creech (R) (20th-Johnston)

Namon Leo Daughtry (R) (95th-Johnston)

Johnston County was named in honor of Gabriel Johnston, a colonial Governor of North Carolina.

JONES

Courthouse, Box 266, Trenton, 28585

*County Seat: Trenton**Formed: 1779**Clerk of Court: (919) 448-7351**Population: 9,414***N.C. Senate**

Charles W. Albertson (D) (5th-Duplin)

Luther Henry Jordan, Jr. (D) (7th-New Hanover)

N.C. House of Representatives

Cynthia Watson (R) (10th-Duplin)

William L. Wainwright (D) (79th-Craven)

Jones County was named in honor of Willie Jones of Halifax, who was one of the

leaders of the Revolution and president of the Council of Safety. Jones later opposed the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. It was due chiefly to his influence that the Convention of 1788 refused to ratify a federal Constitution.

LEE

Lee County Govt. Center, Box 1968, Sanford, 27331-1968

County Seat: Sanford

Formed: 1907

Clerk of Court: (919) 708-4414

Population: 43,877

N.C. Senate

Ellie Kinnaird (D) (16th-Orange)

Howard N. Lee (D) (16th-Orange)

Daniel E. Page (R) (15th-Harnett)

N.C. House of Representatives

Bobby R. Hall (R) (19th-Lee)

Donald S. Davis (R) (19th-Harnett)

Lee County was named in honor of Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia during the Civil War.

LENOIR

Courthouse, P.O. Box 3289, Kinston, 28501

County Seat: Kinston

Formed: 1791

Clerk of Court: (919) 527-6231

Population: 57,274

N.C. Senate

Luther H. Jordan, Jr. (D) (7th-New Hanover)

John H. Kerr, III (D) (8th-Wayne)

Ed N. Warren (D) (9th-Pitt)

N.C. House of Representatives

Philip A. Baddour, Jr. (D) (11th-Wayne)

Carolyn B. Russell (R) (77th-Wayne)

William L. Wainwright (D) (79th-Craven)

Lenoir County was named in honor of William Lenoir, one of the commanders of the American patriot army at the Battle of Kings Mountain during the Revolutionary War.

LINCOLN

115 W. Main St., Lincoln, 28092

*County Seat: Lincoln**Clerk of Court: (704) 732-9000**Formed: 1779**Population: 50,319***N.C. Senate**

David Hoyle (D) (25th-Gaston)

Austin M. Allran (R) (26th-Catawba)

Thomas L. Odom, Sr. (D) (34th-Mecklenburg)

James Forrester (R) (39th-Gaston)

N.C. House of Representative

John Reeves Gamble, Jr. (D) (44th-Lincoln)

Cherie Killian Berry (R) (45th-Catawba)

Joe L. Kiser (R) (45th-Lincoln)

Lincoln County was named in honor of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, a distinguished general of the Revolution whom Gen. George Washington appointed to receive the sword of Lord Charles Cornwallis when he surrendered his army at Yorktown.

MACON

Courthouse, Franklin, 28734

*County Seat: Franklin**Clerk of Court: (704) 524-6421**Formed: 1828**Population: 23,499***N.C. Senate**

Thomas K. Jenkins (D) (29th-Macon)

Robert Carpenter (R) (42nd-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

James C. Carpenter (R) (53rd Macon)

Macon County was named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, speaker of the House of Representatives, United States Senator and president of the state's Constitutional Convention of 1835.

MADISON

Courthouse, Box 579, Marshall, 28753

*County Seat: Marshall**Clerk of Court: (704) 649-2531**Formed: 1851**Population: 17,367*

N.C. Senate

R. L. Clark (R) (28th-Buncombe)

Jesse Ledbetter (R) (28th-Buncombe)

N.C. House of Representatives

Charles M. Beall (D) (52nd-Haywood)

Liston B. Ramsey (D) (52nd-Madison)

Madison County was named in honor of James Madison, fourth President of the United States.

MARTIN

P.O. Box 668, Williamston, 27892

*County Seat: Williamston**Clerk of Court: (919) 792-2515**Formed: 1774**Population: 25,078***N.C. Senate**

R. L. Martin (D) (6th-Pitt)

Ed N. Warren (D) (9th-Pitt)

N.C. House of Representatives

Richard Eugene Rogers (D) (6th-Martin)

Thomas C. Hardaway (D) (7th-Halifax)

Linwood E. Mercer (D) (8th-Pitt)

Martin County was named in honor of Josiah Martin, the last Royal Governor of North Carolina. It is probable that this county's name would have been changed like those of Dobbs and Tryon but for the popularity of Alexander Martin, North Carolina governor from 1782-1785 and again from 1789-1792.

McDOWELL

County Administration Bldg., Marion, 28752

*County Seat: Marion**Clerk of Court: (704) 652-7717**Formed: 1842**Population: 36,342***N.C. Senate**

R. L. Clark (R) (28th-Buncombe)

Jesse I. Ledbetter (R) (28th-Buncombe)

N.C. House of Representatives

Robert C. Hunter (D) (49th-McDowell)

McDowell County was named in honor of Colonel Joseph McDowell, an officer of the American patriot army who fought at Kings Mountain and later served in the U.S. Congress and as a member of the commission established to settle the boundary line between North Carolina and Tennessee.

MECKLENBURG

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Govt. Center
600 E. 4th St., P.O. Box 31787, Charlotte, 28231

County Seat: Charlotte

Formed: 1762

Clerk of Court: (704) 347-7811

Population: 579,473

N.C. Senate

- Charlie S. Dannelly (D) (33rd-Mecklenburg)
- Thomas L. Odom, Sr. (D) (34th-Mecklenburg)
- Leslie Winner (D) (40th-Mecklenburg)
- Robert A. Rucho (R) (35th-Mecklenburg)

N.C. House of Representatives

- James B. Black (D) (36th-Mecklenburg)
- Drew P. Saunders (D) (54th-Mecklenburg)
- W. Edwin McMahan (R) (55th-Mecklenburg)
- Martha B. Alexander (D) (56th-Mecklenburg)
- Constance K. Wilson (R) (57th-Mecklenburg)
- Ruth Easterling (D) (58th-Mecklenburg)
- W. Pete Cunningham (D) (59th-Mecklenburg)
- Beverly Earle (D) (60th-Mecklenburg)
- Jim Gulley (R) (69th-Mecklenburg)
- W. W. Dickson (R) (76th-Gaston)
- John M. Rayfield (R) (93rd-Gaston)

Mecklenburg County was named in honor of Queen Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg, wife of George III.

MITCHELL

Courthouse Annex, Bakersville, 28705

County Seat: Bakersville

Formed: 1861

Clerk of Court: (704) 688-2161

Population: 14,433

N.C. Senate

John A. Garwood (R) (27th-Wilkes)

Kenneth R. Moore (R) (27th-Caldwell)

N.C. House of Representatives

Charles F. Buchanan (R) (46th-Mitchell)

Gregory J. Thompson (R) (46th-Mitchell)

Mitchell County was named in honor of Dr. Elisha Mitchell, a professor at the University of North Carolina. While on an exploring expedition of Mt. Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Mississippi, Dr. Mitchell fell and was killed. He is buried on top of the mountain.

MONTGOMERY

P.O. Box 425, Troy, 27371

*County Seat: Troy**Clerk of Court: (910) 576-4211**Formed: 1779**Population: 23,346***N.C. Senate**

Aaron J. Plyler (D) (17th-Union)

William R. Purcell (D) (17th-Union)

N.C. House of Representatives

G. Wayne Goodwin (D) (32nd-Richmond)

Foyle Hightower (D) (33rd-Anson)

Montgomery County was named in honor of Richard Montgomery who, in 1775, lost his life at the Battle of Quebec during Gen. Benedict Arnold's disastrous attempt to conquer Canada.

MOORE

Courthouse Square, Carthage, 28327

*County Seat: Carthage**Clerk of Court: (910) 947-2396**Formed: 1784**Population: 59,013***N.C. Senate**

Ellie Kinnaird (D) (16th-Orange)

Howard Lee (D) (16th-Orange)

N.C. House of Representatives

Douglas Y. Yongue (D) (16th-Scotland)

Richard T. Morgan (R) (31st-Moore)

Moore County was named in honor of Captain Alfred Moore of Brunswick County, a soldier in the American patriot army and a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

NASH

Courthouse, Room 104, Nashville, 27856

*County Seat: Nashville**Formed: 1777**Clerk of Court: (919) 459-4081**Population: 84,081***N.C. Senate**

Roy A. Cooper, III (D) (10th-Nash)

N.C. House of Representatives

Thomas C. Hardaway (D) (7th-Nash)

Billy J. Creech (R) (20th-Johnston)

Milton F. Fitch, Jr. (D) (70th-Wilson)

Joe P. Tolson (D) (71st-Edgecombe)

Gene G. Arnold (R) (72nd-Nash)

Nash County was named in honor of General Francis Nash of Hillsborough, who was mortally wounded while fighting under George Washington at the Battle of Germantown.

NEW HANOVER

320 Chestnut St., Wilmington, 28401

*County Seat: Wilmington**Formed: 1729**Clerk of Court: (910) 341-4430**Population: 139,577***N.C. Senate**

Patrick J. Ballantine (R) (4th-New Hanover)

Luther Henry Jordan, Jr. (D) (7th-New Hanover)

R. C. Soles, Jr. (D) (18th-Columbus)

N.C. House of Representatives

Daniel F. McComas (R) (13th-New Hanover)

E. David Redwine (D) (14th-Brunswick)

Dewey L. Hill (D) (14th-Columbus)

Edd Nye (D) (96th-Bladen)

Thomas E. Wright (D) (98th-New Hanover)

New Hanover County was named in honor of the royal family of England during the 18th and early 19th centuries, the House of Hanover.

NORTHAMPTON

P.O. Box 808, Jackson, 27845

County Seat: Jackson

Clerk of Court: (919) 534-1631

Formed: 1741

Population: 20,798

N.C. Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr. (D) (2nd-Warren)

N.C. House of Representatives

Howard J. Hunter, Jr. (D) (5th-Northampton)

Northampton County was named in honor of James Crompton, Earl of Northampton, an English nobleman.

ONslow

521 Mill Ave., Jacksonville, 28540-4259

County Seat: Jacksonville

Clerk of Court: (910) 455-4458

Formed: 1731

Population: 149,838

N.C. Senate

Patrick J. Ballantine (R) (4th-New Hanover)

Charles W. Albertson (D) (5th-Duplin)

Luther Henry Jordan, Jr. (D) (7th-New Hanover)

N.C. House of Representatives

Ronald L. Smith (D) (4th-Carteret)

Cynthia Watson (R) (10th-Duplin)

Nurham O. Warwick (D) (12th-Sampson)

W. Robert Grady (R) (80th-Onslow)

Jean R. Preston (R) (4th-Carteret)

Onslow County was named in honor of Sir Arthur Onslow who, for more than thirty years, was speaker of the House of Commons in the British Parliament during the mid-17th Century.

ORANGE

Orange County Gvt. Services Ctr., 200 S. Cameron, Hillsborough, 27278

County Seat: Hillsborough

Formed: 1752

Clerk of Court: (919) 732-8181

Population: 97,708

N.C. Senate

Eleanor Kinnaird (D) (16th-Orange)

Howard Lee (D) (16th-Orange)

N.C. House of Representatives

Verla Insko (D) (24th-Orange)

Cary D. Allred (R) (25th-Alamance)

E. Nelson Cole (D) (25th-Rockingham)

Joe Hackney (D) (24th-Orange)

Dennis A. Reynolds (R) (25th-Alamance)

Orange County was named in honor of the infant William V of Orange, grandson of King George II of Great Britain.

PAMLICO

Courthouse, Box 776, Bayboro, 28515

County Seat: Bayboro

Formed: 1872

Clerk of Court: (919) 745-3881

Population: 11,372

N.C. Senate

Beverly Perdue (D) (3rd-Craven)

N.C. House of Representatives

John M. Nichols (R) (3rd-Craven)

William L. Wainwright (D) (79th-Craven)

Pamlico County was named after the sound of the same name. Pamlico was the name of a Native American Indian tribe settled along the sound.

PASQUOTANK

Courthouse, Room E201, Elizabeth City, 27909

County Seat: Elizabeth City

Formed: 1668

Clerk of Court: (919) 331-4751

Population: 33,290

N.C. Senate

Marc Basnight (D) (1st-Dare)

N.C. House of Representatives

William C. Owens, Jr. (D) (1st-Pasquotank)

Pasquotank County was derived from an Indian word, "pask-e'tan-ki," which meant "where the current of the stream divides or forks."

PENDER

County Manager's Office, Box 5, Burgaw, 28425

County Seat: Burgaw

Formed: 1875

Clerk of Court: (910) 259-1229

Population: 36,000

N.C. Senate

Patrick J. Ballantine (R) (4th-New Hanover)

Charles W. Albertson (D) (5th-Duplin)

Luther H. Jordan, Jr. (D) (7th-New Hanover)

N.C. House of Representatives

Nurham O. Warwick (D) (12th-Sampson)

Edd Nye (D) (96th-Bladen)

Thomas E. Wright (D) (98th-New Hanover)

Pender County was named in honor of General William Dorsey Pender of Edgecombe County. Pender, a commanding officer in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg.

PERQUIMANS

P.O. Box 45, Hertford, 27944

County Seat: Hertford

Formed: 1668

Clerk of Court: (919) 426-5676

Population: 10,447

N.C. Senate

Marc Basnight (D) (1st-Dare)

N.C. House of Representatives

William C. Owens, Jr. (D) (1st-Pasquotank)

William T. Culpepper, III (D) (86th-Chowan)

Perquimans County was named in honor of a Native American Indian tribe that inhabited the northern shores of the Albemarle sound.

PERSON

Courthouse, Roxboro, 27573

County Seat: Roxboro

Clerk of Court: (910) 597-0554

Formed: 1791

Population: 30,180

N.C. Senate

Wilbur P. Gulley (D) (13th-Durham)

Hugh Webster (R) (21st-Caswell)

Jeanne Lucas (D) (13th-Durham)

N.C. House of Representatives

James W. Crawford, Jr. (D) (22nd-Granville)

Gordon P. Allen (D) (22nd-Person)

Person County was named in honor of General Thomas Person, an American patriot leader during the Revolution, member of the Council of Safety and benefactor of the University of North Carolina.

PITT

1717 West Fifth St., Greenville, 27834

County Seat: Greenville

Clerk of Court: (919) 830-6400

Formed: 1760

Population: 110,974

N.C. Senate

R. L. Martin (D) (6th-Pitt)

Ed N. Warren (D) (9th-Pitt)

N.C. House of Representatives

Edwin M. Hardy (R) (2nd-Beaufort)

Richard Eugene Rogers (D) (6th-Martin)

Linwood E. Mercer (D) (8th-Pitt)

Marvin W. Aldridge (R) (9th-Pitt)

Joe P. Tolson (D) (71st-Edgecombe)

Pitt County was named in honor of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, Secretary of State for the British crown and de facto prime minister of Britain in the mid-18th Century.

POLK

Box 308, Columbus, 28722

County Seat: Columbus

Clerk of Court: (704) 894-8231

Formed: 1855

Population: 15,000

N.C. Senate

Robert Carpenter (R) (42nd-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

Andrew T. Dedmon (D) (48th-Cleveland)

Larry T. Justus (R) (50th-Henderson)

John H. Weatherly (R) (48th-Cleveland)

Debbie A. Clary (R) (48th-Cleveland)

Polk County was named in honor of Colonel William Polk "who rendered distinguished service in the Battles of Germantown, Brandywine, and Eutaw, in all of which he was wounded."

RANDOLPH

725 McDowell Rd., P.O. Box 4728, Asheboro, 27204-4728

County Seat: Asheboro

Formed: 1779

Clerk of Court: (910) 318-6701

Population: 106,546

N.C. Senate

Ellie Kinnaird (D) (16th-Orange)

Robert G. Shaw (R) (19th-Guilford)

Howard Lee (D) (16th-Orange)

N.C. House of Representatives

Arlie F. Culp (R) (30th-Randolph)

Harold J. Brubaker (R) (38th-Randolph)

Jerry C. Dockham (R) (94th-Davidson)

Randolph County was named in honor of Peyton Randolph of Virginia, who was president of the Continental Congress.

RICHMOND

Box 504, Rockingham, 28380

County Seat: Rockingham

Formed: 1779

Clerk of Court: (910) 997-9100

Population: 44,518

N.C. Senate

William R. Purcell (D) (17th-Scotland)

Aaron W. Plyler (D) (17th-Union)

N.C. House of Representatives

G. Wayne Goodwin (D) (32nd-Richmond)

Richmond County was named in honor of Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond and a principal secretary in William Pitt's second administration. Richmond was a staunch friend of the American colonies and made a motion in the House of Lords that the colonies be granted their independence.

ROBESON

Courthouse, Lumberton, 28358

County Seat: Lumberton

Clerk of Court: (910) 671-3377

Formed: 1787

Population: 105,179

N.C. Senate

David Weinstein (D) (30th-Robeson)

N.C. House of Representatives

Dewey L. Hill (D) (14th-Columbus)

Douglas Y. Yongue (D) (16th-Scotland)

Ronnie N. Sutton (D) (85th-Robeson)

Donald A. Bonner (D) (87th-Robeson)

E. David Redwine (D) (14th-Brunswick)

Robeson County was named in honor of Colonel Thomas Robeson, a soldier of the Revolution. He was one of the leaders at the Battle of Elizabethtown in September, 1781.

ROCKINGHAM

Courthouse, Hwy. 65, Wentworth, 27375

County Seat: Wentworth

Clerk of Court: (910) 342-8700

Formed: 1785

Population: 88,334

N.C. Senate

Don W. East (R) (12th-Surry)

Virginia Foxx (R) (12th-Watauga)

N.C. House of Representatives

Cary D. Allred (R) (25th-Alamance)

P. Wayne Sexton, Sr. (R) (73rd-Rockingham)

E. Nelson Cole (D) (25th-Rockingham)

Dennis A. Reynolds (R) (25th-Alamance)

Rockingham County was named in honor of Charles Watson-Wentworth, Second Marquis of Rockingham, who was a leader of a party in the British Parliament which advocated American independence. Rockingham was Prime Minister when the Stamp Act was repealed.

ROWAN

130 W. Innes St., Salisbury, 28144

County Seat: Salisbury

Clerk of Court: (704) 639-7505

Formed: 1753

Population: 117,826

N.C. Senate

Fletcher L. Hartsell, Jr. (R) (22nd-Cabarrus)

Betsy L. Cochrane (R) (38th-Davie)

Jim W. Phillips (D) (23rd-Davidson)

N.C. House of Representatives

Charlotte A. Gardner (R) (35th-Rowan)

W. Eugene McCombs (R) (83rd-Rowan)

Rowan County was named in honor of Matthew Rowan, a prominent North Carolina leader before the Revolution and, for a short time after the death of Governor Gabriel Johnston, was acting governor of the colony.

RUTHERFORD

601 N. Main St., Rutherfordton, 28139

County Seat: Rutherfordton

Clerk of Court: (704) 286-9136

Formed: 1779

Population: 56,918

N.C. Senate

Walter H. Dalton (D) (37th-Rutherford)

N.C. House of Representatives

Andrew T. Dedmon (D) (48th-Cleveland)

Debbie A. Clary (R) (48th-Cleveland)

John H. Weatherly (R) (48th-Cleveland)

Rutherford County was named in honor of Griffith Rutherford, one of the most prominent of the Revolutionary patriots. Rutherford led the expedition that crushed the Cherokees in 1776, and rendered important services both in the colonial legislature and on the battlefield as a general officer.

SAMPSON

County Office Bldg., Rowan St., Clinton, 28328

*County Seat: Clinton**Formed: 1784**Clerk of Court: (910) 592-5191**Population: 47,297***N.C. Senate**

Charles W. Albertson (D) (5th-Duplin)

Daniel E. Page (R) (15th-Harnett)

David Weinstein (D) (30th-Robeson)

N.C. House of Representatives

Nurham O. Warwick (D) (12th-Sampson)

Bobby R. Hall (R) (19th-Lee)

Edd Nye (D) (96th-Bladen)

Jerry Braswell (D) (97th-Wayne)

Donald S. Davis (R) (19th-Harnett)

Sampson County was named in honor of Colonel John Sampson. Sampson served in the colonial House of Commons and was a member the governor's council under Govs. Dobbs, Tryon and Martin.

SCOTLAND

Co. Complex, Box 489, Laurinburg, 28352

*County Seat: Laurinburg**Formed: 1899**Clerk of Court: (910) 276-1951**Population: 33,754***N.C. Senate**

William R. Purcell (D) (17th-Scotland)

Aaron W. Plyler (D) (17th-Union)

N.C. House of Representatives

Douglas Y. Yongue (D) (16th-Scotland)

G. Wayne Goodwin (D) (32nd-Richmond)

Donald A. Bonner (D) (87th-Robeson)

Scotland County was named for the country of Scotland, the northern portion of the British Isles. Many of the county's earliest settlers were Scots.

STANLY

Courthouse, Albemarle, 28001

County Seat: Albemarle

Clerk of Court: (704) 982-2161

Formed: 1841

Population: 51,765

N.C. Senate

Fletcher L. Hartsell, Jr. (R) (22nd-Cabarrus)

Aaron W. Plyler (D) (17th-Union)

N.C. House of Representatives

Foyle Hightower (D) (33rd-Anson)

Bobby H. Barbee, Sr. (R) (82nd-Stanly)

Stanly County was named in honor of John Stanly who, for many years in the early 19th Century, was a member of the General Assembly -- several times Speaker of the House of Commons -- and a member of the U.S. Congress.

STOKES

Government Center, Danbury, 27016

County Seat: Danbury

Clerk of Court: (910) 593-2811

Formed: 1789

Population: 39,033

N.C. Senate

Virginia Foxx (R) (12th-Watauga)

Don W. East (R) (12th-Surry)

N.C. House of Representatives

Rex L. Baker (R) (40th-Stokes)

William S. Hiatt (R) (40th-Surry)

W. Eugene Wilson (R) (40th-Watauga)

Stokes County was named in honor of Captain John Stokes, a soldier in the American patriot cause, who was seriously wounded at the Waxhaw Massacre during the Revolutionary War. After the war, President George Washington appointed him a judge of the United States District Court of North Carolina. Stokes also served in the colonial legislature and as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1789.

SURRY

118 Hamby Road, Dobson, 27017

County Seat: Dobson
Clerk of Court: (910) 386-8131

Formed: 1771
Population: 66,833

N.C. Senate

Don W. East (R) (12th-Surry)
 Virginia Foxx (R) (12th-Watauga)

N.C. House of Representatives

William S. Hiatt (R) (40th-Surry)
 Rex L. Baker (R) (40th-Stokes)
 W. Eugene Wilson (R) (40th-Watauga)

Surry County was named in honor of the county Surrey in England, birthplace of then-Gov. William Tryon.

SWAIN

P.O. Drawer A, Bryson City, 28713

County Seat: Bryson City
Clerk of Court: (704) 488-2288

Formed: 1871
Population: 11,628

N.C. Senate

Thomas K. Jenkins (D) (29th-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

Charles M. Beall (D) (52nd-Haywood)
 Liston B. Ramsey (D) (52nd-Madison)

Swain County was named in honor of Gov. David L. Swain, who also served as president of the University of North Carolina.

TRANSYLVANIA

208 E. Main St., Brevard, 28712

County Seat: Brevard
Clerk of Court: (704) 884-3120

Formed: 1861
Population: 27,168

N.C. Senate

Thomas K. Jenkins (D) (29th-Macon)
 Robert Carpenter (R) (42nd-Macon)

N.C. House of Representatives

William M. Ives (R) (68th-Transylvania)

Transylvania County was derived from the Latin words “trans,” meaning “across,” and “sylva” meaning “woods”.

TYRRELL

County Office Bldg., Water St., Columbia, 27925

County Seat: Columbia

Formed: 1729

Clerk of Court: (919) 796-6281

Population: 3,856

N.C. Senate

Marc Basnight (D) (1st-Dare)

N.C. House of Representatives

William T. Culpepper, III (D) (86th-Chowan)

Tyrrell County was named in honor of Sir John Tyrrell, Lord Proprietor.

UNION

Courthouse, P.O. Box 218, Monroe, 28111-0218

County Seat: Monroe

Formed: 1842

Clerk of Court: (704) 283-3681

Population: 98,192

N.C. Senate

Aaron W. Plyler (D) (17th-Union)

William R. Purcell (D) (17th-Scotland)

N.C. House of Representatives

Fern Shubert (R) (34th-Union)

Timothy N. Tallent (R) (81st-Cabarrus)

Bobby H. Barbee, Sr. (R) (82nd-Stanly)

At the time the county was formed, there was a dispute between local Whigs and Democrats over whether it should be named Clay or Jackson. The name “Union” was suggested and adopted as a compromise.

VANCE

Courthouse, 122 Young St., Suite B, Henderson, 27536

County Seat: Henderson

Formed: 1881

Clerk of Court: (919) 492-0031

Population: 38,892

N.C. Senate

Frank W. Ballance, Jr. (D) (2nd-Warren)

Allen Wellons (D) (11th-Johnston)

N.C. House of Representatives

James Crawford, Jr. (D) (22nd-Granville)

Stanley Fox (D) (78th-Granville)

Gordon P. Allen (D) (22nd-Person)

Vance County was named in honor of Zebulon Baird Vance, member of Congress, Governor of North Carolina and a United States Senator.

WAKE

P.O. Box 550, Raleigh, 27602

County Seat: Raleigh

Formed: 1771

Clerk of Court: (919) 755-4112

Population: 508,733

N.C. Senate

Wilbur P. Gulley (D) (13th-Durham)

Brad Miller (D) (14th-Wake)

John H. Carrington (R) (36th-Wake)

Jeanne Lucas (D) (13th-Durham)

Eric Reeves (D) (14th-Wake)

N.C. House of Representatives

J. Samuel Ellis (R) (15th-Wake)

Daniel T. Blue, Jr. (D) (21st-Wake)

Charles B. Neely, Jr. (R) (61st-Wake)

David Miner (R) (62nd-Wake)

Jane H. Mosley (D) (63rd-Wake)

Robert J. Hensley, Jr. (D) (64th-Wake)

Ricky L. Eddins (R) (65th-Wake)

J. Russell Capps (R) (92nd-Wake)

Wake County was named in honor of Margaret Wake, wife of colonial Governor William Tryon.

WARREN

Box 619, Warrenton, 27589

*County Seat: Warrenton**Clerk of Court: (919) 257-3261**Formed: 1779**Population: 17,265***N.C. Senate**

Frank W. Ballance, Jr. (D) (2nd-Warren)

N.C. House of Representatives

James W. Crawford, Jr. (D) (22nd-Granville)

Stanley H. Fox (D) (78th-Granville)

Gordon P. Allen (D) (22nd-Person)

Warren County was named in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, a Massachusetts physician and American patriot leader who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

WASHINGTON

P.O. Box 1007, Courthouse, Plymouth, 27962

*County Seat: Plymouth**Clerk of Court: (919) 793-3013**Formed: 1799**Population: 13,997***N.C. Senate**

Marc Basnight (D) (1st-Dare)

R. L. Martin (D) (6th-Pitt)

N.C. House of Representatives

Richard Eugene Rogers (D) (6th-Martin)

William T. Culpepper, III (D) (86th-Chowan)

Washington County was named in honor of George Washington.

WATAUGA

Courthouse, Suite 1, Boone, 28607

*County Seat: Boone**Clerk of Court: (704) 265-5364**Formed: 1849**Population: 37,760***N.C. Senate**

Don W. East (R) (12th-Surry)

Virginia Foxx (R) (12th-Watauga)

N.C. House of Representatives

Rex L. Baker (R) (40th-Stokes)

William S. Hiatt (R) (40th-Surry)

W. Eugene Wilson (R) (40th-Watauga)

Watauga County was named for the Watauga River whose name came from a Cherokee phrase meaning "beautiful water."

WAYNE

P.O. Box 227, Goldsboro, 27533-0227

*County Seat: Goldsboro**Formed: 1779**Clerk of Court: (919) 731-7910**Population: 108,364***N.C. Senate**

John H. Kerr, III (D) (8th-Wayne)

N.C. House of Representatives

Philip A. Baddour, Jr. (D) (11th-Wayne)

Carolyn B. Russell (R) (77th-Wayne)

Jerry Braswell (D) (97th-Wayne)

Wayne County was named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, Revolutionary War hero and one of Gen. George Washington's most trusted soldiers.

WILKES

Wilkes Co. Office Bldg., Wilkesboro, 28697

*County Seat: Wilkesboro**Formed: 1777**Clerk of Court: (910) 667-1201**Population: 59,393***N.C. Senate**

John A. Garwood (R) (27th-Wilkes)

Kenneth R. Moore (R) (27th-Caldwell)

N.C. House of Representatives

John Walter Brown (R) (41st-Wilkes)

George M. Holmes (R) (41st-Yadkin)

Wilkes County was named in honor of John Wilkes, an outspoken opponent of the ruling Tory party in England during the American Revolution. Because of his controversial stands in favor of American political rights, Wilkes was not allowed

to take the seat in Parliament to which he had been elected. Many Americans at the time believed Wilkes was suffering in the cause of their liberty and named this county in his honor.

WILSON

Wilson County Administrative Office, Box 1728, Wilson, 27893

County Seat: Wilson

Formed: 1855

Clerk of Court: (919) 291-7500

Population: 66,061

N.C. Senate

R. L. Martin (D) (6th-Pitt)

Roy A. Cooper, III (D) (10th-Nash)

Allen H. Wellons (D) (11th-Johnston)

N.C. House of Representatives

Milton F. Fitch, Jr. (D) (70th-Wilson)

Joe P. Tolson (D) (71st-Edgecombe)

Gene G. Arnold (R) (72nd-Nash)

Wilson County was named in honor of Louis Dicken Wilson, long-time representative from Edgecombe County in the General Assembly. Wilson served as a delegate to the state's Constitutional Convention of 1835. He died of fever near Vera Cruz, Mexico, while serving as an officer in the U.S. Army during the Mexican War.

YADKIN

Human Resources Bldg., Box 146, Yadkinville, 27055

County Seat: Yadkinville

Formed: 1850

Clerk of Court: (910) 679-8838

Population: 30,488

N.C. Senate

John Garwood (R) (27th-Wilkes)

Kenneth R. Moore (R) (27th-Caldwell)

N.C. House of Representatives

John Walter Brown (R) (41st-Wilkes)

George M. Holmes (R) (41st-Yadkin)

Yadkin County's name was derived from the Yadkin River which runs through it.

YANCEY

Courthouse, Rm 11, Burnsville, 28714

County Seat: Burnsville

Formed: 1833

Clerk of Court: (704) 682-2122

Population: 15,813

N.C. Senate

Jesse I. Ledbetter (R) (28th-Buncombe)

R. L. Clark (R) (28th-Buncombe)

N.C. House of Representatives

Robert C. Hunter (D) (49th-McDowell)

Yancey County was named in honor of Bartlett Yancey, a long-time member of the General Assembly in the early 19th Century, Speaker of the N.C. Senate and member of the U.S. Congress. Yancey was also one of the earliest advocates of the public school system in North Carolina.

Elections and Voting Records

In 1966, the State Board of Elections began publishing statistical data on voter registration for the 100 counties in North Carolina. The first report, released in July of that year, showed a total registration of 1,933,763 voters: 1,540,499 Democrats and 344,700 Republicans. The report also indicated that 1,653,796 white voters and 281,134 non-white voters were registered to vote. Subsequent reports have been issued at periodic intervals, usually every two years, following the close of the registration books for each voting period.

During the past 20 years, there has been a steady increase in voter registration in North Carolina. The growth in the voting population can be attributed to the state's increase in population following the post-World War II "baby boom" years. The passage of Amendment XXVI to the Constitution of the United States and organized efforts to encourage non-white, eligible citizens to register to vote may have also played a role in expanding the electorate. The amendment, adopted in June, 1971, extended the right to vote to those citizens 18-20 years old. It did not, however, produce a sudden, dramatic increase in the number of registered voters. Many newly-eligible voters did not immediately exercise their new right by registering. The 1970 census counted nearly 400,000 people between the ages of 18 and 20 living in North Carolina. An October, 1973, report by the State Board of Elections showed that only 130,813 in that age group had actually registered. Voter registration among 18-20 year-olds in North Carolina has improved only slightly since then.

Better results appear to have occurred in the area of minority voter registration. Political parties and leaders in the minority rights movement have spent much time and effort encouraging non-white citizens to register to vote since 1966. In October, 1968, records indicated there were 326,487 non-white registered voters in North Carolina. Ten years later, in 1978, this figure had increased only 20 percent to 393,327. Since then voter registration among minorities has grown. The State Board of Elections counted 881,417 non-white registered voters in North Carolina in October, 1996, an increase of 124 percent since 1978.

The October, 1995, report also showed a total registration of 4,318,008 voters: 2,346,952 Democrats; 1,456,599 Republicans; 2,599 Libertarians; and 511,445 unaffiliated registrations. The Republican Party has made significant gains in registered voters since 1966, increasing its membership rolls in the state by 1,111,899 voters compared to 806,453 for the Democratic Party during the same period of time. These increases, however, are offset by a rise in the percentage of eligible North Carolina voters who are not registered. Census estimates in 1995 indicated that more than 5,448,000 residents of voting age (18 years or

older) lived in North Carolina. Nearly 1.5 million of them -- 29 percent of the eligible voter base -- were not registered to vote.

Voter registration is a function of the county Boards of Elections, which operate under guidelines set out in the General Statutes of North Carolina. Each county has its own board and citizens are registered based on the county in which they reside.

Periodically, purges of voter registration files are conducted in accordance with law to remove voters who have not exercised their right to vote during a specified period of time. G.S. 163-69 states that "Any voter who neither voted in the first or the second of the two most recent consecutive presidential elections, and who failed to vote in any other election conducted in the period between the two presidential elections shall be purged." Removal is not, however, automatic. Individuals are notified of their impending removal and given an opportunity to keep their names on the books. The purge process ensures accuracy and provides a means of keeping the voter registration books as up to date as possible.

How to register

In order to register to vote in North Carolina, applicants must sign a voter declaration attesting that:

- ▶ They are citizens of the United States.
- ▶ They will have been a resident of North Carolina and the county in which they are registering for 30 days prior to the next election.
- ▶ They will be at least 18 years old by the time the next general election is held.
- ▶ They are not currently registered to vote and will not vote in any other county or state.
- ▶ They have had their rights of citizenship restored if they have been convicted of a felony.

Numerous agencies throughout the state -- including the North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles drivers license offices -- offer voter registration programs. Applicants may register to vote at drivers license offices at the same time they are conducting official business with DMV, such as applying for or renewing their drivers licenses. The following agencies and programs offer voter registration to anyone applying for, receiving benefits from or conducting official business with them:

- ▶ Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)
- ▶ Women, Infants and Children (WIC)
- ▶ Food Stamps

- ▶ Medicaid
- ▶ Services for the Blind
- ▶ Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services
- ▶ Vocational Rehabilitation
- ▶ Governor's Advocacy Council for Persons with Disabilities
- ▶ Employment Security Commission

Citizens may also register to vote in North Carolina through mail-in forms. The forms are self-explanatory and can be filled out quickly. You must return completed forms to the Board of Elections of the county in which you are registering to vote. All county Boards of Elections provide the mail-in form to citizens who want to register to vote. Most public libraries and high schools throughout the state also have copies of the mail-in form available to the public.

Residents of North Carolina can register to vote until 25 days before the next election. Forms received by a local Board of Elections or postmarked by the deadline are accepted as valid applications for the upcoming election. Each county board notifies applicants of their precinct and polling place assignments.

North Carolina will accept a Federal Voter Registration form as long as it is of card stock quality. Local county Boards of Elections will not process registration forms downloaded from the Internet onto regular bond paper. Instead, residents will receive a mail-in registration form printed on the appropriate card stock. Local boards will not accept a photocopy of a completed registration form because state law requires that all voter registration forms have an original signature on them.

For more information, call your local county Board of Elections. You can also call the N.C. Board of Elections at:

(919) 733-7173

You can visit the board's Web site at:

<http://www.sboe.state.nc.us/SBOE/>

The North Carolina Electoral College

The Electoral College originated with the Constitutional Convention held in Philadelphia during the summer of 1787. One of the most difficult tasks facing delegates to the convention was the question of how best to structure the federal executive branch. The colonial experience of a single powerful executive had hardened many Americans against allowing one chief executive. Delegates deliberated for a long time before agreeing to an executive headed by a president. They also carefully examined how presidents would be selected. The delegates had to consider checks and balances on the three branches of government, the balance of power between the large and small states and the role of the citizens in the democracy they were establishing.

Five basic plans were suggested and debated. They fell, one by one, as the delegates debated the advantages and disadvantages of each. A plan recommending that the governors of each state choose the president was rejected because large states felt it gave smaller states a disproportionate share of the vote in the selection process. Another idea called for Congress to select the president. This plan was rejected because the delicate system of checks and balances might be destroyed through corruption. A proposal to allow the state legislatures to select the president was thrown out with little debate. A fourth proposal providing for the direct election of the president met with resistance from the delegates. These men viewed the average voter as uneducated and uninformed. Voters, they believed, could not be trusted to make an informed decision. The framers of the Constitution feared voters would be easily manipulated by candidates or might just vote for the candidate from their state. No conclusive answer to these concerns seemed possible.

Finally, James Wilson proposed a plan whereby citizens in each state would select a special group of people called electors, who would then vote for president. If uninformed citizens selected the wrong person, then electors, in their wisdom, could correct the mistake. Although the electoral college system was a bit confusing, the convention delegates were confident that this method would place the final selection of a president in the hands of some of the most educated and knowledgeable leaders in the nation.

The mechanics of the electoral college are outlined in Article II of the Constitution of the United States. Each state was given a number of electors equal to its total number of senators and representatives in the United States Congress. State legislatures in each state were given the power to determine how electors would be chosen. Senators, representatives or other "Persons holding an office of trust or profit under the United States" could not be electors. Electors were to convene in their state to vote for two people. The candidate receiving the most votes would become president, while the candidate with the second-highest number of

votes would become vice-president. Electors were allowed to vote for only one candidate from their own state. Each state sent its electoral votes to the President of the Senate. These votes were totaled with those of the other states to determine the winners.

The Electoral College today

Each state is assigned a number of electors equal to its total number of senators and representatives in the United States Congress. There are 538 electors representing the 100 senators and 435 representatives, plus three for the District of Columbia. A total of 270 electoral votes is needed to win the election. If no candidate receives a majority, the United States House of Representatives selects the president and the United States Senate selects the vice-president.

Selection of electors

Today, each state selects its electors on a statewide basis except for Maine and Nebraska, where two electors are chosen at-large by state-wide popular vote and the rest are selected by popular vote in each Congressional district. In 35 states, including North Carolina, entire slates of electors are nominated by party conventions. The state political committees of each party choose slates of electors in five states, while Arizona has a primary for presidential elector. Pennsylvania calls for national candidates from each party to select 25 people to serve in the college. Eight other states use a combination of these methods.

In North Carolina, each party selects its 14 electors in conventions. Twelve electors, one chosen from each of the state's Congressional districts during party district conventions, are called district electors. Two others, representing the United States Senators, are selected statewide at each political party's state convention and are called the at-large electors.

Ballots

Voting methods have undergone many changes in North Carolina. In 1796, voters cast their ballots at the courthouse of any county where they held land and voted. From 1796 to 1808, either voice voting or a voter signature beneath the name of the nominee was used. The sheriff in each county was responsible for conducting the election. Since presidential ballots typically carried only two candidates, there were usually no problems with polling, unless a sheriff held the election on the wrong day as happened in Montgomery County in 1804 and in Chatham County in 1808. In both cases, the winning candidate lost the district election when that county's returns were thrown out.

After the legislature returned to choosing electors by popular vote in 1816, ballots became much more complex. Each ballot consisted of 15 statewide electoral candidates per party. To cast a vote for a candidate for president, voters had to select all 15 electoral candidates from their party.

Because newspapers owned the only printing presses in many areas, they printed paper ballots used in the elections. The newspapers then sold the ballots to county political leaders. These party leaders, in turn, dispersed ballots to those voters they thought could be trusted to vote for the party's slate of electors. Eventually, newspapers began printing ballots in their editorial columns.

When the Republicans gained control of the state in 1868, they recognized the need for a better system of voting. Most whites -- and practically all of North Carolina's newly-freed blacks -- could not read. Many were tricked into voting for the Conservative Party ticket in the state elections of April, 1868. After that election, the General Assembly required parties to print colored ballots, thus allowing illiterate voters to know the party for which they were voting.

A major problem with ballots of the period was that the names of presidential candidates from each party did not appear on them. In 1920, Democrats were worried so much about women voting for their candidate, James M. Cox, that they nominated Albert L. Cox for elector.

The General Assembly of 1929 passed the Australian ballot. This ballot is still in use today and lists the nominees of each party. Ballots used earlier carried only the names of the candidates of the party which printed them. The Socialist and Prohibition parties could not retain "ballot status" and disappeared from North Carolina's elections after 1929. The names of electors were removed the ballot in 1936. Instead, voters selected "electors pledged to" a national ticket. Today, these words have also been removed and only the names of each presidential nominee appear on ballots.

In some states, the names of electors still appear on the ballot. This practice makes voters more aware that they are voting for electors who will in turn vote for president as specified in the Constitution of the United States. Ballots in Arizona, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia list the electors.

Weaknesses in the Electoral College system

Its history has revealed many weaknesses in the electoral college system. Over 500 proposals (one as early as 1797) have been made during the past two centuries to improve the electoral system. Only one, the 12th Amendment, has passed. Many people believe the electoral college system is undemocratic because it violates the principle of "one man, one-vote." The system gives smaller states a larger voice in the electoral process than their actual population would otherwise provide, giving more weight, for instance, to an electoral vote from Alaska than one from California. This inequity would be magnified if electors could not provide the necessary number of votes to elect a president. The 12th Amendment requires the U.S. House of Representatives to select a president if the Electoral College cannot. The amendment allots only one vote per state when a president is selected by the House of Representatives, nullifying any advantages states with

large populations would otherwise have in the selection process.

The winner-take-all theory is another area of concern. Regardless of whether a candidate carries a state by one vote or one million, he or she receives all of that state's electoral votes. Votes cast for any minority candidates are not reflected in the make-up of the electors from each state.

The composition of the electoral college has not reflected the results of the popular vote in two recent elections. In 1984, President Reagan received 98% of the electoral votes while obtaining only 58% of the popular votes in his race against Democratic candidate Walter Mondale. In 1988, Vice President George Bush won 79% of the electoral votes but received only 54% of the popular votes.

A third area of concern rests with the electors themselves. In a majority of the states, they are not bound to vote for the candidate who carries their state. Since 1848, there have been six "faithless electors" (a term commonly used by those states with laws that punish electors who do not vote for the candidates to whom they are committed) who did not vote for their party's nominee.

Twenty-one states and the District of Columbia have taken legislative action to make sure this will not happen in their states. Fifteen states including Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming and the District of Columbia require their electors to vote according to the popular vote in their state. Failure to do so results in fines in some states, including North Carolina. California, Tennessee and Wisconsin require electors to vote for the winner in their state if he is living. Massachusetts and Oregon require their electors to make a pledge of support for the candidate they represent. South Carolina, however, provides for the unbinding of its electors if it deems it necessary.

Finally, the system always faces the inherent possibility that a nominee could win a majority of the electoral votes without a majority of the popular votes. Grover Cleveland lost the presidency in 1888 when he failed to carry the electoral college after winning the popular vote. Cleveland received 48.7% of the popular votes to 47.9% for his opponent, Benjamin Harrison, but lost in the electoral college by a vote of 233 to 168. John Quincy Adams was selected over Andrew Jackson by vote in the United States House in 1824. Rutherford B. Hayes won in 1876 after a special electoral commission decided the election in his favor, despite the fact that Samuel Tilden had received 51% of the popular vote.

While small states have a disproportionate share of the electoral vote, a few large states can also control the election of the President. If a Presidential candidate wins in the 11 most heavily-populated states, including North Carolina, he or she would have 267 electoral votes, only three less than the number required for election. It is possible for a candidate to win in only 12 states and become President while, at the same time, being rejected by the voters of the other 38 states and the District of Columbia.

North Carolina Voter Registration

As of October 31, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarians	Unaffiliated
ALAMANCE	69,039	37,472	23,120	33	8,414
ALEXANDER	20,684	9,071	9,587	6	2,020
ALLEGHANY	7,084	4,756	1,887		441
ANSON	13,070	10,914	1,534		621
ASHE	15,797	7,307	7,132	5	1,353
AVERY	10,691	1,721	7,678	3	1,289
BEAUFORT	23,550	16,013	5,992	2	1,543
BERTIE	12,196	10,871	974		351
BLADEN	17,153	13,758	2,404	1	990
BRUNSWICK	39,623	20,981	14,166	4	4,472
BUNCOMBE	119,500	64,671	40,038	66	14,725
BURKE	46,495	23,460	17,507	5	5,519
CABARRUS	72,104	32,470	29,998	8	9,621
CALDWELL	41,117	17,586	18,581	7	4,943
CAMDEN	4,333	3,206	682	11	430
CARTERET	34,644	16,520	13,446	22	4,643
CASWELL	12,687	10,134	1,862		691
CATAWBA	78,139	30,285	36,560	107	11,187
CHATHAM	27,904	17,188	7,483	19	3,214
CHEROKEE	16,900	8,269	6,891	2	1,738
CHOWAN	7,599	5,524	1,482	2	591
CLAY	6,256	2,787	2,522	1	946
CLEVELAND	47,272	30,007	12,820	25	4,420
COLUMBUS	32,791	25,926	5,051	2	1,812
CRAVEN	45,077	24,472	14,799	9	5,797
CUMBERLAND	125,153	72,311	33,708	66	19,056
CURRITUCK	9,738	5,750	2,399	19	1,569
DARE	15,574	8,302	4,816	5	2,451
DAVIDSON	77,819	34,303	36,590	15	6,903
DAVIE	18,149	6,034	10,511	6	1,595
DUPLIN	22,295	16,560	4,983	3	749
DURHAM	137,635	86,861	30,336	188	20,232
EDGECOMBE	35,289	28,578	4,988	2	1,718
FORSYTH	177,847	89,192	66,190	110	22,239
FRANKLIN	21,440	14,392	5,457	4	1,587
GASTON	97,568	48,028	39,005	34	10,487
GATES	5,857	4,791	672	2	392
GRAHAM	5,797	2,674	2,633		490
GRANVILLE	21,296	16,049	3,689	10	1,546
GREENE	8,491	6,933	1,150	5	403
GUILFORD	252,083	133,076	86,503	204	32,269
HALIFAX	29,741	24,158	3,896	4	1,674

North Carolina Voter Registration

As of October 31, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarians	Unaffiliated
HARNETT	36,457	22,814	10,513	8	3,122
HAYWOOD	34,868	21,747	9,304	3	3,814
HENDERSON	55,475	18,652	27,860	41	8,922
HERTFORD	13,911	12,020	1,534	3	354
HOKE	12,635	9,315	1,986	13	1,321
HYDE	3,436	2,988	314		134
IREDELL	63,318	30,590	25,645	40	7,037
JACKSON	19,184	10,797	5,815	3	2,569
JOHNSTON	53,290	30,592	17,790	21	4,887
JONES	6,034	5,005	782		247
LEE	23,890	15,094	6,377	5	2,414
LENOIR	30,854	22,491	6,510		1,853
LINCOLN	34,342	16,363	13,876		4,100
MACON	18,760	8,645	7,558	19	2,538
MADISON	13,472	8,218	4,053		1,200
MARTIN	14,681	11,197	2,423	1	1,059
MCDOWELL	21,501	12,256	7,334	8	1,902
MECKLENBURG	382,640	179,010	144,199	337	59,065
MITCHELL	10,259	1,350	7,785	1	1,123
MONTGOMERY	13,965	8,980	3,848	4	1,133
MOORE	41,567	16,516	19,338	31	5,682
NASH	48,224	29,016	15,566	23	3,618
NEW HANOVER	98,232	45,594	38,870	186	13,582
NORTHAMPTON	13,092	12,082	658		352
ONSLow	42,472	22,547	14,199	21	5,705
ORANGE	80,660	46,876	18,938	120	14,714
PAMLICO	7,901	5,473	1,737	3	688
PASQUOTANK	19,078	12,816	3,987	21	2,254
PENDER	20,740	12,469	6,217	21	2,024
PERQUIMANS	6,971	5,133	1,174	2	660
PERSON	17,083	12,468	3,482	7	1,126
PITT	68,224	41,781	18,272	71	8,088
POLK	11,838	5,284	4,800	1	1,753
RANDOLPH	61,992	21,593	33,584	33	6,767
ROBESON	60,334	52,542	5,442	2	2,348
ROBESON	48,396	29,802			
ROCKINGHAM	48,396	29,802	13,319	19	5,256
ROWAN	70,906	32,146	30,559	36	8,156
RUTHERFORD	31,333	19,055	9,494	3	2,775
SAMPSON	29,817	17,036	11,112	8	1,661
SCOTLAND	19,499	13,807	3,342	4	2,344
STANLY	32,173	15,139	13,107	5	3,921

North Carolina Voter Registration

As of October 31, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Total Registration	Democrats	Republicans	Libertarians	Unaffiliated
STOKES	25,298	11,538	11,700	2	2,058
SURRY	37,080	19,599	13,998		3,478
SWAIN	8,592	5,241	2,348		1,003
TRANSYLVANIA	19,883	9,193	7,771	8	2,911
TYRRELL	2,268	1,939	236		93
UNION	59,866	27,617	24,379	8	7,856
VANCE	20,088	16,497	2,529	6	1,055
WAKE	334,011	162,712	117,914	361	53,024
WARREN	11,257	9,911	928	15	403
WASHINGTON	7,834	6,566	924	3	341
WATAUGA	32,329	12,595	13,497	20	6,175
WAYNE	48,150	30,124	14,331		3,695
WILKES	37,369	13,194	21,125	5	3,045
WILSON	39,014	26,363	9,944	21	2,683
YADKIN	18,357	5,737	11,289		1,331
YANCEY	12,958	6,841	4,969		1,148
Total	4,318,008	2,346,952	1,456,599	2,599	511,445
Percentage	100%	54%	34%	0.06%	12%

1996 Democratic Presidential Preference Primary

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	William J Clinton	Lyndon LaRouche	No Preference
ALAMANCE	6,137	739	1,066
ALEXANDER	889	68	79
ALLEGHANY	1,129	111	214
ANSON	3,072	254	467
ASHE	1,429	80	130
AVERY	324	12	45
BEAUFORT	3,166	580	863
BERTIE	2,596	158	265
BLADEN	3,440	406	615
BRUNSWICK	4,996	395	631
BUNCOMBE	11,312	719	1,163
BURKE	3,878	342	514
CABARRUS	7,022	914	1,537
CALDWELL	2,158	175	230
CAMDEN	860	117	303
CARTERET	3,532	405	637
CASWELL	2,582	289	573
CATAWBA	3,174	260	336
CHATHAM	5,340	415	658
CHEROKEE	561	21	44
CHOWAN	945	63	124
CLAY	311	11	20
CLEVELAND	6,214	644	1,351
COLUMBUS	6,071	525	1,076
CRAVEN	4,333	485	611
CUMBERLAND	16,593	1,704	2,795
CURRITUCK	1,173	173	410
DARE	2,536	237	635
DAVIDSON	4,161	422	527
DAVIE	1,218	96	206
DUPLIN	3,137	325	480

1996 Democratic Presidential Preference Primary

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Clinton	LaRouche	No Preference
DURHAM	21,996	1,209	2,578
EDGECOMBE	7,399	652	1,411
FORSYTH	15,788	1,190	1,861
FRANKLIN	3,794	439	696
GASTON	5,725	684	1,063
GATES	981	58	114
GRAHAM	400	17	39
GRANVILLE	4,474	485	958
GREENE	1,808	308	663
GUILFORD	24,947	1,807	2,269
HALIFAX	5,962	557	1,159
HARNETT	4,733	727	1,219
HAYWOOD	3,001	168	295
HENDERSON	2,493	159	246
HERTFORD	2,375	121	304
HOKE	2,258	190	344
HYDE	756	107	210
IREDELL	5,610	823	1,293
JACKSON	1,330	58	101
JOHNSTON	4,864	715	976
JONES	1,473	218	386
LEE	3,553	396	1,013
LENOIR	4,723	625	1,070
LINCOLN	2,825	240	367
MACON	1,547	114	130
MADISON	1,428	101	137
MARTIN	2,535	267	713
MCDOWELL	1,416	161	218
MECKLENBURG	30,435	1,389	2,264
MITCHELL	260	10	14
MONTGOMERY	1,480	154	135

1996 Democratic Presidential Preference Primary

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Clinton	LaRouche	No Preference
MOORE	3,232	184	252
NASH	5,653	777	1,118
NEW HANOVER	9,492	717	1,193
NORTHAMPTON	3,561	195	616
ONSLOW	4,778	890	1,474
ORANGE	12,798	631	1,027
PAMLICO	1,281	144	241
PASQUOTANK	2,785	228	512
PENDER	3,120	324	497
PERQUIMANS	1,299	114	352
PERSON	2,328	262	573
PITT	8,952	979	1,862
POLK	1,104	53	82
RANDOLPH	2,684	194	290
RICHMOND	4,715	467	1,045
ROBESON	13,201	1,391	2,875
ROCKINGHAM	5,220	595	1,054
ROWAN	4,331	520	783
RUTHERFORD	2,583	322	528
SAMPSON	3,264	210	350
SCOTLAND	2,776	146	340
STANLY	2,390	231	352
STOKES	1,893	147	230
SURRY	2,356	186	243
SWAIN	554	30	38
TRANSYLVANIA	1,670	141	209
TYRRELL	684	58	146
UNION	3,484	365	572
VANCE	3,394	322	676
WAKE	37,291	2,804	3,829
WARREN	3,573	335	545

1996 Democratic Presidential Preference Primary

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Clinton	LaRouche	No Preference
WASHINGTON	1,549	126	238
WATAUGA	1,686	109	139
WAYNE	5,132	698	1,403
WILKES	2,794	170	322
WILSON	4,622	370	624
YADKIN	932	107	128
YANCEY	1,615	100	181
Total	461,434	40,936	69,790
Percentage	81%	7%	12%

Republican Presidential Preference Primary

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Lamar Alexander	Patrick J. Buchanan	Robert (Bob) Dole	Malcolm S Forbes Jr
ALAMANCE	104	800	2,848	181
ALEXANDER	19	135	729	21
ALLEGHANY	3	36	328	9
ANSON	4	40	168	6
ASHE	84	218	1,764	47
AVERY	199	551	1,930	76
BEAUFORT	34	266	1,323	84
BERTIE	6	18	94	3
BLADEN	9	59	255	19
BRUNSWICK	79	276	1,663	138
BUNCOMBE	314	735	3,913	291
BURKE	52	621	2,170	127
CABARRUS	271	1,441	6,509	393
CALDWELL	65	532	2,134	84
CAMDEN	9	24	107	7
CARTERET	55	361	2,493	166
CASWELL	5	58	180	15
CATAWBA	127	807	4,313	236
CHATHAM	34	210	1,324	92
CHEROKEE	27	81	286	11
CHOWAN	8	26	176	13
CLAY	20	43	287	7
CLEVELAND	65	417	1,617	97
COLUMBUS	16	96	514	26
CRAVEN	78	299	1,788	130
CUMBERLAND	112	849	5,086	260
CURRITUCK	2	46	163	15
DARE	35	141	950	61
DAVIDSON	114	856	4,765	161
DAVIE	53	319	2,584	100
DUPLIN	11	106	552	18
DURHAM	177	667	4,130	311
EDGECOMBE	13	144	523	27
FORSYTH	347	1,374	9,641	541
FRANKLIN	20	209	757	48
GASTON	92	1,074	4,021	216
GATES	0	4	37	4
GRAHAM	42	64	419	15
GRANVILLE	17	104	416	24
GREENE	1	32	149	6
GUILFORD	416	1,970	12,300	794
HALIFAX	17	118	399	31
HARNETT	26	325	1,532	62
HAYWOOD	40	226	611	47
HENDERSON	201	664	4,338	343
HERTFORD	5	32	187	8

Republican Presidential Preference Primary

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Alexander	Buchanan	Dole	Forbes
HOKE	5	33	173	13
HYDE	2	7	80	4
IREDELL	165	942	4,939	246
JACKSON	43	92	422	22
JOHNSTON	50	389	1,952	85
JONES	3	22	91	10
LEE	44	168	1,193	68
LENOIR	19	102	705	35
LINCOLN	63	493	2,184	109
MACON	57	232	845	79
MADISON	33	89	539	23
MARTIN	7	52	294	14
MCDOWELL	40	190	663	30
MECKLENBURG	860	3,349	20,790	1,421
MITCHELL	191	469	1,678	83
MONTGOMERY	12	78	410	22
MOORE	127	480	3,918	216
NASH	65	477	1,796	89
NEW HANOVER	231	1,049	6,451	431
NORTHAMPTON	3	21	66	2
ONSLOW	81	471	2,439	178
ORANGE	97	328	1,848	165
PAMLICO	9	37	336	30
PASQUOTANK	19	106	354	32
PENDER	38	159	1,052	54
PERQUIMANS	5	33	149	13
PERSON	12	73	356	16
PITT	66	385	2,033	104
POLK	31	98	790	71
RICHMOND	12	110	418	41
ROBESON	25	143	675	45
ROCKINGHAM	44	319	1,638	61
ROWAN	114	855	4,791	172
RUTHERFORD	47	263	1,242	79
SAMPSON	25	206	1,610	48
SCOTLAND	25	51	374	34
STANLY	52	374	2,005	65
STOKES	30	205	1,550	44
SURRY	40	141	998	40
SWAIN	13	33	143	8
TRANSYLVANIA	75	236	1,359	109
TYRRELL	0	11	56	2
UNION	83	667	3,109	153
VANCE	7	35	214	9
WAKE	528	2,699	15,836	1,015

Republican Presidential Preference Primary

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Alexander	Buchanan	Dole	Forbes
WARREN	8	32	166	10
WASHINGTON	3	21	117	5
WATAUGA	76	213	1,124	64
WAYNE	33	341	1,831	82
WILKES	135	748	4,464	183
WILSON	27	231	851	35
YADKIN	49	364	2,933	80
YANCEY	54	164	857	29
Total	7,400	37,127	202,863	11,588
Percentage	3%	13%	71%	4%

Republican Presidential Preference Primary

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Alan Keyes	Richard G Lugar	No Preference
ALAMANCE	183	22	138
ALEXANDER	31	4	12
ALLEGHANY	11	3	9
ANSON	8	1	10
ASHE	24	15	113
AVERY	99	17	331
BEAUFORT	46	11	66
BERTIE	6	1	8
BLADEN	2	4	8
BRUNSWICK	67	45	133
BUNCOMBE	559	71	206
BURKE	117	21	102
CABARRUS	274	68	493
CALDWELL	86	7	93
CAMDEN	4	0	14
CARTERET	74	28	137
CASWELL	7	2	14
CATAWBA	197	46	163
CHATHAM	51	30	69
CHEROKEE	9	2	10
CHOWAN	9	1	6
CLAY	8	1	16
CLEVELAND	95	16	111
COLUMBUS	21	6	29
CRAVEN	74	22	97
CUMBERLAND	202	36	271
CURRITUCK	15	1	14
DARE	36	17	92
DAVIDSON	154	31	169
DAVIE	52	34	131
DUPLIN	14	3	20
DURHAM	373	86	304
EDGECOMBE	15	3	42
FORSYTH	641	136	418
FRANKLIN	46	10	33
GASTON	258	33	208
GATES	1	0	6
GRAHAM	12	3	16
GRANVILLE	31	3	15
GREENE	4	1	4
GUILFORD	924	196	492
HALIFAX	20	6	30
HARNETT	72	5	51
HAYWOOD	54	3	34
HENDERSON	283	109	221
HERTFORD	5	6	14

Republican Presidential Preference Primary

Held May 7, 1996
Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Keyes	Lugar	No Preference
HOKE	9	2	10
HYDE	3	0	4
IREDELL	207	44	340
JACKSON	22	7	11
JOHNSTON	103	10	64
JONES	4	0	4
LEE	53	13	93
LENOIR	19	8	26
LINCOLN	83	18	103
MACON	68	6	38
MADISON	32	5	25
MARTIN	17	1	23
MCDOWELL	42	6	40
MECKLENBURG	1,539	326	1,099
MITCHELL	69	16	220
MONTGOMERY	8	5	10
MOORE	85	85	184
NASH	69	18	67
NEW HANOVER	244	192	497
NORTHAMPTON	5	0	5
ONslow	82	29	177
ORANGE	145	67	110
PAMLICO	15	2	17
PASQUOTANK	18	6	33
PENDER	16	32	90
PERQUIMANS	11	4	14
PERSON	13	1	24
PITT	177	26	111
POLK	30	9	25
RICHMOND	15	4	23
ROBESON	24	5	76
ROCKINGHAM	82	13	84
ROWAN	128	32	230
RUTHERFORD	97	7	61
SAMPSON	24	9	68
SCOTLAND	17	8	19
STANLY	86	11	71
STOKES	54	14	65
SURRY	33	7	37
SWAIN	7	4	3
TRANSYLVANIA	91	36	84
TYRRELL	3	0	2
UNION	417	25	142
VANCE	11	2	14
WAKE	1,636	176	610

Republican Presidential Preference Primary

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Keyes	Lugar	No Preference
WARREN	7	1	15
WASHINGTON	8	0	4
WATAUGA	99	14	62
WAYNE	75	9	73
WILKES	113	23	336
WILSON	29	8	36
YADKIN	62	15	138
YANCEY	25	4	46
Total	11,759	2,558	10,919
Percentage	4%	1%	4%

1996 Democratic Primary for U.S. Senate

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Harvey Gantt	Ralph M McKinney Jr.	Charlie Sanders
ALAMANCE	4,363	658	3,337
ALEXANDER	492	39	517
ALLEGHANY	499	136	819
ANSON	2,131	204	1,465
ASHE	676	108	820
AVERY	174	21	162
BEAUFORT	1,962	497	2,247
BERTIE	1,895	149	1,225
BLADEN	2,098	447	1,889
BRUNSWICK	2,810	455	2,805
BUNCOMBE	5,769	516	7,510
BURKE	1,888	316	2,588
CABARRUS	4,683	862	4,126
CALDWELL	1,139	166	1,285
CAMDEN	563	178	478
CARTERET	1,544	340	2,716
CASWELL	2,053	280	1,223
CATAWBA	2,135	182	1,537
CHATHAM	3,668	359	2,589
CHEROKEE	195	66	438
CHOWAN	628	97	458
CLAY	131	42	164
CLEVELAND	4,069	839	3,691
COLUMBUS	3,444	632	3,594
CRAVEN	2,949	405	2,610
CUMBERLAND	12,074	1,521	8,037
CURRITUCK	792	321	521
DARE	1,346	271	1,499
DAVIDSON	1,947	364	2,851
DAVIE	649	106	814
DUPLIN	2,202	275	1,666
DURHAM	16,447	736	9,680

1996 Democratic Primary for U.S. Senate

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Gantt	McKinney	Sanders
EDGECOMBE	5,750	480	3,406
FORSYTH	12,709	694	6,268
FRANKLIN	2,448	426	2,138
GASTON	4,048	529	3,189
GATES	586	191	274
GRAHAM	117	46	287
GRANVILLE	3,009	351	2,787
GREENE	1,219	254	1,356
GUILFORD	19,233	1,069	9,943
HALIFAX	4,423	444	3,036
HARNETT	2,596	684	3,493
HAYWOOD	1,145	226	2,110
HENDERSON	1,023	138	1,833
HERTFORD	1,851	209	847
HOKE	1,571	185	1,142
HYDE	475	122	479
IREDELL	4,016	627	3,494
JACKSON	496	51	933
JOHNSTON	2,720	506	3,537
JONES	1,109	196	864
LEE	2,093	400	2,547
LENOIR	3,278	575	2,818
LINCOLN	1,559	260	1,669
MACON	544	109	1,112
MADISON	484	76	1,116
MARTIN	1,530	281	1,742
MCDOWELL	621	192	1,059
MECKLENBURG	26,854	692	8,107
MITCHELL	120	16	150
MONTGOMERY	823	94	863
MOORE	1,869	163	1,744
NASH	3,626	536	3,643
NEW HANOVER	5,843	618	5,234

1996 Democratic Primary for U.S. Senate

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Gantt	McKinney	Sanders
NORTHAMPTON	2,576	235	1,702
ONSLOW	2,810	704	3,669
ORANGE	9,467	417	4,881
PAMLICO	834	149	741
PASQUOTANK	1,931	290	1,232
PENDER	1,933	286	1,831
PERQUIMANS	803	204	647
PITT	6,101	846	5,572
POLK	559	66	647
RANDOLPH	1,377	169	1,694
RICHMOND	2,935	509	2,884
ROBESON	8,146	1,390	7,853
ROCKINGHAM	3,217	600	3,184
ROWAN	2,690	511	2,507
RUTHERFORD	1,392	288	1,833
SAMPSON	2,102	171	1,714
SCOTLAND	2,118	219	1,271
STANLY	1,427	187	1,400
STOKES	990	120	1,184
SURRY	1,465	161	1,875
SWAIN	126	40	453
TRANSYLVANIA	718	122	1,177
TYRRELL	382	79	371
UNION	2,341	270	1,912
VANCE	2,612	246	1,733
WAKE	24,482	1,673	18,975
WARREN	2,830	224	1,505
WASHINGTON	1,124	121	672
WATAUGA	1,164	68	729
WAYNE	3,550	536	3,482
WILKES	1,462	210	1,743
WILSON	3,511	274	2,126
YADKIN	411	83	690
YANCEY	500	126	1,259
Total	308,837	34,829	245,297
Percentage	52%	6%	42%

1996 Democratic Primary, 3rd Congressional District

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Sheppard Neal Moore	George Parrott	Gary E Trawick
BEAUFORT	427	889	561
CAMDEN	237	419	276
CARTERET	784	2,246	909
CRAVEN	641	1,245	889
CURRITUCK	394	612	436
DARE	477	1,232	753
DUPLIN	459	491	949
HYDE	248	482	225
JONES	223	407	183
LENOIR	577	1,820	731
MARTIN	177	459	232
ONSLOW	1,048	1,183	1,137
PAMLICO	335	636	330
PASQUOTANK	296	550	438
PENDER	145	107	1,821
PITT	859	1,722	1,577
SAMPSON	1,263	735	1,001
TYRRELL	177	248	313
WAYNE	1,437	2,348	1,831
Total	10,204	17,831	14,592
Percentage	24%	42%	34%

1996 Democratic Primary, 7th Congressional District

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	George W Breece	Timothy Mark Dunn	Howard M Greenbaum	Glenn Jernigan
BLADEN	156	157	33	410
BRUNSWICK	458	679	77	716
COLUMBUS	1,168	228	49	661
CUMBERLAND	3,010	1,851	167	5,058
NEW HANOVER	461	1,191	259	1,673
ONSLOW	123	367	73	682
PENDER	50	129	22	146
ROBESON	262	266	114	574
Total	5,688	4,868	794	9,920
Percentage	11%	9%	2%	19%

County	Rose Marie Lowry-Townsend	Mike McIntyre	Marcus W Williams
BLADEN	439	690	75
BRUNSWICK	2,365	1,053	570
COLUMBUS	1,647	1,415	140
CUMBERLAND	1,905	834	471
NEW HANOVER	3,233	651	841
ONSLOW	662	205	162
PENDER	274	56	40
ROBESON	5,400	7,423	863
Total	15,925	12,327	3,162
Percentage	30%	23%	6%

1996 Republican Primary, 7th Congressional District

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Robert C Anderson	Bill Caster	Jim Cooper	Robert Wilkie
BLADEN	106	24	10	51
BRUNSWICK	878	801	178	440
COLUMBUS	212	148	57	94
CUMBERLAND	2,579	226	1,013	1,076
NEW HANOVER	2,107	4,569	560	1,314
ONSWLOW	682	127	95	559
PENDER	199	240	30	95
ROBESON	413	66	131	118
Total	7,176	6,201	2,074	3,747
Percentage	37%	32%	11%	20%

1996 Republican Primary, 8th Congressional District

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Curtis Blackwood	Sherrill Morgan	Leroy Pittman	Alan Stafford
ANSON	43	99	74	8
CABARRUS	2,747	3,087	1,209	1,373
CUMBERLAND	250	562	246	180
HOKE	59	96	45	42
IREDELL	172	195	138	104
MECKLENBURG	42	68	39	32
MONTGOMERY	101	227	108	103
MOORE	139	345	86	33
RICHMOND	54	338	142	43
ROBESON	20	83	51	27
ROWAN	674	964	523	404
SCOTLAND	60	162	145	40
STANLY	811	854	751	136
UNION	1,411	973	1,884	195
Total	6,583	8,053	5,441	2,720
Percentage	29%	35%	24%	12%

1996 Democratic Primary, 9th Congressional District

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Michel C (Mike) Daisley	William E Jackson Jr	Joseph F Lyles
CLEVELAND	941	770	735
GASTON	1,945	1,850	1,746
MECKLENBURG	9,523	4,786	2,847
Total	12,409	7,406	5,328
Percentage	49%	29%	21%

1996 Democratic Primary, 11th Congressional District

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	James Mark Ferguson	Earl Nathan Frizzell
BUNCOMBE	4,488	2,356
CHEROKEE	415	164
CLAY	198	96
CLEVELAND	2,884	755
GRAHAM	277	155
HAYWOOD	2,090	1,324
HENDERSON	1,596	709
JACKSON	361	698
MACON	996	578
MADISON	1,111	277
MCDOWELL	903	295
POLK	664	214
RUTHERFORD	1,940	531
SWAIN	217	134
TRANSYLVANIA	794	1,038
YANCEY	1,229	469
Total	20,163	9,793
Percentage	67%	33%

1996 Republican Gubernatorial Primary

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Robin Hayes	Art Manning	Ken Rogers	Richard Vinroot
ALAMANCE	1,944	107	85	2,019
ALEXANDER	409	2	8	539
ALLEGHANY	180	8	8	204
ANSON	107	5	6	112
ASHE	907	51	92	1,062
AVERY	1,546	30	76	1,472
BEAUFORT	1,107	102	76	469
BERTIE	44	14	14	44
BLADEN	190	25	31	99
BRUNSWICK	1,141	101	115	946
BUNCOMBE	3,250	83	94	2,617
BURKE	1,520	47	61	1,577
CABARRUS	6,567	77	128	2,725
CALDWELL	1,590	25	30	1,367
CAMDEN	64	18	15	57
CARTERET	1,431	116	152	1,258
CASWELL	126	6	22	113
CATAWBA	3,132	46	59	2,722
CHATHAM	748	34	40	957
CHEROKEE	259	32	37	115
CHOWAN	122	13	6	85
CLAY	156	26	43	114
CLEVELAND	1,057	27	73	1,225
COLUMBUS	392	24	35	243
CRAVEN	1,568	145	90	704
CUMBERLAND	3,278	250	211	2,839
CURRITUCK	110	39	32	55
DARE	475	143	160	312
DAVIDSON	3,074	84	105	2,835
DAVIE	1,600	42	65	1,477
DUPLIN	373	31	27	264
DURHAM	2,894	93	104	2,656
EDGECOMBE	347	25	29	349
FORSYTH	6,501	130	155	6,158
FRANKLIN	679	33	26	362
GASTON	2,877	45	66	2,922
GATES	21	6	9	10
GRAHAM	299	12	37	187
GRANVILLE	319	18	11	256
GREENE	103	12	13	62
GUILFORD	9,092	185	225	7,364
HALIFAX	318	14	23	258
HARNETT	1,204	55	50	721
HAYWOOD	681	17	28	280
HENDERSON	3,352	79	97	2,748

1996 Republican Gubernatorial Primary

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Hayes	Manning	Rogers	Vinroot
HERTFORD	98	26	27	62
HOKE	124	18	15	105
HYDE	57	8	5	19
IREDELL	2,719	75	129	4,040
JACKSON	221	13	6	369
JOHNSTON	1,411	52	53	1,118
JONES	88	7	6	27
LEE	744	57	38	694
LENOIR	428	52	38	367
LINCOLN	1,190	28	58	1,769
MACON	927	17	26	362
MADISON	478	12	13	211
MARTIN	235	36	28	80
MCDOWELL	535	11	19	467
MECKLENBURG	11,744	148	254	17,639
MITCHELL	1,102	36	63	1,499
MONTGOMERY	285	7	10	232
MOORE	2,102	58	59	2,913
NASH	1,428	22	36	1,094
NEW HANOVER	4,224	270	233	3,861
NORTHAMPTON	51	1	4	43
ONSLow	1,779	257	182	947
ORANGE	1,333	35	61	1,286
PAMLICO	249	20	18	127
PASQUOTANK	213	46	51	189
PENDER	651	72	58	556
PERQUIMANS	85	21	22	64
PERSON	222	16	14	215
PITT	1,791	152	120	704
POLK	476	33	53	398
RANDOLPH	2,596	48	70	2,102
RICHMOND	281	17	26	282
ROBESON	435	57	74	366
ROCKINGHAM	1,002	34	57	1,112
ROWAN	3,319	95	172	2,609
RUTHERFORD	857	25	41	857
SAMPSON	991	40	54	804
SCOTLAND	243	11	21	207
STANLY	1,323	25	34	1,280
STOKES	1,037	20	38	858
SURRY	539	13	18	946
SWAIN	124	2	2	75
TRANSYLVANIA	995	42	36	855
TYRRELL	47	8	3	9
UNION	2,615	39	49	1,877
VANCE	144	7	9	121

1996 Republican Gubernatorial Primary

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Hayes	Manning	Rogers	Vinroot
WAKE	11,808	378	424	9,618
WARREN	109	12	9	97
WASHINGTON	107	10	6	27
WATAUGA	847	37	27	739
WAYNE	1,437	69	66	786
WILKES	2,787	97	150	2,687
WILSON	735	22	18	430
YADKIN	1,381	43	97	2,099
YANCEY	448	8	32	656
Total	140,351	5,242	6101	127,916
Percentage	50%	2%	2%	46%

1996 Republican Primary for Lieutenant Governor

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Steve Arnold	Joe Hege
ALAMANCE	2,511	911
ALEXANDER	627	218
ALLEGHANY	263	75
ANSON	142	56
ASHE	1,391	374
AVERY	1,484	490
BEAUFORT	1,219	277
BERTIE	61	25
BLADEN	217	83
BRUNSWICK	1,373	627
BUNCOMBE	3,402	685
BURKE	2,069	581
CABARRUS	5,343	1,678
CALDWELL	1,704	715
CAMDEN	102	30
CARTERET	1,948	624
CASWELL	183	50
CATAWBA	3,778	1,108
CHATHAM	1,089	397
CHEROKEE	272	97
CHOWAN	123	40
CLAY	237	63
CLEVELAND	1,276	558
COLUMBUS	382	232
CRAVEN	1,712	430
CUMBERLAND	4,197	1,316
CURRITUCK	164	55
DARE	699	259
DAVIDSON	2,888	3,075

1996 Republican Primary for Lieutenant Governor

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Arnold	Hege
DAVIE	1,223	1,623
DUPLIN	419	127
DURHAM	3,340	999
EDGECOMBE	556	108
FORSYTH	8,200	3,270
FRANKLIN	758	209
GASTON	3,517	1,184
GATES	30	14
GRAHAM	317	114
GRANVILLE	380	119
GREENE	139	23
GUILFORD	12,975	3,254
HALIFAX	419	96
HARNETT	1,457	322
HAYWOOD	655	159
HENDERSON	3,985	992
HERTFORD	140	40
HOKE	163	57
HYDE	60	10
IREDELL	3,962	1,413
JACKSON	297	91
JOHNSTON	1,843	515
JONES	80	30
LEE	989	275
LENOIR	630	148
LINCOLN	1,748	658
MACON	953	141
MADISON	429	91
MARTIN	242	78

1996 Republican Primary for Lieutenant Governor

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Arnold	Hege
MCDOWELL	682	160
MECKLENBURG	14,262	6,242
MITCHELL	1,392	417
MONTGOMERY	382	116
MOORE	3,239	861
NASH	1,900	317
NEW HANOVER	4,253	2,488
NORTHAMPTON	75	7
ONslow	2,101	669
ORANGE	1,557	528
PAMLICO	281	72
PASQUOTANK	347	83
PENDER	746	387
PERQUIMANS	136	38
PERSON	312	66
POLK	580	118
RANDOLPH	3,505	977
RICHMOND	376	145
ROBESON	617	222
ROCKINGHAM	1,584	457
ROWAN	3,451	1,660
RUTHERFORD	1,231	270
SAMPSON	1,004	226
SCOTLAND	241	88
STANLY	1,627	469
STOKES	1,212	540
SURRY	629	390
SWAIN	127	23
TRANSYLVANIA	1,201	309

1996 Republican Primary for Lieutenant Governor

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Arnold	Hege
TYRRELL	43	16
UNION	2,951	754
VANCE	175	55
WAKE	14,070	4,446
WARREN	135	59
WASHINGTON	97	28
WATAUGA	869	360
WAYNE	1,624	345
WILKES	2,822	1,787
WILSON	913	143
YADKIN	1,867	1,185
YANCEY	709	171
Total	167,981	59,401
Percentage	74%	26%

1996 Democratic Primary for Secretary of State

Held May 7, 1996

County	Mort Hurst	Howard Kramer	Joyce H Langston	Valeria L. Lee	Elaine F. Marshall	Brenda Pollard
ALAMANCE	621	1,121	980	1,481	1,066	1,093
ALEXANDER	71	176	121	105	346	113
ALLEGHANY	113	280	162	89	233	223
ANSON	323	616	596	317	1,077	378
ASHE	147	379	186	138	215	244
AVERY	35	39	50	23	66	72
BEAUFORT	465	673	623	491	1,055	785
BERTIE	351	301	247	449	395	327
BLADEN	179	571	766	830	955	505
BRUNSWICK	235	665	882	674	1,584	1,047
BUNCOMBE	573	1,681	1,500	890	2,540	2,084
BURKE	382	912	479	286	1,489	687
CABARRUS	582	1,357	1,262	851	2,236	1,193
CALDWELL	233	395	326	163	762	320
CAMDEN	71	193	170	185	138	233
CARTERET	231	543	730	185	1,134	1,352
CASWELL	145	510	555	537	441	469
CATAWBA	288	632	529	347	1,103	454
CHATHAM	243	760	478	1,039	1,409	1,529
CHEROKEE	100	149	63	81	114	72
CHOWAN	48	113	153	151	222	125
CLAY	37	67	54	28	67	45
CLEVELAND	447	1,188	1,258	717	1,806	918
COLUMBUS	316	1,010	1,023	828	2,008	1,211
CRAVEN	477	702	704	666	1,268	1,224
CUMBERLAND	985	2,795	2,667	3,488	5,486	2,868
CURRITUCK	124	269	230	192	267	310
DARE	189	391	422	200	643	597
DAVIDSON	492	1,163	790	502	761	748
DAVIE	46	255	253	203	255	273
DUPLIN	201	557	635	179	1,131	498
DURHAM	340	1,346	1,403	12,472	2,843	4,315
EDGECOMBE	682	755	839	3,482	1,393	1,357
FORSYTH	771	1,902	1,993	5,975	2,720	2,805
FRANKLIN	275	662	549	385	1,853	803
GASTON	406	913	1,263	1,282	1,646	880
GATES	51	148	281	121	140	201
GRAHAM	17	89	81	26	48	111
GRANVILLE	255	846	685	1,143	1,244	925
GREENE	174	332	562	211	703	423
GUILFORD	1,283	3,312	3,798	7,727	3,297	3,166
HALIFAX	513	1,021	872	2,490	1,232	929
HARNETT	187	746	341	317	4,601	602
HAYWOOD	347	616	503	221	551	757

1996 Democratic Primary for Secretary of State

Held May 7, 1996

County	Hurst	Kramer	Langston	Lee	Marshall	Pollard
HENDERSON	181	513	448	288	418	607
HERTFORD	237	362	378	299	341	457
HOKE	124	377	456	434	473	297
HYDE	83	128	138	66	336	197
IREDELL	512	1,467	1,203	544	1,943	999
JACKSON	135	222	188	110	265	260
JOHNSTON	215	642	565	284	3,471	1,120
JONES	113	240	289	106	398	635
LEE	135	425	226	143	3,381	498
LENOIR	377	855	1,329	442	1,536	1,064
LINCOLN	222	471	359	212	1,292	373
MACON	246	344	230	127	217	309
MADISON	122	219	160	114	434	263
MARTIN	1,381	212	279	503	545	535
MCDOWELL	238	296	234	108	271	359
MECKLENBURG	1,476	2,810	3,306	6,677	8,037	3,088
MITCHELL	39	42	31	23	58	31
MONTGOMERY	75	337	188	123	525	275
MOORE	165	463	403	439	993	597
NASH	351	1,075	975	1,547	1,651	1,244
NEW HANOVER	281	1,001	1,142	1,605	3,376	1,787
NORTHAMPTON	187	541	388	1,436	734	504
ONSLOW	493	850	977	442	1,455	1,827
ORANGE	289	1,334	1,017	3,530	2,749	1,872
PAMLICO	96	160	209	104	344	449
PASQUOTANK	179	455	390	1,039	334	404
PENDER	132	354	623	334	888	796
PERQUIMANS	61	281	170	380	292	195
PERSON	170	448	519	224	481	475
PITT	1,668	1,235	1,475	1,939	2,619	1,778
POLK	93	162	110	110	288	185
RICHMOND	333	894	849	555	1,729	630
ROBESON	942	2,542	2,867	2,099	4,491	1,950
ROCKINGHAM	545	1,149	920	901	878	991
ROWAN	493	779	765	594	1,522	725
RUTHERFORD	277	595	426	275	891	406
SAMPSON	184	304	416	201	1,978	340
SCOTLAND	126	283	324	904	570	232
STANLY	177	402	393	310	966	328
STOKES	125	403	248	371	402	388
SURRY	93	526	398	358	549	504
SWAIN	51	81	84	56	138	53
TRANSYLVANIA	164	344	312	160	285	382
TYRRELL	36	87	133	51	204	134

1996 Democratic Primary for Secretary of State

Held May 7, 1996

County	Hurst	Kramer	Langston	Lee	Marshall	Pollard
UNION	255	669	695	509	1,139	603
VANCE	256	562	675	852	819	631
WAKE	1,215	5,018	4,052	7,916	13,790	6,854
WARREN	204	482	386	1,918	575	546
WASHINGTON	195	191	170	754	264	203
WATAUGA	95	203	233	161	386	352
WAYNE	318	830	1,095	959	1,423	1,607
WILKES	234	586	369	278	575	653
WILSON	301	473	566	1,945	1,043	746
YADKIN	47	194	154	153	190	292
YANCEY	130	367	174	76	442	327
Total	31,143	70,000	67,583	98,581	130,520	83,332
Percentage	6%	15%	14%	20%	27%	17%

1996 Republican Primary for State Auditor

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Jack Daly	Bob DiNubila
ALAMANCE	2,130	556
ALEXANDER	647	140
ALLEGHANY	253	44
ANSON	146	35
ASHE	1,277	248
AVERY	1,438	303
BEAUFORT	1,145	220
BERTIE	75	10
BLADEN	251	47
BRUNSWICK	1,363	553
BUNCOMBE	2,663	814
BURKE	1,980	443
CABARRUS	5,162	1,334
CALDWELL	1,815	427
CAMDEN	92	33
CARTERET	1,815	614
CASWELL	162	48
CATAWBA	3,480	970
CHATHAM	990	325
CHEROKEE	304	40
CHOWAN	124	18
CLAY	242	41
CLEVELAND	1,365	315

1996 Republican Primary for State Auditor

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Daly	DiNubila
COLUMBUS	477	99
CRAVEN	1,584	343
CUMBERLAND	3,983	1,237
CURRITUCK	173	41
DARE	672	205
DAVIDSON	3,700	700
DAVIE	1,909	393
DUPLIN	459	97
DURHAM	2,750	886
EDGECOMBE	493	102
FORSYTH	7,196	1,941
FRANKLIN	735	166
GASTON	3,304	993
GATES	33	8
GRAHAM	323	49
GRANVILLE	393	81
GREENE	123	29
GUILFORD	8,388	1,826
HALIFAX	380	106
HARNETT	1,359	279
HAYWOOD	612	114
HENDERSON	3,510	893
HERTFORD	140	25

1996 Republican Primary for State Auditor

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Daly	DiNubila
HOKE	145	58
HYDE	48	13
IREDELL	4,014	1,002
JACKSON	243	57
JOHNSTON	1,669	536
JONES	83	14
LEE	861	248
LENOIR	578	156
LINCOLN	1,832	409
MACON	873	138
MADISON	443	67
MARTIN	233	63
MCDOWELL	589	157
MECKLENBURG	12,132	7,080
MITCHELL	1,296	289
MONTGOMERY	363	66
MOORE	2,771	1,000
NASH	1,584	312
NEW HANOVER	3,740	2,879
NORTHAMPTON	54	17
ONSLOW	2,047	503
ORANGE	1,290	506
PAMLICO	240	67

1996 Republican Primary for State Auditor

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Daly	DiNubila
PASQUOTANK	318	63
PERQUIMANS	136	27
PERSON	251	93
PITT	1,751	467
POLK	519	101
RANDOLPH	2,982	685
RICHMOND	385	103
ROBESON	605	187
ROCKINGHAM	1,343	268
ROWAN	3,733	877
RUTHERFORD	962	410
SAMPSON	1,255	200
SCOTLAND	241	60
STANLY	1,640	315
STOKES	1,298	294
SURRY	626	172
SWAIN	97	17
TRANSYLVANIA	1,057	284
TYRRELL	49	11
UNION	2,417	1,035
VANCE	184	34
WAKE	10,861	5,738
WARREN	157	34

1996 Republican Primary for State Auditor

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Daly	DiNubila
WASHINGTON	96	24
WATAUGA	832	254
WAYNE	1,430	304
WILKES	3,133	795
WILSON	707	216
YADKIN	2,180	424
YANCEY	636	187
Total	151,381	47,853
Percentage	76%	24%

1996 Democratic Primary for State Treasurer

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Harlan E Boyles	Michael L Weisel
ALAMANCE	4,355	2,043
ALEXANDER	792	172
ALLEGHANY	970	270
ANSON	2,508	959
ASHE	1,190	222
AVERY	275	58
BEAUFORT	2,968	1,130
BERTIE	1,313	688
BLADEN	2,090	1,744
BRUNSWICK	2,852	2,373
BUNCOMBE	6,838	2,984
BURKE	3,644	731
CABARRUS	5,584	2,067
CALDWELL	1,899	420
CAMDEN	734	275
CARTERET	3,168	909
CASWELL	1,625	1,177
CATAWBA	2,650	775
CHATHAM	3,580	2,005
CHEROKEE	458	125
CHOWAN	585	216
CLAY	215	79
CLEVELAND	5,786	1,333

1996 Democratic Primary for State Treasurer

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Harlan E Boyles	Michael L Weisel
COLUMBUS	4,203	2,506
CRAVEN	3,489	1,243
CUMBERLAND	11,499	7,478
CURRITUCK	910	524
DARE	1,785	678
DAVIDSON	3,548	1,019
DAVIE	911	441
DUPLIN	2,050	1,181
DURHAM	8,485	14,855
EDGECOMBE	4,361	4,253
FORSYTH	9,838	6,879
FRANKLIN	3,432	1,158
GASTON	4,515	2,109
GATES	614	339
GRAHAM	311	92
GRANVILLE	3,551	1,863
GREENE	1,762	694
GUILFORD	13,728	10,630
HALIFAX	4,687	2,090
HARNETT	4,461	1,798
HAYWOOD	2,389	736
HENDERSON	1,798	602
HERTFORD	1,473	597

1996 Democratic Primary for State Treasurer

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Harlan E Boyles	Michael L Weisel
HOKE	1,657	637
HYDE	597	327
IREDELL	5,149	1,569
JACKSON	923	343
JOHNSTON	4,520	1,594
JONES	1,347	508
LEE	3,176	1,172
LENOIR	4,264	1,208
LINCOLN	2,809	496
MACON	1,233	318
MADISON	936	382
MARTIN	2,146	928
MCDOWELL	1,268	331
MECKLENBURG	17,200	7,942
MITCHELL	194	49
MONTGOMERY	1,156	440
MOORE	2,426	768
NASH	4,974	2,211
NEW HANOVER	4,591	5,144
NORTHAMPTON	2,036	1,918
ONSLOW	4,141	1,790
ORANGE	5,951	5,644
PAMLICO	926	338

1996 Democratic Primary for State Treasurer

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Harlan E Boyles	Michael L Weisel
PASQUOTANK	1,788	1,101
PENDER	1,755	1,641
PERQUIMANS	872	571
PERSON	1,833	654
PITT	6,981	3,033
POLK	652	333
RANDOLPH	2,209	700
RICHMOND	3,675	1,517
ROBESON	9,944	5,266
ROCKINGHAM	4,532	1,615
ROWAN	3,897	1,251
RUTHERFORD	2,470	575
SAMPSON	2,498	790
SCOTLAND	1,528	1,164
STANLY	2,024	659
STOKES	1,565	546
SURRY	1,903	701
SWAIN	312	154
TRANSYLVANIA	1,223	451
TYRRELL	462	180
UNION	2,834	1,138
VANCE	2,444	1,424
WAKE	24,704	16,659

1996 Democratic Primary for State Treasurer

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Harlan E Boyles	Michael L Weisel
WARREN	2,080	1,875
WASHINGTON	847	942
WATAUGA	1,392	250
WAYNE	4,586	1,968
WILKES	2,194	707
WILSON	2,841	2,464
YADKIN	717	346
YANCEY	1,163	413
Total	321,424	173,665
Percentage	65%	35%

1996 Republican Primary for State Treasurer

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Ann Q Duncan	Larry R Linney
ALAMANCE	1,827	913
ALEXANDER	537	280
ALLEGHANY	221	104
ANSON	132	56
ASHE	1,077	524
AVERY	1,161	684
BEAUFORT	962	455
BERTIE	62	23
BLADEN	212	88
BRUNSWICK	1,511	489
BUNCOMBE	3,779	1,041
BURKE	1,824	746
CABARRUS	4,848	1,840
CALDWELL	1,629	708
CAMDEN	89	44
CARTERET	1,917	657
CASWELL	140	69
CATAWBA	3,427	1,307
CHATHAM	960	427
CHEROKEE	218	139
CHOWAN	105	46
CLAY	187	109
CLEVELAND	1,228	518

1996 Republican Primary for State Treasurer

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Duncan	Linney
COLUMBUS	412	190
CRAVEN	1,453	541
CUMBERLAND	3,876	1,548
CURRITUCK	153	55
DARE	729	214
DAVIDSON	3,245	1,352
DAVIE	1,739	737
DUPLIN	410	168
DURHAM	2,851	1,066
EDGECOMBE	427	197
FORSYTH	8,875	1,957
FRANKLIN	635	304
GASTON	3,216	1,209
GATES	37	7
GRAHAM	305	107
GRANVILLE	337	136
GREENE	106	50
GUILFORD	7,811	3,158
HALIFAX	342	150
HARNETT	1,014	655
HAYWOOD	623	186
HENDERSON	3,313	1,508
HERTFORD	113	51

1996 Republican Primary for State Treasurer

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Duncan	Linney
HOKE	141	59
HYDE	41	28
IREDELL	3,680	1,487
JACKSON	277	106
JOHNSTON	1,611	653
JONES	80	21
LEE	816	310
LENOIR	522	231
LINCOLN	1,706	627
MACON	832	259
MADISON	395	158
MARTIN	236	73
MCDOWELL	612	208
MECKLENBURG	14,624	4,085
MITCHELL	1,291	543
MONTGOMERY	289	149
MOORE	2,793	1,092
NASH	1,407	557
NEW HANOVER	4,933	1,858
NORTHAMPTON	46	30
ONSLOW	1,977	654
ORANGE	1,365	537
PAMLICO	268	83

1996 Republican Primary for State Treasurer

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Duncan	Linney
PASQUOTANK	296	129
PERQUIMANS	105	70
PERSON	261	112
PITT	1,649	635
POLK	440	199
RANDOLPH	2,673	1,098
RICHMOND	345	147
ROBESON	558	263
ROCKINGHAM	1,192	504
ROWAN	3,313	1,475
RUTHERFORD	1,008	435
SAMPSON	1,036	483
SCOTLAND	194	79
STANLY	1,382	633
STOKES	1,258	438
SURRY	665	245
SWAIN	108	40
TRANSYLVANIA	1,176	393
TYRRELL	40	19
UNION	2,755	860
VANCE	180	59
WAKE	12,465	4,957
WARREN	138	59

1996 Republican Primary for State Treasurer

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Duncan	Linney
WASHINGTON	90	34
WATAUGA	741	412
WAYNE	1,370	515
WILKES	3,078	1,412
WILSON	677	292
YADKIN	1,938	883
YANCEY	598	296
Total	152,601	58,102
Percentage	72%	28%

1996 Democratic Primary for Superintendent of Public Instruction

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	David Hunter Diamont	Mike Ward
ALAMANCE	2,141	3,904
ALEXANDER	370	535
ALLEGHANY	1,070	314
ANSON	1,130	2,116
ASHE	1,229	296
AVERY	115	161
BEAUFORT	1,505	2,308
BERTIE	855	855
BLADEN	1,490	2,110
BRUNSWICK	1,467	3,546
BUNCOMBE	3,708	4,676
BURKE	1,613	2,387
CABARRUS	2,533	4,770
CALDWELL	898	1,252
CAMDEN	312	614
CARTERET	1,480	2,306
CASWELL	708	1,912
CATAWBA	1,203	2,062
CHATHAM	1,973	2,924
CHEROKEE	252	293
CHOWAN	265	441
CLAY	99	192
CLEVELAND	1,985	4,194
COLUMBUS	2,902	3,606
CRAVEN	1,770	2,493
CUMBERLAND	6,703	10,538
CURRITUCK	534	854
DARE	715	1,631

1996 Democratic Primary for Superintendent of Public Instruction

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Diamont	Ward
DAVIDSON	1,971	2,390
DAVIE	492	836
DUPLIN	1,132	1,657
DURHAM	5,752	15,351
EDGECOMBE	4,455	3,709
FORSYTH	9,767	6,592
FRANKLIN	1,366	2,966
GASTON	2,797	3,476
GATES	282	714
GRAHAM	99	269
GRANVILLE	543	5,473
GREENE	805	1,445
GUILFORD	11,357	9,426
HALIFAX	2,343	3,913
HARNETT	2,092	3,647
HAYWOOD	1,069	1,830
HENDERSON	950	1,349
HERTFORD	880	945
HOKE	898	1,115
HYDE	337	531
IREDELL	2,844	3,772
JACKSON	397	713
JOHNSTON	1,762	3,518
JONES	702	1,041
LEE	892	2,979
LENOIR	1,864	3,089
LINCOLN	856	2,037
MACON	549	869

1996 Democratic Primary for Superintendent of Public Instruction

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Diamont	Ward
MADISON	475	823
MARTIN	980	1,943
MCDOWELL	632	834
MECKLENBURG	10,137	12,929
MITCHELL	101	98
MONTGOMERY	528	900
MOORE	1,055	1,863
NASH	2,537	3,899
NEW HANOVER	2,899	5,809
NORTHAMPTON	2,211	1,373
ONSLOW	1,655	3,763
ORANGE	5,038	4,829
PAMLICO	458	754
PASQUOTANK	1,310	1,415
PENDER	1,011	2,030
PERQUIMANS	557	819
PITT	2,585	6,747
POLK	345	572
RANDOLPH	922	1,736
RICHMOND	1,862	2,988
ROBESON	4,293	10,535
ROCKINGHAM	2,397	3,046
ROWAN	1,789	2,889
RUTHERFORD	934	1,828
SAMPSON	1,263	1,673
SCOTLAND	649	900
STANLY	1,186	1,279
STOKES	1,758	478
SURRY	2,702	535

1996 Democratic Primary for Superintendent of Public Instruction

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Diamont	Ward
SWAIN	161	243
TRANSYLVANIA	616	998
TYRRELL	231	389
UNION	1,318	2,398
VANCE	1,045	2,669
WAKE	16,535	19,205
WARREN	1,133	2,348
WASHINGTON	1,197	573
WATAUGA	1,364	352
WAYNE	2,125	3,462
WILKES	1,435	1,332
WILSON	2,835	1,844
YADKIN	636	446
YANCEY	601	922
Total	186,347	266,962
Percentage	41%	59%

1996 Republican Primary for Superintendent of Public Instruction

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Vernon Robinson	Bill Sharpe
ALAMANCE	1,451	1,528
ALEXANDER	416	407
ALLEGHANY	131	193
ANSON	89	104
ASHE	962	675
AVERY	1,025	866
BEAUFORT	670	717
BERTIE	38	50
BLADEN	130	173
BRUNSWICK	894	1,084
BUNCOMBE	2,355	1,752
BURKE	1,580	987
CABARRUS	3,280	3,509
CALDWELL	1,373	1,026
CAMDEN	56	83
CARTERET	1,453	1,135
CASWELL	102	108
CATAWBA	2,723	2,096
CHATHAM	670	726
CHEROKEE	201	159
CHOWAN	101	61
CLAY	160	133
CLEVELAND	854	920
COLUMBUS	225	376
CRAVEN	1,048	968
CUMBERLAND	2,377	3,094
CURRITUCK	103	114
DARE	417	512

1996 Republican Primary for Superintendent of Public Instruction

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Vernon Robinson	Bill Sharpe
DAVIDSON	2,567	2,209
DAVIE	1,224	1,208
DUPLIN	272	291
DURHAM	2,192	2,033
EDGECOMBE	352	300
FORSYTH	5,844	4,821
FRANKLIN	378	575
GASTON	2,695	1,859
GATES	18	25
GRAHAM	193	219
GRANVILLE	214	262
GREENE	63	93
GUILFORD	5,343	6,496
HALIFAX	236	274
HARNETT	776	917
HAYWOOD	438	322
HENDERSON	2,781	2,012
HERTFORD	66	108
HOKE	82	103
HYDE	28	40
IREDELL	2,417	2,904
JACKSON	218	169
JOHNSTON	881	1,442
JONES	61	46
LEE	516	603
LENOIR	354	408
LINCOLN	1,229	1,119
MACON	661	407

1996 Republican Primary for Superintendent of Public Instruction

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Vernon Robinson	Bill Sharpe
MADISON	332	205
MARTIN	152	159
MCDOWELL	477	338
MECKLENBURG	9,571	9,511
MITCHELL	1,115	764
MONTGOMERY	219	225
MOORE	2,056	1,749
NASH	901	1,206
NEW HANOVER	2,610	4,056
NORTHAMPTON	34	42
ONSLOW	1,245	1,428
ORANGE	1,053	932
PAMLICO	176	165
PASQUOTANK	179	248
PENDER	401	683
PERSON	155	212
PITT	1,219	1,069
POLK	348	301
RANDOLPH	1,859	1,989
RICHMOND	191	314
ROBESON	256	585
ROCKINGHAM	794	955
ROWAN	2,704	2,173
RUTHERFORD	759	686
SAMPSON	642	827
SCOTLAND	128	156
STANLY	995	1,011
STOKES	867	805
SURRY	483	446

1996 Republican Primary for Superintendent of Public Instruction

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Vernon Robinson	Bill Sharpe
SWAIN	99	53
TRANSYLVANIA	781	648
TYRRELL	33	27
UNION	1,938	1,649
VANCE	105	147
WAKE	9,531	8,059
WARREN	88	112
WASHINGTON	64	61
WATAUGA	663	528
WAYNE	908	968
WILKES	2,074	2,147
WILSON	352	805
YADKIN	1,231	1,487
YANCEY	626	246
Total	107,473	105,081
Percentage	51%	49%

1996 Republican Primary for Agriculture Commissioner

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Tom Davidson	R C (Dick) Gray	Earl Rountree	Leo Tew
ALAMANCE	920	637	600	556
ALEXANDER	265	181	255	84
ALLEGHANY	108	109	71	33
ANSON	69	50	49	15
ASHE	596	448	377	127
AVERY	672	461	488	161
BEAUFORT	360	365	490	149
BERTIE	36	23	17	13
BLADEN	78	76	95	54
BRUNSWICK	496	542	622	263
BUNCOMBE	1,219	973	1,146	254
BURKE	872	693	704	193
CABARRUS	2,728	1,690	1,624	469
CALDWELL	743	711	640	177
CAMDEN	32	33	63	5
CARTERET	806	608	774	323
CASWELL	73	46	57	37
CATAWBA	1,576	1,217	1,261	351
CHATHAM	446	323	338	241
CHEROKEE	171	101	57	46
CHOWAN	32	28	77	16
CLAY	99	77	73	49
CLEVELAND	548	480	518	131
COLUMBUS	105	230	153	107
CRAVEN	708	519	427	276
CUMBERLAND	1,542	1,193	1,426	1,035
CURRITUCK	43	86	73	13
DARE	163	386	321	57
DAVIDSON	1,807	1,226	1,041	483
DAVIE	747	755	619	203
DUPLIN	192	130	142	106
DURHAM	1,264	812	870	668
EDGECOMBE	185	146	234	52

1996 Republican Primary for Agriculture Commissioner

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Tom Davidson	R C (Dick) Gray	Earl Rountree	Leo Tew
FORSYTH	3,088	2,993	2,037	931
FRANKLIN	224	211	257	207
GASTON	1,312	1,490	1,039	383
GATES	7	8	30	3
GRAHAM	119	64	175	43
GRANVILLE	167	129	97	75
GREENE	41	47	57	13
GUILFORD	3,588	3,208	2,367	1,351
HALIFAX	144	136	149	52
HARNETT	471	314	320	517
HAYWOOD	265	182	209	70
HENDERSON	1,790	1,211	1,124	350
HERTFORD	58	48	80	10
HOKE	53	41	84	36
HYDE	15	26	20	9
IREDELL	2,026	1,460	1,125	435
JACKSON	106	88	106	19
JOHNSTON	673	417	476	638
JONES	29	26	25	24
LEE	329	297	300	180
LENOIR	200	241	213	99
LINCOLN	915	620	551	178
MACON	448	255	219	90
MADISON	182	132	121	71
MARTIN	86	100	98	26
MCDOWELL	314	192	216	51
MECKLENBURG	6,541	4,329	5,036	1,895
MITCHELL	715	435	457	98
MONTGOMERY	145	108	115	67
MOORE	1,130	827	1,082	554
NASH	603	457	539	286
NEW HANOVER	1,386	2,036	2,132	764
NORTHAMPTON	15	25	29	6

1996 Republican Primary for Agriculture Commissioner

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Tom Davidson	R C (Dick) Gray	Earl Rountree	Leo Tew
ONSLow	671	702	840	323
ORANGE	547	467	489	305
PAMLICO	119	68	103	47
PASQUOTANK	93	103	202	32
PENDER	267	337	328	147
PERSON	111	93	116	42
PITT	712	594	637	228
POLK	217	144	203	55
RANDOLPH	1,316	1,083	827	512
RICHMOND	158	109	138	81
ROBESON	232	240	216	133
ROCKINGHAM	431	615	377	201
ROWAN	1,800	1,375	1,115	391
RUTHERFORD	600	268	471	95
SAMPSON	342	185	246	816
SCOTLAND	118	71	98	39
STANLY	822	510	472	141
STOKES	569	555	321	168
SURRY	268	256	237	92
SWAIN	51	23	46	7
TRANSYLVANIA	390	414	463	111
TYRRELL	18	16	20	5
UNION	1,203	1,074	837	282
VANCE	77	58	62	34
WAKE	4,196	4,037	3,751	4,599
WARREN	54	54	53	26
WASHINGTON	39	35	40	7
WATAUGA	365	251	274	215
WAYNE	480	644	365	290

1996 Republican Primary for Agriculture Commissioner

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Tom Davidson	R C (Dick) Gray	Earl Rountree	Leo Tew
WILKES	1,225	1,389	1,249	281
WILSON	373	218	173	149
YADKIN	868	977	685	204
YANCEY	397	200	191	36
Total	66,046	54,701	52,322	26,386
Percentage	33%	27%	26%	13%

1996 Democratic Primary for Commissioner of Labor

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Tom Funderburke	Harry E Payne Jr
ALAMANCE	2,659	3,545
ALEXANDER	334	609
ALLEGHANY	386	758
ANSON	1,725	1,675
ASHE	480	875
AVERY	114	155
BEAUFORT	1,278	2,719
BERTIE	689	1,176
BLADEN	994	2,994
BRUNSWICK	1,151	4,269
BUNCOMBE	3,650	5,511
BURKE	1,737	2,389
CABARRUS	3,616	3,873
CALDWELL	998	1,173
CAMDEN	376	575
CARTERET	1,117	2,752
CASWELL	786	2,114
CATAWBA	1,519	1,764
CHATHAM	2,394	3,009
CHEROKEE	213	349
CHOWAN	232	519
CLAY	111	181
CLEVELAND	3,300	3,175
COLUMBUS	1,212	5,783
CRAVEN	1,727	2,833
CUMBERLAND	7,610	10,886
CURRITUCK	417	1,031
DARE	781	1,620
DAVIDSON	1,980	2,415
DAVIE	599	661

1996 Democratic Primary for Commissioner of Labor

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Tom Funderburke	Harry E Payne Jr
DUPLIN	1,205	2,032
DURHAM	5,369	17,217
EDGEcombe	3,448	5,372
FORSYTH	6,522	8,446
FRANKLIN	1,790	2,777
GASTON	3,279	3,156
GATES	212	698
GRAHAM	138	234
GRANVILLE	2,381	3,078
GREENE	957	1,418
GUILFORD	7,352	14,438
HALIFAX	3,258	3,532
HARNETT	2,415	3,703
HAYWOOD	1,078	1,941
HENDERSON	904	1,526
HERTFORD	618	1,012
HOKE	929	1,227
HYDE	258	624
IREDELL	2,903	3,435
JACKSON	490	722
JOHNSTON	2,631	3,262
JONES	609	1,179
LEE	1,860	2,329
LENOIR	1,674	3,502
LINCOLN	1,484	1,434
MACON	432	1,085
MADISON	682	699
MARTIN	1,175	1,796
MCDOWELL	683	830
MECKLENBURG	9,976	13,865

1996 Democratic Primary for Commissioner of Labor

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Tom Funderburke	Harry E Payne Jr
MITCHELL	101	120
MONTGOMERY	638	852
MOORE	1,211	1,941
NASH	3,005	4,007
NEW HANOVER	1,106	9,879
NORTHAMPTON	1,097	2,753
ONSLOW	1,858	3,849
ORANGE	3,260	7,793
PAMLICO	433	787
PASQUOTANK	934	1,934
PENDER	486	3,050
PERSON	1,142	1,294
PITT	4,430	5,739
POLK	354	614
RANDOLPH	1,231	1,482
RICHMOND	2,055	2,952
ROBESON	5,836	9,722
ROCKINGHAM	2,245	3,276
ROWAN	2,450	2,253
RUTHERFORD	1,429	1,413
SAMPSON	1,179	1,936
SCOTLAND	869	1,084
STANLY	1,256	1,287
STOKES	740	1,223
SURRY	801	1,544
SWAIN	131	332
TRANSYLVANIA	579	1,048
TYRRELL	198	413
UNION	2,314	1,691
VANCE	1,805	2,122

1996 Democratic Primary for Commissioner of Labor

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Tom Funderburke	Harry E Payne Jr
WAKE	9,871	29,219
WARREN	1,836	1,842
WASHINGTON	411	1,338
WATAUGA	631	766
WAYNE	2,554	3,641
WILKES	1,159	1,563
WILSON	1,545	3,604
YADKIN	420	578
YANCEY	699	848
Total	175,484	300,870
Percentage	37%	63%

1996 Republican Primary for Commissioner of Insurance

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Mike Causey	Larry E Rogers
ALAMANCE	1,613	1,222
ALEXANDER	403	384
ALLEGHANY	159	142
ANSON	107	80
ASHE	755	789
AVERY	865	921
BEAUFORT	771	594
BERTIE	55	36
BLADEN	185	119
BRUNSWICK	1,363	622
BUNCOMBE	1,692	1,613
BURKE	1,241	1,227
CABARRUS	3,488	3,180
CALDWELL	1,195	1,075
CAMDEN	58	65
CARTERET	1,200	1,303
CASWELL	93	113
CATAWBA	2,387	2,087
CHATHAM	787	546
CHEROKEE	163	194
CHOWAN	62	70
CLAY	94	199
CLEVELAND	848	852
COLUMBUS	417	176
CRAVEN	1,069	840
CUMBERLAND	2,927	2,347
CURRITUCK	109	99
DARE	397	486
DAVIDSON	2,401	2,124
DAVIE	1,005	1,312
DUPLIN	365	207
DURHAM	2,119	1,566
EDGECOMBE	409	211

1996 Republican Primary for Commissioner of Insurance

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Mike Causey	Larry E Rogers
FORSYTH	4,582	4,417
FRANKLIN	502	388
GASTON	2,196	2,045
GATES	24	18
GRAHAM	141	253
GRANVILLE	213	244
GREENE	86	72
GUILFORD	8,498	3,160
HALIFAX	319	172
HARNETT	917	696
HAYWOOD	254	471
HENDERSON	2,029	2,426
HERTFORD	98	92
HOKE	110	106
HYDE	33	37
IREDELL	2,874	2,160
JACKSON	128	160
JOHNSTON	1,445	755
JONES	53	45
LEE	657	468
LENOIR	416	332
LINCOLN	1,155	1,151
MACON	387	621
MADISON	205	290
MARTIN	162	138
MCDOWELL	412	362
MECKLENBURG	11,736	6,829
MITCHELL	730	952
MONTGOMERY	212	226
MOORE	2,220	1,493
NASH	1,050	833
NEW HANOVER	4,965	1,691
NORTHAMPTON	42	29

1996 Republican Primary for Commissioner of Insurance

Held May 7, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Mike Causey	Larry E Rogers
ON SLOW	1,481	1,101
ORANGE	949	814
PAMLICO	186	140
PASQUOTANK	213	182
PENDER	790	330
PERSON	215	157
PITT	1,318	798
POLK	211	361
RANDOLPH	2,454	1,316
RICHMOND	271	187
ROBESON	457	357
ROCKINGHAM	940	745
ROWAN	2,400	2,380
RUTHERFORD	862	558
SAMPSON	845	632
SCOTLAND	193	125
STANLY	948	1,063
STOKES	855	769
SURRY	427	381
SWAIN	65	47
TRANSYLVANIA	577	792
TYRRELL	22	36
UNION	1,729	1,746
VANCE	110	112
WAKE	10,152	5,970
WARREN	105	80
WASHINGTON	58	62
WATAUGA	656	465
WAYNE	980	788

1996 Republican Primary for Commissioner of Insurance

Held May 7, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Mike Causey	Larry E Rogers
WILKES	2,221	1,972
WILSON	597	359
YADKIN	1,259	1,484
YANCEY	402	428
Total	114,666	86,766
Percentage	57%	43%

1996 General Election for U.S. President

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Bill Clinton Democrat	Bob Dole Republican	Harry Browne Libertarian	John Hagelin Natural Law	Ross Perot Reform	James Harris Write-In	Ralph Nader Write-In	Howard Phillips Write-In
ALAMANCE	15,814	22,461	145	32	3,395		12	2
ALEXANDER	3,955	6,748	15	7	1,004		1	
ALLEGHANY	1,801	1,936	32	8	458			
ANSON	4,890	2,193	10	5	512		1	2
ASHE	3,825	5,203	29	15	865		5	
AVERY	1,586	3,870	28	7	655	3	8	2
BEAUFORT	6,172	8,154	35	12	834		8	
BERTIE	4,202	1,745	6	2	316			
BLADEN	4,952	3,335	10	4	655		2	2
BRUNSWICK	10,041	10,065	75	20	1,815	3	3	1
BUNCOMBE	31,658	30,518	335	249	6,254		52	1
BURKE	11,678	13,853	76	24	2,654		4	2
CABARRUS	14,447	23,035	132	29	3,626		8	33
CALDWELL	8,050	12,653	48	14	2,099		67	
CAMDEN	1,186	1,074	7	6	293			
CARTERET	7,566	11,721	75	28	1,467	2	16	1
CASWELL	4,312	3,310	16	10	510			
CATAWBA	15,601	26,898	171	35	3,629	1	16	3
CHATHAM	9,353	7,731	103	31	1,113		65	
CHEROKEE	3,129	3,883	33	50	785		1	2
CHOWAN	2,239	1,659	14	5	359			
CLAY	1,462	1,769	31	2	387			4
CLEVELAND	12,728	13,474	71	34	1,931		2	1
COLUMBUS	9,019	6,017	69	5	1,170			
CRAVEN	10,317	13,264	66	15	1,528			1
CUMBERLAND	32,739	29,804	114	43	3,776	1	2	
CURRITUCK	2,277	2,569	24	4	770	1		
DARE	4,522	4,977	33	14	1,258	4	11	1
DAVIDSON	13,593	24,797	89	28	3,698		2	
DAVIE	3,525	8,141	27	11	915		1	
DUPLIN	6,179	5,432	14	1	766			
DURHAM	49,186	27,825	332	106	3,122	1	317	21
EDGECOMBE	10,568	6,010	31	4	660		4	1
FORSYTH	46,543	59,160	409	120	5,747	1	42	11
FRANKLIN	6,448	5,648	29	8	891		2	
GASTON	19,458	33,149	158	34	3,921		13	6
GATES	2,155	1,072	6	1	307		1	
GRAHAM	1,210	1,801	4	3	270		1	
GRANVILLE	6,747	5,498	110	6	432		7	
GREENE	2,224	2,689	2	3	280			
GUILFORD	69,208	67,727	605	183	9,739	8	107	10
HALIFAX	9,551	5,700	24	10	816		2	
HARNETT	8,767	11,596	33	12	1,287	18	19	7
HAYWOOD	9,350	7,995	77	32	2,594	1	14	6
HENDERSON	10,626	19,182	135	45	2,679	1	7	1
HERTFORD	4,856	1,823	7	7	356			
HOKE	3,510	1,914	14	10	481			
HYDE	1,109	782	6	1	143		1	
IREDELL	13,102	21,163	114	33	2,970		23	4
JACKSON	5,211	4,244	51	23	970		5	2
JOHNSTON	11,175	18,704	55	7	2,163	5	5	5
JONES	1,829	1,682	5	2	197			
LEE	6,290	7,321	28	8	980	3		
LENOIR	8,635	9,433	23	9	822		2	1
LINCOLN	7,721	11,439	43	20	1,619		8	
MACON	4,209	5,267	44	24	1,121		2	8
MADISON	3,333	3,110	16	16	538		15	2
MARTIN	4,500	3,590	15	2	445			1
MCDOWELL	4,553	6,407	26	13	1,275		2	2
MECKLENBURG	103,429	97,719	772	232	10,473	2	172	46
MITCHELL	1,496	3,874	20	3	549		4	
MONTGOMERY	3,856	3,379	8	7	587		1	
MOORE	9,847	14,760	61	32	1,761	2	11	5
NASH	11,142	15,309	51	9	1,751			
NEW HANOVER	22,839	27,889	322	71	3,615	1	29	3

1996 General Election for U.S. President

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Bill Clinton Democrat	Bob Dole Republican	Harry Browne Libertarian	John Hagelin Natural Law	Ross Perot Reform	James Harris Write-In	Ralph Nader Write-In	Howard Phillips Write-In
NORTHAMPTON	5,207	1,881	8	1	402			
ONSLow	8,685	13,396	88	19	1,857		3	1
ORANGE	28,674	15,053	906	122	1,534		475	1
PAMLICO	2,204	2,270	16	3	297			
PASQUOTANK	4,233	2,999	16	9	565			
PENDER	5,409	5,538	30	13	945		5	
PERQUIMANS	2,069	1,561	12	3	369		1	
PERSON	4,540	4,883	13	3	591			
PITT	17,555	18,227	90	36	2,037	8	58	
POLK	2,704	3,516	30	13	493			
RANDOLPH	10,783	23,030	82	27	3,593		16	4
RICHMOND	7,564	3,973	16	18	1,230			
ROBESON	17,361	8,146	40	16	2,105		1	2
ROCKINGHAM	12,096	14,255	36	19	2,528	12	10	3
ROWAN	13,461	22,754	117	27	2,902		7	5
RUTHERFORD	7,162	9,792	21	8	1,585		3	
SAMPSON	8,150	8,241	12	3	825		1	
SCOTLAND	4,870	2,858	11	11	548		1	
STANLY	7,131	11,446	46	16	1,690			4
STOKES	4,769	9,471	45	8	1,025		2	
SURRY	7,303	11,117	44	15	1,538		4	
SWAIN	1,869	1,444	6	2	401			
TRANSYLVANIA	4,842	6,734	54	46	1,183		11	7
TYRRELL	908	488	4	1	112			
UNION	11,525	18,802	117	33	2,477		14	2
VANCE	6,385	4,651	17	6	575		1	
WAKE	103,574	108,780	979	222	11,811		365	24
WARREN	4,141	1,861	10	6	319		2	
WASHINGTON	2,790	1,562	7	1	171		1	
WATAUGA	7,349	8,146	139	160	1,415		12	1
WAYNE	11,580	16,588	30	11	1,178		3	
WILKES	6,793	12,395	58	15	1,967			
WILSON	9,779	10,518	31	10	1,100	6	3	4
YADKIN	2,927	8,439	22	12	913			
YANCEY	3,956	3,973	18	10	720		6	1
Total	1,107,849	1,225,938	8,740	2,771	168,059	84	2,108	258
Percentage	44.03%	48.72%	0.35%	0.11%	6.68%	0%	0.08%	0.01%

1996 General Election for U.S. Senate

November 5, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Harvey Gantt	Jesse Helms	Ray Ubinger	J Victor Pardo	Karen Kopperud
	Democrat	Republican	Libertarian	Natural Law	Write-In
ALAMANCE	16,153	25,260	480	184	11
ALEXANDER	4,276	8,068	129	65	
ALLEGHANY	1,780	2,335	44	24	
ANSON	4,478	3,179	54	22	1
ASHE	3,829	5,902	108	44	
AVERY	1,740	4,300	66	23	3
BEAUFORT	6,078	9,152	119	72	2
BERTIE	3,887	2,313	25	12	
BLADEN	4,584	4,180	55	28	
BRUNSWICK	10,228	11,559	343	137	
BUNCOMBE	35,813	34,648	846	446	
BURKE	11,936	16,357	393	202	
CABARRUS	15,701	25,712	534	246	
CALDWELL	8,409	14,918	242	137	21
CAMDEN	1,075	1,451	27	13	
CARTERET	8,092	12,392	261	139	
CASWELL	4,123	3,947	48	20	
CATAWBA	16,894	29,115	554	238	
CHATHAM	9,846	8,798	208	79	
CHEROKEE	3,456	4,475	57	29	
CHOWAN	2,307	2,092	82	17	
CLAY	1,614	1,911	34	28	
CLEVELAND	12,874	15,653	284	116	1
COLUMBUS	8,317	8,304	160	50	
Craven	11,514	14,788	156	75	
CUMBERLAND	35,120	32,282	681	326	1
CURRITUCK	2,243	3,319	52	32	1
DARE	5,364	5,394	112	48	
DAVIDSON	12,844	27,643	491	245	
DAVIE	3,520	8,757	130	69	
DUPLIN	5,865	6,764	72	47	3
DURHAM	52,359	28,413	736	179	
EDGECOMBE	10,390	7,717	80	45	
FORSYTH	50,880	60,077	1,122	500	43
FRANKLIN	6,299	7,269	114	38	
GASTON	20,441	36,454	648	218	
GATES	1,950	1,462	10	11	
GRAHAM	1,200	1,999	19	10	
GRANVILLE	6,405	6,713	79	36	
GREENE	2,066	3,146	38	8	
GUILFORD	75,655	71,658	1,599	655	7
HALIFAX	9,016	7,193	90	37	
HARNETT	8,365	13,687	152	84	10
HAYWOOD	9,974	10,298	264	132	3
HENDERSON	12,837	20,052	447	226	
HERTFORD	4,572	2,414	16	19	
HOKE	3,533	2,342	88	29	
HYDE	989	978	15	8	

1996 General Election for U.S. Senate

November 5, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Harvey Gantt Democrat	Jesse Helms Republican	Ray Ubinger Libertarian	J Victor Pardo Natural Law	Karen Kopperud Write-In
IREDELL	13,845	23,078	457	257	
JACKSON	5,743	4,733	96	49	
JOHNSTON	10,950	21,888	245	130	3
JONES	1,770	1,953	22	11	1
LEE	6,170	8,463	132	45	3
LENOIR	8,282	10,347	73	26	
LINCOLN	8,018	13,130	270	111	
MACON	4,574	6,257	154	112	
MADISON	3,438	3,530	59	26	
MARTIN	4,068	4,539	34	20	1
MCDOWELL	4,683	7,618	138	97	
MECKLENBURG	117,387	95,038	1,948	875	3
MITCHELL	1,575	4,502	58	36	5
MONTGOMERY	3,775	4,382	110	35	2
MOORE	10,991	15,800	203	114	
NASH	10,906	17,920	189	68	
NEW HANOVER	25,873	28,024	852	314	
N	4,850	2,693	33	16	
ONSLow	9,818	14,377	323	188	
ORANGE	32,361	14,851	495	165	2
PAMLICO	2,251	2,560	49	14	
PASQUOTANK	4,257	3,702	72	33	
PENDER	5,711	6,394	144	68	
PERQUIMANS	1,873	1,985	26	19	
PERSON	4,161	5,885	62	19	
PITT	18,604	20,092	250	124	
POLK	3,150	3,626	88	33	
RANDOLPH	11,000	26,149	552	148	
RICHMOND	7,168	6,027	164	86	
ROBESON	17,856	10,742	199	116	2
ROCKINGHAM	11,951	17,203	304	116	13
ROWAN	14,766	24,155	612	271	
RUTHERFORD	7,425	11,166	237	135	
SAMPSON	7,951	9,593	79	41	
SCOTLAND	4,706	3,458	67	36	
STANLY	7,023	12,936	232	122	
STOKES	4,823	10,461	148	64	
SURRY	7,870	12,807	201	63	
SWAIN	2,021	1,800	38	21	

1996 General Election for U.S. Senate

November 5, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Harvey Gantt Democrat	Jesse Helms Republican	Ray Ubinger Libertarian	J Victor Pardo Natural Law	Karen Kopperud Write-In
TRANSYLVANIA	5,642	6,826	201	127	
TYRRELL	755	688	8	5	
UNION	11,737	21,723	297	142	
VANCE	6,213	5,629	42	31	
WAKE	113,606	108,214	2,131	667	
WARREN	3,953	2,398	25	17	
WASHINGTON	2,602	2,294	40	10	
WATAUGA	8,858	8,785	209	209	
WAYNE	11,796	18,098	132	59	
WILKES	7,326	14,883	268	96	
WILSON	9,949	11,930	94	57	1
YADKIN	2,867	9,175	115	77	
YANCEY	4,036	4,486	55	40	
Total	1,173,875	1,345,833	25,396	11,209	143
Percentage	45.92%	52.65%	0.99%	0.44%	0.01%

1996 General Election for U.S. House, 1st District

November 5, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Eva M Clayton Democrat	Ted Tyler Republican	Todd Murphrey Libertarian	Joseph Boxerman Natural Law
BEAUFORT	3,454	3,946	55	24
BERTIE	3,920	2,029	25	15
BLADEN	3,240	1,308	29	26
CHOWAN	2,282	1,804	70	16
COLUMBUS	3,610	1,302	36	16
CRAVEN	4,712	2,852	60	19
CUMBERLAND	7,291	1,881	52	30
DUPLIN	2,952	1,611	19	15
EDGECOMBE	7,301	1,243	32	19
GATES	1,991	1,452	14	11
GREENE	2,288	2,537	85	19
HALIFAX	6,074	2,209	33	24
HERTFORD	4,569	2,137	30	25
JONES	1,112	732	13	5
LENOIR	5,391	1,945	29	14
MARTIN	2,945	2,621	19	7
NASH	2,755	1,579	22	8
NEW HANOVER	5,348	936	95	28
N	5,131	2,344	31	15
PASQUOTANK	2,537	1,140	26	11
PENDER	1,463	567	25	9
PERQUIMANS	1,956	1,807	23	19
PITT	9,660	7,357	120	68
VANCE	4,048	1,549	39	30
WARREN	4,238	2,045	32	18
WASHINGTON	2,770	2,069	36	22
WAYNE	10	28		
WILSON	5,711	1,636	22	18
Total	108,759	54,666	1,072	531
Percentage	66%	33%	1%	0.32%

2nd Congressional District

County	Bob Etheridge Democrat	David Funderburk Republican	Mark D Jackson Libertarian	Robert Argy Jr Natural Law
DURHAM	25,160	15,380	685	157
EDGECOMBE	4,956	4,399	68	39
FRANKLIN	7,991	5,295	197	59
GRANVILLE	6,087	3,976	130	36
HALIFAX	4,063	3,338	82	29
HARNETT	11,591	10,134	304	118
JOHNSTON	15,731	16,467	481	176
LEE	8,288	5,974	275	76
MOORE	9,691	10,819	256	97
NASH	11,101	12,829	253	103
VANCE	3,345	2,579	50	30
WAKE	104	198	2	1
WILSON	5,712	7,563	109	45
Total	113,820	98,951	2,892	966
Percentage	53%	46%	1%	0.45%

3rd Congressional District			
County	George Parrott Democrat	Walter B Jones Jr Republican	Edward Downey Natural Law
BEAUFORT	2,311	5,450	56
CAMDEN	1,014	1,503	25
CARTERET	7,101	13,588	194
CRAVEN	5,486	11,844	87
CURRITUCK	1,996	3,433	135
DARE	4,322	6,325	149
DUPLIN	3,293	4,529	53
HYDE	845	1,068	13
JONES	724	1,081	12
LENOIR	3,032	7,594	38
MARTIN	1,096	1,926	7
ONSLOW	5,049	9,099	177
PAMLICO	2,040	2,748	44
PASQUOTANK	1,692	2,501	48
PENDER	2,814	3,480	126
PITT	6,490	13,846	104
SAMPSON	8,062	8,920	133
TYRRELL	638	717	5
WAYNE	10,882	18,507	127
Total	68,887	118,159	1,533
Percentage	37%	63%	0.81%

4th Congressional District				
County	David E Price Democrat	Fred Heineman Republican	David Allen Walker Libertarian	Russell Wollman Natural Law
CHATHAM	10,642	7,720	320	86
ORANGE	31,984	13,771	755	205
WAKE	114,568	104,975	3,057	910
Total	157,194	126,466	4,132	1,201
Percentage	54%	44%	1%	0.42%

5th Congressional District				
County	Neil Grist Cashion Jr Democrat	Richard M Burr Republican	Barbara J Howe Libertarian	Craig Berg Natural Law
ALLEGHANY	1,573	2,545	52	12
ASHE	3,539	6,033	146	30
BURKE	7,419	9,059	504	107
CALDWELL	2,728	3,348	142	21
CASWELL	3,555	3,861	77	17
FORSYTH	19,901	41,736	1,209	254
GRANVILLE	1,448	1,064	67	10
GUILFORD	550	974	35	6
PERSON	3,661	5,556	202	35
ROCKINGHAM	9,677	18,205	559	92
STOKES	4,282	11,398	188	41
SURRY	6,749	13,119	226	54
WATAUGA	6,718	9,752	693	309
WILKES	2,520	3,527	93	20
Total	74,320	130,177	4,193	1,008
Percentage	35%	62%	2%	0.48%

6th Congressional District

County	Mark Costley Democrat	Howard Coble Republican	Gary Goodson Libertarian
ALAMANCE	8,385	24,566	395
DAVIDSON	7,095	26,967	463
DAVIE	1,900	4,939	80
GUILFORD	28,558	73,291	1,014
RANDOLPH	8,740	28,668	400
ROWAN	3,344	9,397	341
Total	58,022	167,828	2,693
Percentage	25%	73%	1%

7th Congressional District

County	Mike McIntyre Democrat	Bill Caster Republican	Chris Nubel Libertarian	Garrison King Frantz Natural Law
BLADEN	2,342	1,290	14	7
BRUNSWICK	11,577	10,300	252	74
COLUMBUS	8,121	3,556	50	15
CUMBERLAND	22,884	20,156	265	151
NEW HANOVER	18,475	28,930	726	186
ONslow	4,244	5,344	150	75
PENDER	1,275	2,134	38	7
ROBESON	18,569	4,101	78	54
Total	87,487	75,811	1,573	569
Percentage	53%	46%	1%	0.34%

8th Congressional District

County	W G (Bill) Hefner Democrat	Curtis Blackwood Republican	Thomas W Carlisle Natural Law
ANSON	6,068	1,495	91
CABARRUS	20,751	20,505	483
CUMBERLAND	9,563	4,902	209
HOKE	3,827	1,460	71
IREDELL	2,057	2,049	57
MECKLENBURG	1,037	882	22
MONTGOMERY	5,240	3,012	79
MOORE	2,297	2,745	20
RICHMOND	9,391	3,686	265
ROBESON	4,695	1,229	90
ROWAN	9,181	8,627	254
SCOTLAND	5,176	2,276	73
STANLY	9,971	10,048	189
UNION	13,875	18,760	200
Total	103,129	81,676	2,103
Percentage	55%	44%	1%

9th Congressional District

County	Michel C (Mike) Daisley Democrat	Sue Myrick Republican	David L Knight Libertarian	Jeannine Austin Natural Law	Gene Gay Write-In
CLEVELAND	4,707	9,046	114	77	
GASTON	15,280	38,984	565	232	7
MECKLENBURG	63,091	99,725	1,601	1,190	91
Total	83,078	147,755	2,280	1,499	98
Percentage	35%	63%	1%	0.64%	0.06%

10th Congressional District

County	Ben Neill Democrat	T Cass Ballenger Republican	Richard Kahn Natural Law
ALEXANDER	4,232	8,091	86
AVERY	1,232	4,596	91
BUNCOMBE	2,274	4,348	136
BURKE	3,202	8,113	200
CALDWELL	4,528	12,461	163
CATAWBA	13,230	33,481	537
DAVIE	1,203	3,973	28
FORSYTH	8,367	21,781	381
HENDERSON	773	2,057	43
IREDELL	7,879	17,743	388
LINCOLN	7,014	13,694	286
MCDOWELL	752	1,588	25
MITCHELL	1,151	4,684	85
POLK	131	334	14
RUTHERFORD	1,057	2,336	85
WILKES	4,727	10,868	238
YADKIN	3,351	8,437	123
Total	65,103	158,585	2,909
Percentage	29%	70%	1%

11th Congressional District

County	James Mark Ferguson Democrat	Charles H Taylor Republican	Phil McCanless Libertarian	Milton Burrill Natural Law
BUNCOMBE	27,425	34,316	763	592
CHEROKEE	3,045	4,727	48	40
CLAY	1,486	2,025	37	25
CLEVELAND	6,130	7,834	91	56
GRAHAM	1,089	2,119	12	12
HAYWOOD	9,009	11,606	200	117
HENDERSON	9,518	20,539	383	189
JACKSON	4,939	5,290	112	59
MACON	4,050	6,821	130	79
MADISON	3,242	3,759	54	35
MCDOWELL	3,235	6,745	64	57
POLK	2,517	3,815	68	26
RUTHERFORD	4,878	9,075	104	81
SWAIN	1,762	2,015	33	17
TRANSYLVANIA	5,044	7,466	162	180
YANCEY	3,888	4,708	46	36
Total	91,257	132,860	2,307	1,601
Percentage	40%	58%	1%	1%

12th Congressional District

County	Mel Watt Democrat	Joseph A (Joe) Martino Jr Republican	Roger I Kohn Libertarian	Walter Lewis Natural Law
ALAMANCE	4,351	3,235	86	95
DAVIDSON	3,477	2,689	117	93
DURHAM	27,470	9,792	491	187
FORSYTH	11,783	4,793	126	124
GASTON	1,964	449	28	18
GUILFORD	31,647	11,701	368	312
IREDELL	3,418	3,020	82	106
MECKLENBURG	36,003	6,793	423	256
ORANGE	489	696	29	14
ROWAN	4,073	3,413	124	64
Total	124,675	46,581	1,874	1,269
Percentage	71%	27%	1%	0.73%

1996 General Election for N.C. Governor

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	James B (Jim) Hunt Jr Democrat	Robin Hayes Republican	Scott D Yost Libertarian	Julia Van Witt Natural Law	Deborah Reid Write-In
ALAMANCE	21,607	20,069	318	199	11
ALEXANDER	5,527	6,941	64	53	
ALLEGHANY	2,449	1,788	22	24	
ANSON	5,694	1,957	56	46	
ASHE	4,832	5,009	56	51	
AVERY	2,135	3,916	41	38	
BEAUFORT	8,873	6,486	68	53	
BERTIE	4,589	1,234	19	12	
BLADEN	6,226	2,555	28	33	
BRUNSWICK	12,752	9,275	183	144	
BUNCOMBE	36,973	33,086	614	785	
BURKE	14,261	14,389	210	221	3
CABARRUS	17,992	23,913	329	250	1
CALDWELL	11,140	12,469	135	117	14
CAMDEN	1,721	793	22	20	
CARTERET	11,094	9,629	181	105	1
CASWELL	5,514	2,352	27	21	
CATAWBA	20,517	26,775	311	267	
CHATHAM	11,766	6,821	189	172	5
CHEROKEE	3,922	3,946	48	44	
CHOWAN	2,961	1,374	33	17	
CLAY	1,775	1,778	31	21	
CLEVELAND	16,257	12,420	164	119	1
COLUMBUS	12,176	4,729	80	81	
CRAVEN	15,099	11,126	151	84	
CUMBERLAND	40,809	27,026	350	467	23
CURRITUCK	3,584	1,972	51	50	1
DARE	7,061	3,706	82	112	
DAVIDSON	18,677	22,174	311	246	
DAVIE	5,059	7,452	45	58	
DUPLIN	8,271	4,423	30	40	1
DURHAM	58,079	22,191	772	503	2
EDGECOMBE	13,310	4,865	55	57	
FORSYTH	61,101	50,191	896	622	30
FRANKLIN	8,881	4,707	93	72	
GASTON	27,512	29,590	364	216	
GATES	2,697	749	5	5	
GRAHAM	1,529	1,738	8	7	
GRANVILLE	8,964	4,302	64	63	
GREENE	3,440	1,808	9	12	
GUILFORD	84,761	63,389	1,304	894	2
HALIFAX	11,275	4,922	58	48	
HARNETT	12,378	9,721	100	124	11
HAYWOOD	11,429	9,180	180	139	

1996 General Election for N.C. Governor

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	James B (Jim) Hunt Jr Democrat	Robin Hayes Republican	Scott D Yost Libertarian	Julia Van Witt Natural Law	Deborah Reid Write-In
HENDERSON	13,869	19,586	225	155	1
HERTFORD	5,468	1,374	19	32	
HOKE	4,096	1,637	33	47	
HYDE	1,387	590	10	9	
IREDELL	17,322	19,831	225	243	
JACKSON	6,030	4,431	92	70	4
JOHNSTON	17,822	15,213	151	149	1
JONES	2,443	1,266	19	10	
LEE	8,749	6,022	103	84	5
LENOIR	11,965	6,702	43	42	
LINCOLN	10,023	11,341	121	125	
MACON	5,437	5,576	101	89	1
MADISON	3,966	3,158	39	39	1
MARTIN	6,257	2,403	19	20	
MCDOWELL	6,246	6,201	74	89	
MECKLENBURG	117,574	94,363	1,502	1,199	
MITCHELL	2,123	4,046	32	27	
MONTGOMERY	5,000	3,308	40	55	
MOORE	12,950	13,847	123	104	1
NASH	15,985	12,950	103	109	
NEW HANOVER	30,199	24,213	593	384	
NORTHAMPTON	5,933	1,607	15	29	
ONSLOW	13,554	10,758	186	233	
ORANGE	34,542	12,371	649	531	4
PAMLICO	2,968	1,844	24	24	
PASQUOTANK	5,561	2,388	55	51	
PENDER	7,197	4,996	99	85	2
PERQUIMANS	2,795	1,210	22	19	
PERSON	6,507	3,550	29	38	
PITT	24,846	13,768	177	140	
POLK	3,426	3,418	65	44	
RANDOLPH	15,559	22,105	289	167	
RICHMOND	9,061	4,219	77	146	5
ROBESON	21,719	6,957	115	186	2
ROCKINGHAM	16,536	12,885	186	164	7
ROWAN	18,027	21,254	396	312	
RUTHERFORD	9,475	9,325	127	109	
SAMPSON	10,683	6,926	46	71	
SCOTLAND	5,556	2,539	42	31	
STANLY	9,100	11,125	115	126	
STOKES	7,404	8,481	80	80	
SURRY	10,547	10,238	140	74	
SWAIN	2,161	1,673	28	21	
TRANSYLVANIA	5,931	6,709	103	150	

1996 General Election for N.C. Governor

November 5, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	James B (Jim) Hunt Jr	Robin Hayes	Scott D Yost	Julia Van Witt	Deborah Reid
	Democrat	Republican	Libertarian	Natural Law	Write-In
TYRRELL	1,113	362	2	3	
UNION	15,230	18,179	200	176	
VANCE	8,351	3,487	38	44	
WAKE	142,568	82,200	1,774	1,205	1
WARREN	4,526	1,789	34	18	1
WASHINGTON	3,567	1,345	22	18	
WATAUGA	9,382	8,060	266	356	
WAYNE	16,449	13,459	77	101	
WILKES	10,221	12,316	138	110	
WILSON	14,868	7,138	50	53	1
YADKIN	4,848	7,522	45	48	
YANCEY	4,847	3,856	24	36	
Total	1,436,638	1,097,053	17,559	14,792	143
Percentage	56%	43%	0.68%	0.58%	0.01%

1996 General Election for N.C. Lieutenant Governor

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Dennis A Wicker	Steve Arnold	John Dainotto
	Democrat	Republican	Natural Law
ALAMANCE	19,470	20,404	445
ALEXANDER	5,314	6,956	75
ALLEGHANY	2,194	1,820	32
ANSON	5,859	1,602	49
ASHE	4,385	5,155	98
AVERY	1,715	3,951	56
BEAUFORT	8,345	6,422	91
BERTIE	4,127	1,107	17
BLADEN	5,695	2,269	46
BRUNSWICK	11,902	9,368	256
BUNCOMBE	36,975	29,625	890
BURKE	14,251	14,063	428
CABARRUS	18,010	21,686	575
CALDWELL	10,485	12,473	228
CAMDEN	1,457	897	35
CARTERET	9,496	9,535	245
CASWELL	5,081	2,321	20
CATAWBA	19,981	26,344	491
CHATHAM	11,705	6,730	247
CHEROKEE	3,408	3,928	47
CHOWAN	2,525	1,305	22
CLAY	1,589	1,665	16
CLEVELAND	16,030	11,110	237
COLUMBUS	11,726	4,285	120
CRAVEN	12,749	10,965	141
CUMBERLAND	39,711	26,290	658
CURRITUCK	2,784	2,459	116
DARE	5,702	4,536	164
DAVIDSON	16,039	24,066	438
DAVIE	4,507	7,624	57
DUPLIN	8,087	4,211	69
DURHAM	54,950	23,137	729
EDGECOMBE	12,947	4,746	90
FORSYTH	55,312	52,743	1,169

1996 General Election for N.C. Lieutenant Governor

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Dennis A Wicker	Steve Arnold	John Dainotto
	Democrat	Republican	Natural Law
FRANKLIN	8,624	4,687	109
GASTON	25,824	29,038	533
GATES	2,490	803	6
GRAHAM	1,375	1,752	7
GRANVILLE	8,727	4,087	89
GREENE	3,225	1,816	19
GUILFORD	78,294	67,499	1,405
HALIFAX	11,391	4,454	58
HARNETT	12,642	9,073	161
HAYWOOD	11,958	7,361	231
HENDERSON	12,302	19,341	195
HERTFORD	4,616	1,364	34
HOKE	3,788	1,477	43
HYDE	1,346	531	9
IREDELL	16,205	19,804	388
JACKSON	5,653	4,163	80
JOHNSTON	16,665	15,430	235
JONES	2,388	1,186	24
LEE	10,189	4,598	79
LENOIR	10,774	6,637	40
LINCOLN	9,684	10,986	218
MACON	4,876	5,449	90
MADISON	3,792	2,909	40
MARTIN	6,217	2,131	35
MCDOWELL	5,926	6,058	163
MECKLENBURG	109,652	88,267	2,327
MITCHELL	1,755	3,951	70
MONTGOMERY	5,003	3,174	70
MOORE	11,957	13,893	124
NASH	14,950	13,265	157
NEW HANOVER	27,005	24,943	789
NORTHAMPTON	5,800	1,368	46
ONslow	12,179	11,091	380
ORANGE	32,543	13,121	718

1996 General Election for N.C. Lieutenant Governor

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Dennis A Wicker	Steve Arnold	John Dainotto
	Democrat	Republican	Natural Law
PAMLICO	2,789	1,893	41
PASQUOTANK	4,955	2,687	56
PENDER	6,744	4,970	149
PERQUIMANS	2,511	1,199	17
PERSON	5,955	3,458	56
PITT	22,352	14,002	165
POLK	3,097	3,458	89
RANDOLPH	13,696	22,957	324
RICHMOND	9,286	3,549	148
ROBESON	21,630	5,955	253
ROCKINGHAM	15,081	13,391	240
ROWAN	17,154	20,741	641
RUTHERFORD	9,068	9,174	205
SAMPSON	9,965	7,223	80
SCOTLAND	5,052	2,091	57
STANLY	8,868	10,578	229
STOKES	6,501	9,019	122
SURRY	9,287	10,158	62
SWAIN	2,040	1,555	26
TRANSYLVANIA	5,829	6,434	224
TYRRELL	1,019	323	1
UNION	14,282	17,110	186
VANCE	8,107	3,281	72
WAKE	128,386	90,324	2,028
WARREN	4,645	1,513	30
WASHINGTON	3,440	1,351	30
WATAUGA	8,419	8,259	518
WAYNE	15,381	13,705	126
WILKES	8,683	12,988	210
WILSON	12,410	8,259	66
YADKIN	4,157	7,693	70
YANCEY	4,776	3,728	58
Total	1,339,893	1,094,531	23,948
Percentage	56%	43%	0.68%

1996 General Election for N.C. Secretary of State

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Elaine F. Marshall	Richard Petty	Lewis B Guignard	Stephen Richter
	Democrat	Republican	Libertarian	Natural Law
ALAMANCE	18,998	21,183	337	239
ALEXANDER	4,849	7,493	57	37
ALLEGHANY	2,094	2,009	24	25
ANSON	5,317	2,208	30	44
ASHE	4,166	5,548	75	53
AVERY	1,602	4,226	124	38
BEAUFORT	7,636	7,182	79	84
BERTIE	3,960	1,508	25	6
BLADEN	5,347	3,005	22	24
BRUNSWICK	10,814	9,853	191	114
BUNCOMBE	35,514	31,386	728	667
BURKE	13,208	15,314	245	222
CABARRUS	18,474	22,195	377	270
CALDWELL	10,023	13,150	147	126
CAMDEN	1,328	1,124	21	12
CARTERET	9,526	10,736	202	117
CASWELL	4,851	2,680	28	10
CATAWBA	19,066	27,462	388	243
CHATHAM	10,815	7,616	192	95
CHEROKEE	3,284	4,283	59	37
CHOWAN	2,427	1,502	38	14
CLAY	1,648	1,871	25	13
CLEVELAND	14,895	12,803	213	114
COLUMBUS	10,290	6,001	118	82
CRAVEN	12,029	12,453	132	85
CUMBERLAND	38,692	27,679	401	363
CURRITUCK	2,350	3,056	52	55
DARE	5,227	5,241	100	62
DAVIDSON	15,985	24,015	366	234
DAVIE	4,828	7,411	53	44
DUPLIN	7,302	5,105	40	54
DURHAM	56,040	22,729	655	298
EDGECOMBE	12,018	5,794	64	57
FORSYTH	62,021	47,298	908	573
FRANKLIN	7,734	5,743	61	41
GASTON	24,647	30,883	540	266
GATES	2,382	974	5	8
GRAHAM	1,328	1,837	12	8
GRANVILLE	8,035	4,863	66	42
GREENE	2,818	2,296	40	13
GUILFORD	88,633	57,235	1,258	694
HALIFAX	10,790	5,100	65	32
HARNETT	11,280	10,689	135	109

1996 General Election for N.C. Secretary of State

November 5, 1996

Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Elaine F. Marshall	Richard Petty	Lewis B Guignard	Stephen Richter
	Democrat	Republican	Libertarian	Natural Law
HAYWOOD	10,554	9,464	196	144
HENDERSON	12,801	18,887	244	142
HERTFORD	4,632	1,708	10	20
HOKE	3,455	1,922	57	39
HYDE	1,252	648	10	9
IREDELL	16,156	20,104	322	234
JACKSON	5,429	4,576	83	52
JOHNSTON	15,122	17,366	165	101
JONES	2,076	1,542	18	20
LEE	7,892	6,497	101	35
LENOIR	9,722	8,078	35	40
LINCOLN	8,940	11,906	194	113
MACON	4,691	5,784	80	71
MADISON	3,515	3,247	33	27
MARTIN	5,566	2,809	37	28
MCDOWELL	5,233	6,780	107	108
MECKLENBURG	122,584	78,526	3,013	1,272
MITCHELL	1,517	4,367	37	44
MONTGOMERY	4,501	3,758	46	37
MOORE	12,757	13,374	120	83
NASH	14,446	13,801	155	94
NEW HANOVER	27,392	24,812	801	350
NORTHAMPTON	5,428	1,884	20	31
ONslow	11,788	11,677	263	217
ORANGE	32,476	13,908	600	251
PAMLICO	2,552	2,078	44	17
PASQUOTANK	4,774	2,978	49	41
PENDER	6,329	5,478	126	88
PERQUIMANS	2,398	1,385	17	15
PERSON	5,462	4,302	37	40
PITT	20,910	16,032	180	129
POLK	3,151	3,471	88	33
RANDOLPH	15,832	21,552	288	176
RICHMOND	8,741	4,408	63	80
ROBESON	19,605	8,333	186	210
ROCKINGHAM	14,793	13,792	159	156
ROWAN	17,429	21,184	386	265
RUTHERFORD	8,228	10,360	99	105
SAMPSON	9,525	7,820	63	50
SCOTLAND	4,837	2,652	31	42
STANLY	8,627	11,234	139	115
STOKES	6,240	9,468	82	63
SURRY	9,600	10,458	126	64

1996 General Election for N.C. Secretary of State

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Elaine F. Marshall Democrat	Richard Petty Republican	Lewis B Guignard Libertarian	Stephen Richter Natural Law
SWAIN	1,944	1,722	29	24
TRANSYLVANIA	5,405	6,721	154	142
TYRRELL	980	372	3	1
UNION	14,208	17,968	247	140
VANCE	7,792	3,752	41	29
WAKE	129,638	89,467	2,015	917
WARREN	4,496	1,735	13	17
WASHINGTON	3,153	1,644	27	33
WATAUGA	8,465	8,645	251	293
WAYNE	15,132	13,161	85	88
WILKES	8,555	13,528	123	115
WILSON	12,324	8,825	69	34
YADKIN	4,247	7,847	51	52
YANCEY	4,426	4,165	18	36
Total	1,333,994	1,126,701	20,734	12,896
Percentage	54%	45%	1%	0.52%

1996 General Election for N.C. Attorney General

November 5, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Mike Easley	Robert H Edmunds Jr.
	Democrat	Republican
ALAMANCE	21,171	18,957
ALEXANDER	5,703	6,664
ALLEGHANY	2,350	1,663
ANSON	6,089	1,361
ASHE	4,632	4,853
AVERY	1,902	3,673
BEAUFORT	9,500	5,569
BERTIE	4,363	1,034
BLADEN	6,716	1,859
BRUNSWICK	14,621	7,423
BUNCOMBE	37,432	29,215
BURKE	15,246	13,360
CABARRUS	20,907	19,129
CALDWELL	11,610	11,570
CAMDEN	1,454	867
CARTERET	9,865	8,505
CASWELL	5,166	2,221
CATAWBA	21,326	25,277
CHATHAM	12,074	6,471
CHEROKEE	3,408	3,924
CHOWAN	2,550	1,319
CLAY	1,657	1,825
CLEVELAND	16,943	10,278
COLUMBUS	13,562	3,278
CRAVEN	14,035	10,357
CUMBERLAND	43,840	23,448
CURRITUCK	2,763	2,607

1996 General Election for N.C. Attorney General

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Mike Easley	Robert H Edmunds Jr.
	Democrat	Republican
DARE	5,648	4,613
DAVIDSON	18,073	22,130
DAVIE	4,763	7,334
DUPLIN	8,598	3,775
DURHAM	59,326	20,101
EDGECOMBE	14,122	3,746
FORSYTH	59,993	48,753
FRANKLIN	9,199	4,320
GASTON	29,488	26,146
GATES	2,459	812
GRAHAM	1,389	1,739
GRANVILLE	9,438	3,542
GREENE	3,639	1,468
GUILFORD	82,506	61,718
HALIFAX	11,979	3,787
HARNETT	13,265	8,207
HAYWOOD	12,631	7,556
HENDERSON	13,514	18,263
HERTFORD	4,826	1,353
HOKE	3,996	1,413
HYDE	1,407	477
IREDELL	18,133	17,821
JACKSON	5,766	4,126
JOHNSTON	18,744	13,610
JONES	2,515	1,052
LEE	8,961	5,320
LENOIR	11,624	6,171

1996 General Election for N.C. Attorney General

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Mike Easley	Robert H Edmunds Jr.
	Democrat	Republican
LINCOLN	10,507	10,240
MACON	5,038	5,397
MADISON	3,797	2,851
MARTIN	6,730	1,756
MCDOWELL	6,242	5,807
MECKLENBURG	118,116	84,930
MITCHELL	1,877	3,833
MONTGOMERY	5,360	2,748
MOORE	12,564	13,456
NASH	18,186	10,365
NEW HANOVER	33,396	20,730
NORTHAMPTON	5,947	1,276
ONSLOW	13,984	9,765
ORANGE	33,822	12,180
PAMLICO	2,998	1,652
PASQUOTANK	4,900	2,720
PENDER	7,897	4,161
PERQUIMANS	2,493	1,206
PERSON	6,561	3,120
PITT	25,729	11,749
POLK	3,150	3,373
RANDOLPH	15,971	21,136
RICHMOND	9,840	3,070
ROBESON	22,908	5,078
ROCKINGHAM	16,642	11,661
ROWAN	19,611	18,886
RUTHERFORD	9,536	8,741

1996 General Election for N.C. Attorney General

November 5, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Mike Easley	Robert H Edmunds Jr.
	Democrat	Republican
SAMPSON	10,616	6,740
SCOTLAND	5,302	2,018
STANLY	10,382	9,658
STOKES	7,121	8,370
SURRY	9,748	9,794
SWAIN	2,110	1,506
TRANSYLVANIA	6,157	6,108
TYRRELL	1,047	305
UNION	15,851	16,100
VANCE	8,587	2,810
WAKE	137,780	82,891
WARREN	4,937	1,255
WASHINGTON	3,620	1,169
WATAUGA	9,139	7,878
WAYNE	17,272	12,258
WILKES	10,072	11,810
WILSON	13,372	7,511
YADKIN	4,661	7,154
YANCEY	4,733	3,745
Total	1,453,196	1,007,027
Percentage	59%	41%

1996 General Election for N.C. State Auditor

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Ralph Campbell Democrat	Jack Daly Republican	Robert J Dorsey Libertarian	Theodore Janowski Natural Law
ALAMANCE	17,337	19,728	758	340
ALEXANDER	4,796	7,152	144	50
ALLEGHANY	2,049	1,749	54	28
ANSON	5,249	1,769	140	52
ASHE	4,140	4,972	134	82
AVERY	1,453	3,826	102	51
BEAUFORT	7,197	6,811	185	107
BERTIE	3,773	1,132	45	15
BLADEN	5,320	2,324	77	33
BRUNSWICK	10,392	9,388	383	150
BUNCOMBE	32,190	30,095	1,184	902
BURKE	13,282	13,844	586	309
CABARRUS	15,792	21,692	754	424
CALDWELL	9,249	12,746	390	142
CAMDEN	1,390	877	35	21
CARTERET	8,427	10,655	434	204
CASWELL	4,901	2,277	37	17
CATAWBA	16,666	27,731	931	352
CHATHAM	9,985	7,355	366	186
CHEROKEE	3,277	3,933	84	32
CHOWAN	2,292	1,305	69	21
CLAY	1,635	1,826	29	12
CLEVELAND	13,980	11,794	615	145
COLUMBUS	10,513	4,575	307	96
CRAVEN	10,794	11,664	262	125
CUMBERLAND	35,535	27,179	1,141	544
CURRITUCK	2,469	2,488	187	88
DARE	4,800	4,795	234	139
DAVIDSON	14,374	23,496	907	333
DAVIE	4,116	7,668	85	54
DUPLIN	7,292	4,549	80	67
DURHAM	49,516	24,434	1,606	521
EDGECOMBE	12,202	4,887	140	75
FORSYTH	48,194	54,111	1,800	899
FRANKLIN	7,726	5,119	158	56
GASTON	21,573	30,409	1,031	345
GATES	2,444	788	13	6
GRAHAM	1,354	1,744	15	7
GRANVILLE	7,862	4,243	177	70
GREENE	3,001	1,875	39	17
GUILFORD	69,290	65,869	2,281	1,019
HALIFAX	10,675	4,684	116	52
HARNETT	10,318	10,185	317	147
HAYWOOD	11,162	7,860	402	166

1996 General Election for N.C. State Auditor

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Ralph Campbell Democrat	Jack Daly Republican	Robert J Dorsey Libertarian	Theodore Janowski Natural Law
HENDERSON	11,127	19,031	462	203
HERTFORD	4,390	1,374	30	42
HOKE	3,463	1,517	100	53
HYDE	1,277	504	15	12
IREDELL	14,801	19,777	513	355
JACKSON	5,346	4,111	134	78
JOHNSTON	14,119	16,784	423	147
JONES	2,090	1,295	39	24
LEE	6,875	6,363	199	79
LENOIR	9,666	7,109	85	51
LINCOLN	8,499	11,071	468	164
MACON	4,699	5,311	143	99
MADISON	3,556	2,890	61	40
MARTIN	5,346	2,372	85	30
MCDOWELL	5,361	5,955	220	118
MECKLENBURG	96,869	91,993	3,499	1,713
MITCHELL	1,475	3,894	80	60
MONTGOMERY	4,582	3,315	150	49
MOORE	10,295	14,638	207	121
NASH	13,141	13,723	328	121
NEW HANOVER	22,746	25,996	1,566	590
NORTHAMPTON	5,368	1,399	70	37
ONslow	10,293	11,468	520	336
ORANGE	28,820	14,232	1,165	502
PAMLICO	2,447	1,941	73	33
PASQUOTANK	4,700	2,693	104	48
PENDER	5,915	5,133	274	125
PERQUIMANS	2,423	1,200	29	22
PERSON	4,959	3,687	128	42
PITT	19,434	15,162	483	226
POLK	2,892	3,475	103	48
RANDOLPH	11,621	23,354	642	232
RICHMOND	8,534	3,606	261	116
ROBESON	20,014	6,220	535	233
ROCKINGHAM	13,698	12,733	445	166
ROWAN	15,240	21,027	899	408
RUTHERFORD	8,291	8,979	407	138
SAMPSON	8,921	7,747	155	74
SCOTLAND	4,663	2,080	87	56
STANLY	7,958	10,735	315	165
STOKES	5,713	9,114	218	76
SURRY	8,417	10,123	189	68
SWAIN	1,995	1,487	54	23
TRANSYLVANIA	5,113	6,418	271	195

1996 General Election for N.C. State Auditor

November 5, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Ralph Campbell Democrat	Jack Daly Republican	Robert J Dorsey Libertarian	Theodore Janowski Natural Law
TYRRELL	983	319	4	1
UNION	12,296	17,606	388	220
VANCE	7,399	3,522	106	56
WAKE	110,633	98,773	3,744	1,361
WARREN	4,377	1,630	53	21
WASHINGTON	3,154	1,430	85	29
WATAUGA	7,376	8,327	510	429
WAYNE	13,667	14,284	247	164
WILKES	7,866	12,577	311	161
WILSON	11,371	8,467	139	68
YADKIN	3,926	7,662	119	59
YANCEY	4,483	3,814	61	55
Total	1,184,665	1,129,050	40,835	18,643
Percentage	50%	48%	2%	0.79%

1996 General Election for N.C. Agriculture Commissioner

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	James A (Jim) Graham Democrat	Tom Davidson Republican	Eugene Paczelt Libertarian	R Gaines Steer Natural Law
ALAMANCE	22,975	16,066	371	337
ALEXANDER	5,530	6,573	104	67
ALLEGHANY	2,426	1,581	26	29
ANSON	5,938	1,379	48	75
ASHE	4,774	4,615	77	78
AVERY	1,834	3,584	74	68
BEAUFORT	9,780	5,182	99	70
BERTIE	4,511	944	16	15
BLADEN	6,278	1,966	28	26
BRUNSWICK	11,443	8,808	241	142
BUNCOMBE	34,771	28,930	761	994
BURKE	15,045	12,607	285	410
CABARRUS	18,652	19,810	460	484
CALDWELL	10,683	11,664	197	214
CAMDEN	1,595	764	22	19
CARTERET	10,350	9,229	273	216
CASWELL	5,292	2,087	24	16
CATAWBA	19,807	25,307	487	425
CHATHAM	11,754	5,919	273	560
CHEROKEE	3,437	3,846	51	35
CHOWAN	2,564	1,252	29	21
CLAY	1,661	1,802	23	23
CLEVELAND	15,911	10,502	269	201
COLUMBUS	12,623	3,596	92	97
CRAVEN	13,158	10,264	158	114
CUMBERLAND	42,566	22,597	572	525
CURRITUCK	2,938	2,236	69	81
DARE	5,680	4,233	171	128
DAVIDSON	18,217	21,103	385	325
DAVIE	4,784	7,245	63	54
DUPLIN	8,902	3,559	42	44
DURHAM	56,214	19,153	1,022	2,103
EDGECOMBE	14,583	3,187	82	58
FORSYTH	57,408	47,174	1,135	1,043
FRANKLIN	9,764	3,641	76	58
GASTON	25,727	27,200	628	407
GATES	2,579	739	6	7
GRAHAM	1,392	1,720	14	10
GRANVILLE	10,053	2,826	75	62
GREENE	3,814	1,287	18	10
GUILFORD	86,844	58,522	1,491	1,122
HALIFAX	12,333	3,474	64	37
HARNETT	14,029	7,557	120	144
HAYWOOD	12,674	6,883	245	189

1996 General Election for N.C. Agriculture Commissioner

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	James A (Jim) Graham Democrat	Tom Davidson Republican	Eugene Paczelt Libertarian	R Gaines Steer Natural Law
HENDERSON	12,480	18,254	311	172
HERTFORD	5,098	1,148	11	22
HOKE	4,027	1,296	44	61
HYDE	1,420	466	10	6
IREDELL	17,850	17,728	326	338
JACKSON	5,541	4,033	91	95
JOHNSTON	20,181	12,126	165	152
JONES	2,631	970	12	17
LEE	9,151	4,878	114	62
LENOIR	11,733	5,892	52	36
LINCOLN	9,783	10,353	244	202
MACON	5,056	5,168	91	97
MADISON	3,807	2,794	39	42
MARTIN	6,912	1,512	27	18
MCDOWELL	5,997	5,579	125	147
MECKLENBURG	101,051	88,417	2,595	2,224
MITCHELL	1,778	3,776	49	68
MONTGOMERY	5,189	2,875	49	65
MOORE	11,930	13,592	125	103
NASH	18,322	9,895	159	110
NEW HANOVER	26,297	23,916	950	653
NORTHAMPTON	6,309	1,003	25	25
ONSLOW	12,974	9,783	324	305
ORANGE	30,979	11,587	936	2,339
PAMLICO	2,953	1,603	54	29
PASQUOTANK	5,107	2,407	93	51
PENDER	7,063	4,479	145	125
PERQUIMANS	2,588	1,113	17	20
PERSON	7,461	2,266	45	46
PITT	24,359	12,145	254	173
POLK	3,110	3,335	98	59
RANDOLPH	15,109	21,011	313	236
RICHMOND	9,812	2,885	107	118
ROBESON	23,257	4,511	151	193
ROCKINGHAM	16,637	10,793	249	191
ROWAN	21,957	16,137	424	371
RUTHERFORD	9,531	8,322	170	181
SAMPSON	11,238	6,101	51	51
SCOTLAND	5,389	1,869	37	57
STANLY	9,123	9,971	185	207
STOKES	7,146	8,157	122	93
SURRY	9,585	9,561	115	72
SWAIN	2,074	1,448	28	32
TRANSYLVANIA	5,784	5,974	161	200

1996 General Election for N.C. Agriculture Commissioner

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	James A (Jim) Graham Democrat	Tom Davidson Republican	Eugene Paczelt Libertarian	R Gaines Steer Natural Law
TYRRELL	1,050	287	3	1
UNION	14,051	16,505	239	232
VANCE	9,190	2,318	44	49
WAKE	137,848	77,566	2,604	2,770
WARREN	5,237	991	17	27
WASHINGTON	3,825	989	23	33
WATAUGA	8,528	7,521	402	476
WAYNE	17,905	11,246	103	94
WILKES	9,809	11,348	177	163
WILSON	13,647	7,201	57	60
YADKIN	4,966	6,813	55	60
YANCEY	4,673	3,697	34	80
Total	1,409,801	980,224	24,217	25,052
Percentage	58%	41%	1%	1%

1996 General Election for N.C. Insurance Commissioner

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Jim Long Democrat	Mike Causey Republican	Sean Haugh Libertarian	Stephen Wolfe Natural Law
ALAMANCE	23,575	16,109	397	384
ALEXANDER	5,587	6,596	73	88
ALLEGHANY	2,334	1,640	28	49
ANSON	5,893	1,444	64	91
ASHE	4,683	4,688	79	95
AVERY	1,993	3,528	78	75
BEAUFORT	9,272	5,411	111	115
BERTIE	4,378	958	21	16
BLADEN	6,219	2,056	30	33
BRUNSWICK	11,585	8,947	247	161
BUNCOMBE	35,566	28,803	799	1,018
BURKE	14,790	12,881	346	463
CABARRUS	19,639	19,262	538	500
CALDWELL	10,975	11,605	206	275
CAMDEN	1,475	878	29	34
CARTERET	10,761	9,103	278	179
CASWELL	5,390	2,103	29	17
CATAWBA	20,483	24,868	553	460
CHATHAM	11,391	6,517	299	184
CHEROKEE	3,441	3,876	58	41
CHOWAN	2,507	1,282	42	27
CLAY	1,671	1,786	27	20
CLEVELAND	16,585	10,255	275	251
COLUMBUS	12,152	4,056	124	115
Craven	13,717	9,949	160	116
CUMBERLAND	41,322	23,710	656	671
CURRITUCK	2,774	2,344	100	110
DARE	5,702	4,247	194	163
DAVIDSON	18,152	21,154	458	422
DAVIE	4,826	7,231	60	58
DUPLIN	8,540	3,820	39	71
DURHAM	55,753	20,832	1,102	509
EDGECOMBE	13,858	3,815	77	76
FORSYTH	58,909	46,652	1,216	1,099
FRANKLIN	9,000	4,211	95	84
GASTON	28,059	26,064	681	479
GATES	2,534	746	8	8
GRAHAM	1,387	1,730	16	8
GRANVILLE	9,253	3,330	97	73
GREENE	3,575	1,504	19	15
GUILFORD	80,077	61,146	1,513	1,087
HALIFAX	11,913	3,843	68	51
HARNETT	12,715	8,647	162	197
HAYWOOD	12,311	7,207	283	255

1996 General Election for N.C. Insurance Commissioner

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Jim Long Democrat	Mike Causey Republican	Sean Haugh Libertarian	Stephen Wolfe Natural Law
HENDERSON	12,506	18,216	336	192
HERTFORD	4,955	1,202	15	36
HOKE	3,955	1,346	51	62
HYDE	1,398	466	9	9
IREDELL	17,667	17,924	357	389
JACKSON	5,587	4,009	103	97
JOHNSTON	17,784	14,162	225	193
JONES	2,579	1,064	26	15
LEE	8,332	5,522	140	74
LENOIR	11,676	6,086	53	43
LINCOLN	10,146	10,145	254	270
MACON	5,153	5,057	116	104
MADISON	3,766	2,785	53	47
MARTIN	6,487	1,722	33	165
MCDOWELL	6,111	5,640	138	184
MECKLENBURG	108,187	86,157	2,586	1,922
MITCHELL	1,789	3,772	55	86
MONTGOMERY	5,229	2,881	51	75
MOORE	11,881	13,725	135	96
NASH	16,645	11,259	185	157
NEW HANOVER	27,533	23,817	938	541
NORTHAMPTON	6,074	1,158	34	35
ONslow	12,717	10,272	338	306
ORANGE	31,365	12,628	1,005	562
PAMLICO	3,073	1,538	47	20
PASQUOTANK	5,041	2,554	80	48
PENDER	7,158	4,551	124	119
PERQUIMANS	2,535	1,150	18	23
PERSON	8,602	2,864	51	49
PITT	23,930	12,498	261	205
POLK	3,014	3,400	107	59
RANDOLPH	14,695	21,748	352	234
RICHMOND	9,539	3,147	133	156
ROBESON	22,332	5,264	200	283
ROCKINGHAM	16,440	11,349	289	260
ROWAN	18,953	18,562	555	536
RUTHERFORD	9,092	8,668	188	290
SAMPSON	10,263	6,989	81	93
SCOTLAND	5,300	1,915	48	63
STANLY	9,261	9,924	195	234
STOKES	7,026	8,305	127	136
SURRY	9,704	9,603	121	101
SWAIN	2,065	1,411	33	41
TRANSYLVANIA	5,684	6,173	181	212

1996 General Election for N.C. Insurance Commissioner

November 5, 1996 Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Jim Long Democrat	Mike Causey Republican	Sean Haugh Libertarian	Stephen Wolfe Natural Law
TYRRELL	1,039	295	4	1
UNION	14,508	16,449	258	245
VANCE	8,612	2,761	49	72
WAKE	128,948	84,918	2,803	1,386
WARREN	5,057	1,144	23	31
WASHINGTON	3,674	1,094	32	46
WATAUGA	8,235	7,826	439	456
WAYNE	16,724	12,721	139	195
WILKES	9,441	11,887	172	218
WILSON	13,319	7,473	67	66
YADKIN	4,667	7,046	66	87
YANCEY	4,719	3,706	44	71
Total	1,388,894	1,010,782	26,258	21,939
Percentage	57%	42%	1%	0.90%

1996 General Election for N.C. Labor Commissioner

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Harry E Payne Jr Democrat	R Tracy Walker Republican	Seth Fehrs Libertarian	Mary Ann Cooke Natural Law
ALAMANCE	16,928	20,037	421	868
ALEXANDER	4,891	6,988	86	224
ALLEGHANY	2,064	1,822	25	81
ANSON	5,397	1,570	43	277
ASHE	4,191	4,932	79	171
AVERY	1,472	3,761	77	174
BEAUFORT	7,739	6,214	103	296
BERTIE	3,883	1,031	20	32
BLADEN	5,800	2,035	36	116
BRUNSWICK	11,638	8,289	221	479
BUNCOMBE	32,646	29,387	757	1,698
BURKE	13,026	13,726	302	1,039
CABARRUS	15,972	20,675	489	1,519
CALDWELL	9,180	12,490	205	682
CAMDEN	1,384	893	14	60
CARTERET	8,670	10,267	257	537
CASWELL	4,975	2,248	32	32
CATAWBA	16,716	26,862	457	1,569
CHATHAM	10,066	7,128	263	426
CHEROKEE	3,196	3,923	56	87
CHOWAN	2,261	1,299	33	69
CLAY	1,647	1,799	25	24
CLEVELAND	13,968	11,164	245	772
COLUMBUS	11,864	3,750	81	436
CRAVEN	11,097	10,941	153	256
CUMBERLAND	35,635	26,028	521	2,325
CURRITUCK	2,525	2,419	72	215
DARE	4,876	4,599	163	398
DAVIDSON	14,402	22,847	452	986
DAVIE	4,109	7,635	55	97
DUPLIN	7,744	4,164	42	227
DURHAM	49,336	23,567	1,078	1,658
EDGECOMBE	12,715	4,307	70	244
FORSYTH	48,183	52,579	1,191	2,776
FRANKLIN	7,985	4,742	80	298
GASTON	21,864	29,121	662	1,635
GATES	2,445	779	9	9
GRAHAM	1,356	1,732	14	13
GRANVILLE	8,024	3,919	91	350
GREENE	3,197	1,667	26	70
GUILFORD	71,229	63,648	1,432	2,776
HALIFAX	10,956	4,453	60	244
HARNETT	10,419	9,769	144	712
HAYWOOD	11,096	7,575	248	673

1996 General Election for N.C. Labor Commissioner

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Harry E Payne Jr Democrat	R Tracy Walker Republican	Seth Fehrs Libertarian	Mary Ann Cooke Natural Law
HENDERSON	11,152	18,856	310	414
HERTFORD	4,551	1,273	12	54
HOKE	3,504	1,385	50	236
HYDE	1,298	488	12	17
IREDELL	14,607	19,712	336	938
JACKSON	5,353	4,066	95	124
JOHNSTON	14,347	15,799	191	983
JONES	2,199	1,231	24	62
LEE	7,118	6,007	132	273
LENOIR	10,111	6,677	49	135
LINCOLN	8,518	10,838	217	671
MACON	4,741	5,316	105	139
MADISON	3,627	2,847	46	74
MARTIN	5,643	2,158	57	147
MCDOWELL	5,325	5,955	142	315
MECKLENBURG	99,022	88,628	2,353	3,531
MITCHELL	1,482	3,869	49	170
MONTGOMERY	4,539	3,204	51	263
MOORE	10,353	14,497	134	226
NASH	13,841	12,806	161	576
NEW HANOVER	31,682	19,535	799	1,171
NORTHAMPTON	5,540	1,254	24	154
ONSLOW	10,702	10,706	290	1,116
ORANGE	28,536	13,831	921	1,252
PAMLICO	2,554	1,797	42	106
PASQUOTANK	4,702	2,674	71	122
PENDER	7,297	4,144	114	309
PERQUIMANS	2,449	1,169	22	39
PERSON	5,312	3,391	47	201
PITT	20,580	14,019	250	648
POLK	2,861	3,448	97	122
RANDOLPH	11,566	23,114	368	983
RICHMOND	8,526	3,255	112	607
ROBESON	20,720	5,462	138	1,110
ROCKINGHAM	13,760	12,310	639	820
ROWAN	15,217	20,240	525	1,664
RUTHERFORD	8,408	8,817	144	538
SAMPSON	9,194	7,436	60	347
SCOTLAND	4,654	1,980	48	174
STANLY	7,950	10,406	184	637
STOKES	5,757	8,985	120	325
SURRY	8,393	10,170	118	239
SWAIN	2,007	1,470	29	47
TRANSYLVANIA	5,133	6,297	158	347

1996 General Election for N.C. Labor Commissioner

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Harry E Payne Jr Democrat	R Tracy Walker Republican	Seth Fehrs Libertarian	Mary Ann Cooke Natural Law
TYRRELL	988	315	2	4
UNION	12,583	17,088	254	514
VANCE	7,644	3,239	59	196
WAKE	111,442	93,334	2,610	4,959
WARREN	4,567	1,410	24	90
WASHINGTON	3,308	1,293	25	118
WATAUGA	7,304	8,100	409	784
WAYNE	13,923	13,744	105	551
WILKES	7,053	13,978	183	523
WILSON	11,687	8,122	77	185
YADKIN	3,448	7,868	54	222
YANCEY	4,512	3,743	36	140
Total	1,212,057	1,082,537	24,574	58,342
Percentage	52%	47%	1%	2%

1996 General Election for N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Mike Ward Democrat	Vernon Robinson Republican	Chris Spruyt Libertarian	Starr Von Stade Natural Law
ALAMANCE	17,601	20,369	441	261
ALEXANDER	4,913	7,153	97	55
ALLEGHANY	2,119	1,741	35	29
ANSON	5,513	1,633	86	53
ASHE	4,259	5,068	94	69
AVERY	1,567	3,892	72	43
BEAUFORT	7,679	6,564	133	94
BERTIE	3,861	1,073	22	9
BLADEN	5,642	2,159	36	29
BRUNSWICK	10,731	9,254	259	128
BUNCOMBE	32,470	30,355	814	938
BURKE	13,340	14,126	353	313
CABARRUS	16,867	21,092	532	471
CALDWELL	9,616	12,652	223	166
CAMDEN	1,421	885	25	22
CARTERET	8,894	10,524	294	185
CASWELL	4,948	2,277	28	16
CATAWBA	17,765	27,077	609	376
CHATHAM	10,463	7,049	288	167
CHEROKEE	3,287	3,891	57	38
CHOWAN	2,389	1,278	32	17
CLAY	1,664	1,779	27	16
CLEVELAND	14,840	11,314	273	211
COLUMBUS	11,462	4,167	118	93
CRAVEN	11,476	11,063	151	106
CUMBERLAND	37,806	26,275	604	442
CURRITUCK	2,683	2,402	89	79
DARE	5,266	4,568	150	121
DAVIDSON	15,644	22,762	513	326
DAVIE	4,310	7,566	172	54
DUPLIN	7,627	4,326	69	52
DURHAM	51,176	24,025	955	464
EDGECOMBE	12,588	4,671	91	66
FORSYTH	51,824	53,413	1,145	804
FRANKLIN	8,240	4,761	110	65
GASTON	23,480	29,324	734	417
GATES	2,517	757	8	6
GRAHAM	1,366	1,733	15	8
GRANVILLE	9,820	3,061	73	41
GREENE	3,105	1,831	40	11
GUILFORD	70,172	67,099	1,592	1,022
HALIFAX	10,958	4,501	84	50
HARNETT	10,687	10,153	160	129
HAYWOOD	11,337	7,926	254	180

1996 General Election for N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Mike Ward Democrat	Vernon Robinson Republican	Chris Spruyt Libertarian	Starr Von Stade Natural Law
HENDERSON	11,511	18,956	319	172
HERTFORD	4,472	1,344	13	18
HOKE	3,589	1,450	45	49
HYDE	1,278	508	15	6
IREDELL	15,320	19,667	374	338
JACKSON	5,454	4,079	98	70
JOHNSTON	15,170	15,752	242	191
JONES	2,187	1,275	26	23
LEE	7,752	5,843	138	64
LENOIR	9,994	6,864	50	45
LINCOLN	9,061	10,918	250	169
MACON	4,735	5,364	106	97
MADISON	3,625	2,887	43	43
MARTIN	5,682	2,207	44	24
MCDOWELL	5,523	5,963	142	111
MECKLENBURG	102,150	89,493	2,377	1,688
MITCHELL	1,459	4,066	51	52
MONTGOMERY	4,691	3,261	74	61
MOORE	10,721	14,319	147	120
NASH	13,877	13,274	188	109
NEW HANOVER	24,794	24,745	1,079	468
NORTHAMPTON	5,606	1,296	29	21
ONSLOW	11,080	11,341	379	273
ORANGE	30,068	13,598	913	489
PAMLICO	2,549	1,880	57	27
PASQUOTANK	4,884	2,608	72	47
PENDER	6,330	4,888	174	101
PERQUIMANS	2,470	1,174	25	19
PERSON	5,476	3,462	67	48
PITT	21,368	14,089	259	190
POLK	2,954	3,439	109	62
RANDOLPH	12,715	22,772	395	242
RICHMOND	8,655	3,652	142	112
ROBESON	21,514	5,409	196	187
ROCKINGHAM	14,035	12,759	293	205
ROWAN	16,062	20,591	622	530
RUTHERFORD	8,835	8,746	204	162
SAMPSON	9,373	7,471	82	49
SCOTLAND	4,713	2,004	48	51
STANLY	8,298	10,508	211	204
STOKES	6,498	8,612	132	86
SURRY	8,843	9,907	128	85
SWAIN	2,019	1,484	30	30
TRANSYLVANIA	5,344	6,472	186	177

1996 General Election for N.C. Superintendent of Public Instruction

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Mike Ward	Vernon Robinson	Chris Spruyt	Starr Von Stade
	Democrat	Republican	Libertarian	Natural Law
TYRRELL	993	318	2	3
UNION	13,112	17,099	268	191
VANCE	8,035	3,102	54	45
WAKE	115,039	95,506	2,598	1,318
WARREN	4,654	1,394	31	22
WASHINGTON	3,335	1,338	44	24
WATAUGA	7,875	8,083	383	440
WAYNE	13,894	14,251	131	112
WILKES	8,420	12,376	191	161
WILSON	11,537	8,368	82	60
YADKIN	3,935	7,546	77	56
YANCEY	4,467	3,921	39	47
Total	1,243,423	1,103,288	26,431	18,036
Percentage	52%	46%	1%	0.75%

1996 General Election for N.C. State Treasurer

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Harlan E Boyles Democrat	Ann Q Duncan Republican	Lewis B Hunter Libertarian	Peter Lyda Natural Law
ALAMANCE	18,746	18,938	631	233
ALEXANDER	5,204	6,895	104	45
ALLEGHANY	2,056	1,809	47	25
ANSON	5,356	1,794	129	45
ASHE	4,417	4,945	123	55
AVERY	1,798	3,703	90	51
BEAUFORT	8,134	6,281	166	56
BERTIE	4,030	1,062	37	8
BLADEN	5,555	2,476	73	26
BRUNSWICK	10,075	10,034	300	94
BUNCOMBE	32,591	30,832	935	894
BURKE	14,044	13,641	422	229
CABARRUS	16,066	22,222	633	305
CALDWELL	9,766	12,519	302	115
CAMDEN	1,368	961	28	11
CARTERET	8,777	10,783	316	97
CASWELL	5,019	2,264	46	14
CATAWBA	18,247	27,013	589	258
CHATHAM	10,161	7,501	289	121
CHEROKEE	3,321	3,905	75	40
CHOWAN	2,370	1,330	62	12
CLAY	1,637	1,825	24	15
CLEVELAND	15,039	11,383	347	105
COLUMBUS	10,724	4,993	202	49
Craven	11,771	11,308	220	88
CUMBERLAND	36,650	27,761	803	316
CURRITUCK	2,404	2,679	131	40
DARE	4,666	5,258	186	73
DAVIDSON	15,637	22,750	768	248
DAVIE	4,260	7,636	73	44
DUPLIN	7,510	4,480	98	34
DURHAM	39,928	35,288	1,062	405
EDGECOMBE	12,772	4,625	126	34
FORSYTH	47,710	57,866	1,266	614
FRANKLIN	8,103	4,965	127	46
GASTON	23,286	29,877	833	248
GATES	2,469	793	14	5
GRAHAM	1,364	1,741	16	9
GRANVILLE	8,417	4,030	118	37
GREENE	3,197	1,796	43	6
GUILFORD	73,599	65,148	1,676	711
HALIFAX	11,266	4,476	111	36
HARNETT	11,018	9,837	269	81
HAYWOOD	11,553	7,779	337	170

1996 General Election for N.C. State Treasurer

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Harlan E Boyles Democrat	Ann Q Duncan Republican	Lewis B Hunter Libertarian	Peter Lyda Natural Law
HENDERSON	11,708	18,864	348	249
HERTFORD	4,696	1,285	55	18
HOKE	3,581	1,552	86	40
HYDE	1,343	494	16	7
IREDELL	15,286	19,937	471	214
JACKSON	5,450	4,102	130	61
JOHNSTON	14,858	16,469	309	102
JONES	2,296	1,208	40	11
LEE	7,350	6,214	163	42
LENOIR	10,544	6,707	85	36
LINCOLN	9,506	10,825	300	99
MACON	4,903	5,285	129	82
MADISON	3,678	2,852	60	39
MARTIN	5,726	2,281	66	22
MCDOWELL	5,669	5,756	237	106
MECKLENBURG	99,223	94,229	2,754	1,296
MITCHELL	1,668	3,842	90	49
MONTGOMERY	4,689	3,270	105	46
MOORE	10,749	14,627	155	93
NASH	14,520	12,999	228	65
NEW HANOVER	22,442	27,818	1,120	341
NORTHAMPTON	5,586	1,355	84	16
ONslow	10,521	11,782	409	205
ORANGE	27,482	16,368	906	385
PAMLICO	2,559	1,890	67	21
PASQUOTANK	4,827	2,700	88	40
PENDER	5,954	5,363	244	68
PERQUIMANS	2,496	1,167	39	15
PERSON	5,521	3,614	89	23
PITT	20,508	15,119	337	120
POLK	2,915	3,503	111	41
RANDOLPH	12,651	23,126	448	154
RICHMOND	8,415	3,970	201	95
ROBESON	20,472	6,394	449	156
ROCKINGHAM	14,243	12,966	351	105
ROWAN	15,949	21,072	694	286
RUTHERFORD	8,997	8,744	251	125
SAMPSON	9,212	7,669	136	51
SCOTLAND	4,863	2,116	78	35
STANLY	7,956	11,018	264	139
STOKES	5,964	9,256	151	47
SURRY	8,909	10,051	198	49
SWAIN	2,037	1,468	48	21
TRANSYLVANIA	5,362	6,400	220	181

1996 General Election for N.C. State Treasurer

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Harlan E Boyles	Ann Q Duncan	Lewis B Hunter	Peter Lyda
	Democrat	Republican	Libertarian	Natural Law
TYRRELL	1,003	325	2	2
UNION	13,389	17,270	336	138
VANCE	7,815	3,277	81	45
WAKE	113,261	99,174	2,702	818
WARREN	4,646	1,412	57	14
WASHINGTON	3,257	1,400	88	15
WATAUGA	8,077	8,083	424	341
WAYNE	14,549	13,797	179	80
WILKES	8,456	12,579	266	102
WILSON	11,553	8,840	108	41
YADKIN	3,697	7,876	125	45
YANCEY	4,526	3,787	67	66
Total	1,219,594	1,144,749	31,492	13,251
Percentage	51%	48%	1%	0.55%

1996 General Election on Amendments to the N.C. Constitution

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Veto Power for Governor		Alternative Punishments		Victims Rights	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
ALAMANCE	27,331	7,775	28,790	5,143	26,985	7,368
ALEXANDER	7,368	3,778	9,131	1,918	7,974	3,074
ALLEGHANY	2,548	1,284	2,948	753	2,570	1,136
ANSON	5,136	1,828	6,083	859	4,895	2,029
ASHE	5,929	2,875	6,838	1,681	5,688	2,719
AVERY	3,581	1,767	4,393	878	3,785	1,441
BEAUFORT	10,212	4,005	12,420	1,673	10,985	3,252
BERTIE	3,059	906	3,032	475	3,061	640
BLADEN	4,261	2,918	6,141	1,026	5,324	1,884
BRUNSWICK	12,776	5,463	15,846	2,498	14,810	3,659
BUNCOMBE	35,465	14,220	43,621	8,884	43,272	9,428
BURKE	18,401	7,093	22,520	2,835	20,242	5,208
CABARRUS	27,820	9,689	33,084	4,459	29,584	7,982
CALDWELL	15,161	6,563	19,067	2,699	17,035	4,926
CAMDEN	1,690	653	1,966	331	1,815	498
CARTERET	12,059	4,178	16,478	2,665	15,109	4,169
CASWELL	4,881	2,187	5,453	1,388	4,607	2,251
CATAWBA	31,469	11,556	38,160	5,139	33,537	9,772
CHATHAM	12,457	3,787	13,502	2,512	12,107	3,936
CHEROKEE	3,759	2,303	4,209	1,500	4,125	1,695
CHOWAN	2,116	555	2,291	356	2,130	501
CLAY	1,952	1,287	2,479	727	2,124	1,098
CLEVELAND	18,408	7,086	22,587	2,877	19,440	5,996
COLUMBUS	9,710	4,787	12,528	2,196	10,589	4,375
CRAVEN	13,932	5,046	15,551	2,859	15,164	3,315
CUMBERLAND	47,738	15,090	54,170	8,530	49,806	13,289
CURRITUCK	3,634	1,361	4,340	699	4,003	1,092
DARE	7,587	2,611	9,119	1,203	8,240	2,063
DAVIDSON	27,419	9,959	29,417	5,590	27,636	8,477
DAVIE	8,053	3,720	9,684	2,009	8,651	3,059
DUPLIN	6,468	2,635	7,840	1,256	6,552	2,530
DURHAM	60,337	13,804	63,004	13,035	59,229	16,409
EDGECOMBE	12,167	3,915	14,017	1,992	11,306	4,700
FORSYTH	75,777	22,051	84,883	12,297	78,197	19,750
FRANKLIN	9,265	2,864	10,353	1,612	8,999	2,951
GASTON	39,106	12,928	46,085	6,112	41,385	10,755
GATES	2,276	880	2,682	406	2,172	930
GRAHAM	1,694	1,146	2,145	640	1,863	947
GRANVILLE	7,908	2,738	8,844	1,383	7,401	2,838
GREENE	3,490	1,409	4,167	602	3,478	1,256
GUILFORD	98,817	28,009	107,509	19,685	99,242	28,198
HALIFAX	11,252	3,977	12,460	2,216	10,643	4,038
HARNETT	15,101	5,391	17,417	2,901	14,998	5,357
HAYWOOD	12,810	6,342	15,986	3,270	14,807	4,489

1996 General Election on Amendments to the N.C. Constitution

November 5, 1996 *Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections*

County	Veto Power for Governor		Alternative Punishments		Victims Rights	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
HENDERSON	21,841	7,496	25,593	3,742	23,809	5,425
HERTFORD	2,800	944	2,932	451	2,899	660
HOKE	3,325	1,357	3,913	732	3,355	1,375
HYDE	1,201	636	1,507	287	1,224	587
IREDELL	25,565	9,536	30,645	4,035	26,960	8,003
JACKSON	4,540	2,379	5,598	1,954	5,318	3,004
JOHNSTON	21,684	7,180	24,373	4,098	21,403	7,184
JONES	2,415	1,065	2,799	581	2,362	1,006
LEE	10,282	2,607	11,536	1,258	10,352	2,577
LENOIR	11,763	3,763	13,357	2,729	12,423	3,059
LINCOLN	14,056	5,104	16,529	2,550	14,986	4,215
MACON	6,655	2,522	7,973	1,327	7,225	2,081
MADISON	3,708	1,820	4,280	1,185	4,027	1,465
MARTIN	5,078	2,665	6,850	910	5,723	2,080
MCDOWELL	6,563	3,093	8,311	1,357	7,708	1,982
MECKLENBURG	140,418	36,072	153,725	21,969	145,397	31,954
MITCHELL	2,991	1,828	3,966	851	3,388	1,467
MONTGOMERY	5,458	1,893	6,068	1,116	5,364	1,914
MOORE	18,954	5,093	20,752	2,957	18,260	5,367
NASH	19,301	6,328	22,389	3,077	19,756	6,089
NEW HANOVER	34,607	13,595	43,562	5,628	39,778	9,329
NORTHAMPTON	5,080	1,360	5,453	877	5,044	1,453
ONSWLOW	16,397	5,562	19,459	2,688	18,572	3,854
ORANGE	33,292	11,049	36,874	7,661	33,279	10,886
PAMLICO	3,134	1,299	3,752	638	3,275	1,041
PASQUOTANK	5,552	1,663	6,385	1,067	5,938	1,544
PENDER	7,266	3,188	9,221	1,371	7,801	2,944
PERQUIMANS	2,692	980	3,108	514	2,681	939
PERSON	6,186	2,017	6,930	1,173	6,103	2,082
PITT	22,653	7,166	26,077	3,643	24,827	5,132
POLK	4,512	1,763	5,512	1,713	5,208	1,133
RANDOLPH	24,613	9,270	29,004	4,639	26,427	7,799
RICHMOND	8,358	3,357	10,245	1,509	8,588	3,145
ROBESON	17,522	7,185	21,850	3,014	17,801	7,223
ROCKINGHAM	18,158	7,355	21,561	3,797	18,963	6,609
ROWAN	26,704	9,643	31,566	4,528	26,899	9,313
RUTHERFORD	10,978	4,639	13,659	2,115	12,657	3,786
SAMPSON	9,390	3,408	10,643	1,839	8,977	3,779
SCOTLAND	3,939	1,153	4,096	721	3,878	1,052
STANLY	11,445	4,720	13,752	2,307	12,607	4,361
STOKES	9,539	4,600	11,437	2,510	10,531	3,552
SURRY	10,142	3,573	11,404	2,373	10,368	3,598
SWAIN	1,484	800	1,786	567	1,740	710
TRANSYLVANIA	8,914	3,223	10,382	1,777	9,596	2,416

1996 General Election on Amendments to the N.C. Constitution

November 5, 1996

Compiled by the N.C. Board of Elections

County	Veto Power for Governor		Alternative Punishments		Victims Rights	
	For	Against	For	Against	For	Against
TYRRELL	932	398	1,107	189	891	413
UNION	22,074	7,756	25,683	4,080	23,956	6,026
VANCE	6,668	2,186	7,190	1,235	6,232	2,311
WAKE	173,764	35,915	184,038	23,928	167,626	39,966
WARREN	4,093	1,475	4,610	825	3,810	1,611
WASHINGTON	3,252	1,094	3,822	552	3,295	1,088
WATAUGA	10,862	3,840	12,930	1,898	11,521	3,346
WAYNE	18,938	6,205	22,257	2,987	19,998	5,267
WILKES	12,571	4,848	14,657	2,457	12,936	4,353
WILSON	13,396	3,855	14,693	2,269	12,719	4,245
YADKIN	7,423	3,979	9,069	2,085	7,742	3,463
YANCEY	4,786	2,416	5,510	1,487	5,104	2,062
Total	1,652,294	544,335	1,889,620	303,596	1,714,872	488,805
Percentage	75%	25%	86%	14%	78%	22%

North Carolina Population Data

North Carolina's population according to the 1790 Census, the first one ever conducted in the state, totaled 393,751. In the two centuries since then, North Carolina's population has increased steadily. The state's population topped 1 million between 1860 and 1870 and had doubled to 2 million between 1900 and 1910. Subsequent censuses recorded more than 3 million residents in 1930, 4 million in 1950 and 5 million in 1970.

The 1990 Census counted 6,632,448 residents of North Carolina, a 12.8 percent increase over the 1980 Census total. The state gained roughly 752,000 new residents between 1980 and 1990. It had gained 796,000 between 1970 and 1980. Slightly over half of the state's population increase in the 1980s came from net migration as more people moved into the state than moved out of it. The slower population growth rate during the 1980s was due to smaller net migration (a 5.32 percent decrease compared to net migration recorded between 1970 and 1980) and a rise in death rates due to the overall aging of the post-World War II "baby boom" population, despite a rise in average life expectancy. Natural births, however, increased throughout the 1980s.

North Carolina had 50 incorporated municipalities with populations of 10,000 or greater according to the 1990 Census. One of these municipalities -- Kannapolis in Rowan and Cabarrus counties -- had been incorporated since the 1980 Census. Six other state municipalities broke the 10,000 population barrier between 1980 and 1990 -- Carrboro in Orange County, Graham in Alamance County, Kernersville in Forsyth and Guilford counties, Matthews and Mint Hill in Mecklenburg County and Tarboro in Edgecombe County. Charlotte was the state's largest city in 1990, recording 395,934 residents. Raleigh was the state's second-largest city in 1990 with 212,092 residents, while Greensboro was the third-largest with 183,894 residents.

Much of the population gains in the state's largest municipalities during the 1980s came through annexation. Eight incorporated municipalities annexed more than 10 square miles each between 1980 and 1990. Charlotte annexed 35.8 square miles containing 45,000 residents (1990 Census figures), followed by Raleigh with 34.2 square miles containing 49,000 residents, Durham with 26.9 square miles containing 21,000 residents and Cary with 21.1 square miles containing 16,000 residents. Dare County recorded the largest percentage gain of population in the state in the 1990 Census, growing 70 percent between 1980 and 1990. Brunswick County tallied the second-highest percentage growth in the 1990 Census, its population rising 42.5 percent between 1980 and 1990. Wake County had the third-highest percentage population growth in the 1990 Census, 40.5 percent between 1980 and 1990.

Nineteen of North Carolina's 100 counties lost population between 1980 and 1990. This trend was up significantly from the period 1970-80, when only three counties recorded net population losses. Anson County showed the steepest percentage decline -- 8.5 percent fewer residents in 1990 than 1980 (roughly 2,100 fewer people). Sampson County had the largest drop in absolute population, losing 2,390 residents between 1980 and 1990.

North Carolina's population growth has continued into the latter part of the 1990s. An interim population estimate conducted by the federal government and the State Demographics Unit of the N.C. Office of State Planning placed North Carolina's total population at 7,323,085 as of July, 1996. The estimate placed North Carolina's net gain in population since the 1990 Census at 690,637 -- an increase of 10.4 percent. The count estimated 641,053 live births between 1990-96 and 384,765 deaths. North Carolina also continued to attract new residents from outside the state. The 1996 estimate placed net migration statewide at 434,349 new residents since the 1990 Census.

Much of that growth occurred in urban areas. While Mecklenburg County remained the state's most populated county (593,514 in 1996 -- an increase of 16 percent over 1990 Census figures) in the 1996 estimate, Wake County's population had jumped 26.5 percent, the highest growth rate recorded by any county in the state. By 1996, Wake County's population had reached 539,187 and the county remained the second most populous in North Carolina. Guilford County also remained the third most populous county with 377,722 residents in 1996 -- an 8.7 percent increase since 1990. The State Demographics Unit of the N.C. Office of State Planning provided the following analysis of growth in the state's urban areas between 1990 and 1996:

According to these estimates, the metropolitan areas in North Carolina as a whole grew faster from 1990 to 1996 than did the non-metropolitan areas. As a whole, the rate of net migration into the metropolitan areas was more positive than that into the non-metropolitan areas. However, there were vast differences between individual areas. The Wilmington area, the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area, and the North Carolina portion of the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News area showed the largest rates of growth, each roughly twice the state growth rate. The North Carolina portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill area grew only about 30% faster than the state. The Asheville, Greensboro-Winston Salem-High Point, and Greenville areas grew slightly slower than the state as a whole. The Fayetteville, Goldsboro, Hickory-Morganton, and Rocky Mount areas all grew somewhat slower than the state as a whole. The Jacksonville metropolitan area had almost no growth during this time period.

Within some of the multicounty metropolitan areas, there were vast differences in growth. Within the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area, Wake

County grew roughly three and one half times as fast as Durham County and had more than nine times the rate of net migration. Within the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill area, Union County grew over nine times as fast as Gaston County, which had net out-migration. Within the Rocky Mount area, Nash County grew somewhat faster than the state; Edgecombe County lost population.

Both the Fayetteville and the Jacksonville metropolitan areas have the same unusual population growth pattern, extremely large numbers of births combined with net out-migration. Each of these areas contains a large military base. Thus, one may assume that as population is rotated through the bases, more than one family may live in the same housing unit during the growth period. If a family enters the county, experiences a birth, and leaves the county, the effect is one birth and one net out-migrant. Thus, the net migration for these areas becomes meaningless by itself.

For more information on North Carolina's population and other demographic information, visit the State Demographic Unit's Web site at:

<http://www.ospl.state.nc.us/demog>

The Office of State Planning provides a wide variety of statistical data on North Carolina to the public. For more information, visit the office's Web site at:

<http://www.ospl.state.nc.us>

1996 Certified County Population Estimates

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

County	July-96 Estimate	April-90 Census	Growth		90-96 Births	90-96 Deaths	Natural Growth	Net Migration	
			Number	%				Estimate	%
ALAMANCE	117,823	108,213	9,610	8.9	9,251	7,061	2,190	7,420	6.9
ALEXANDER	30,584	27,544	3,040	11.0	2,283	1,457	826	2,214	8.0
ALLEGHANY	9,610	9,590	20	0.2	592	766	-174	194	2.0
ANSON	23,791	23,474	317	1.4	2,250	1,690	560	-243	-1.0
ASHE	23,483	22,209	1,274	5.7	1,432	1,624	-192	1,466	6.6
AVERY	15,229	14,867	362	2.4	1,203	995	208	154	1.0
BEAUFORT	43,210	42,283	927	2.2	3,674	3,189	485	442	1.0
BERTIE	20,532	20,388	144	0.7	1,824	1,543	281	-137	-0.7
BLADEN	30,090	28,663	1,427	5.0	2,593	2,144	449	978	3.4
BRUNSWICK	62,856	50,985	11,871	23.3	4,547	3,355	1,192	10,679	20.9
BUNCOMBE	190,852	174,778	16,074	9.2	14,463	12,210	2,253	13,821	7.9
BURKE	82,486	75,740	6,746	8.9	6,494	4,429	2,065	4,681	6.2
CABARRUS	113,598	98,935	14,663	14.8	9,137	5,723	3,414	11,249	11.4
CALDWELL	74,265	70,709	3,556	5.0	6,178	3,996	2,182	1,374	1.9
CAMDEN	6,356	5,904	452	7.7	420	369	51	401	6.8
CARTERET	58,341	52,553	5,788	11.0	4,122	3,311	811	4,977	9.5
CASWELL	21,451	20,693	758	3.7	1,589	1,363	226	532	2.6
CATAWBA	128,055	118,412	9,643	8.1	10,962	6,681	4,281	5,362	4.5
CHATHAM	44,380	38,759	5,621	14.5	3,464	2,441	1,023	4,598	11.9
CHEROKEE	22,070	20,170	1,900	9.4	1,504	1,478	26	1,874	9.3
CHOWAN	14,152	13,506	646	4.8	1,227	1,070	157	489	3.6
CLAY	7,840	7,155	685	9.6	422	516	-94	779	10.9
CLEVELAND	90,306	84,713	5,593	6.6	8,198	5,621	2,577	3,016	3.6
COLUMBUS	51,852	49,587	2,265	4.6	4,624	3,513	1,111	1,154	2.3
CRAVEN	87,174	81,613	5,561	6.8	9,666	4,226	5,440	121	0.1
CUMBERLAND	294,195	274,713	19,482	7.1	35,643	10,570	25,073	-5,591	-2.0
CURRITUCK	16,372	13,736	2,636	19.2	1,162	907	255	2,381	17.3
DARE	26,542	22,746	3,796	16.7	1,901	1,146	755	3,041	13.4
DAVIDSON	138,718	126,677	12,041	9.5	11,118	6,998	4,120	7,921	6.3
DAVIE	30,590	27,859	2,731	9.8	2,224	1,630	594	2,137	7.7
DUPLIN	43,535	39,995	3,540	8.9	4,037	2,976	1,061	2,479	6.2
DURHAM	194,956	181,854	13,102	7.2	19,085	9,768	9,317	3,785	2.1
EDGECOMBE	56,054	56,692	-638	-1.1	5,779	3,908	1,871	-2,509	-4.4
FORSYTH	284,188	265,878	18,310	6.9	25,008	15,646	9,362	8,948	3.4
FRANKLIN	42,738	36,414	6,324	17.4	3,352	2,417	935	5,389	14.8
GASTON	179,184	175,093	4,091	2.3	16,441	10,606	5,835	-1,744	-1.0
GATES	9,864	9,305	559	6.0	734	666	68	491	5.3
GRAHAM	7,538	7,196	342	4.8	574	510	64	278	3.9
GRANVILLE	41,921	38,341	3,580	9.3	3,449	2,502	947	2,633	6.9
GREENE	17,180	15,384	1,796	11.7	1,250	880	370	1,426	9.3
GUILFORD	377,722	347,420	30,302	8.7	32,315	19,888	12,427	17,875	5.1
HALIFAX	56,523	55,516	1,007	1.8	5,514	4,163	1,351	-344	-0.6
HARNETT	79,488	67,833	11,655	17.2	7,842	4,031	3,811	7,844	11.6
HAYWOOD	50,639	46,942	3,697	7.9	3,398	3,417	-19	3,716	7.9
HENDERSON	77,558	69,326	8,232	11.9	5,150	5,795	-645	8,877	12.8
HERTFORD	22,214	22,523	-309	-1.4	2,048	1,696	352	-661	-2.9
HOKE	28,144	22,856	5,288	23.1	2,850	1,219	1,631	3,657	16.0

1996 Certified County Population Estimates

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

County	July-96 Estimate	April-90 Census	Growth		90-96 Births	90-96 Deaths	Natural Growth	Net Migration	
			Number	%				Estimate	%
HYDE	5,191	5,411	-220	-4.1	419	435	-16	-204	-3.8
IREDELL	106,233	92,935	13,298	14.3	8,897	5,802	3,095	10,203	11.0
JACKSON	29,238	26,846	2,392	8.9	1,952	1,559	393	1,999	7.4
JOHNSTON	99,215	81,306	17,909	22.0	8,802	5,199	3,603	14,306	17.6
JONES	9,322	9,414	-92	-1.0	759	640	119	-211	-2.2
LEE	47,402	41,370	6,032	14.6	4,317	2,620	1,697	4,335	10.5
LENOIR	59,262	57,274	1,988	3.5	5,472	4,073	1,399	589	1.0
LINCOLN	56,808	50,319	6,489	12.9	4,570	2,774	1,796	4,693	9.3
MCDOWELL	38,317	35,681	2,636	7.4	2,886	2,277	609	2,027	5.7
MACON	27,050	23,499	3,551	15.1	1,595	1,896	-301	3,852	16.4
MADISON	18,194	16,953	1,241	7.3	1,232	1,228	4	1,237	7.3
MARTIN	25,762	25,078	684	2.7	2,206	1,774	432	252	1.0
MECKLENBURG	593,514	511,481	82,033	16.0	55,826	24,728	31,098	50,935	10.0
MITCHELL	14,652	14,433	219	1.5	1,039	1,094	-55	274	1.9
MONTGOMERY	24,382	23,352	1,030	4.4	2,271	1,418	853	177	0.8
MOORE	68,126	59,000	9,126	15.5	4,960	4,368	592	8,534	14.5
NASH	86,026	76,677	9,349	12.2	7,612	4,869	2,743	6,606	8.6
NEW HANOVER	143,430	120,284	23,146	19.2	11,231	7,116	4,115	19,031	15.8
NORTHAMPTON	20,858	20,798	60	0.3	1,774	1,606	168	-108	-0.5
ONSLOW	150,216	149,838	378	0.3	20,409	3,950	16,459	-16,081	-10.7
ORANGE	106,045	93,851	12,194	13.0	7,122	3,600	3,522	8,672	9.2
PAMLICO	12,010	11,368	642	5.6	760	804	-44	686	6.0
PASQUOTANK	33,848	31,298	2,550	8.1	2,865	2,100	765	1,785	5.7
PENDER	35,978	28,855	7,123	24.7	2,741	1,934	807	6,316	21.9
PERQUIMANS	10,756	10,447	309	3.0	770	800	-30	339	3.2
PERSON	32,514	30,180	2,334	7.7	2,694	1,977	717	1,617	5.4
PITT	119,236	108,480	10,756	9.9	10,735	5,800	4,935	5,821	5.4
POLK	16,195	14,416	1,779	12.3	1,005	1,377	-372	2,151	14.9
RANDOLPH	118,722	106,546	12,176	11.4	9,611	5,772	3,839	8,337	7.8
RICHMOND	45,840	44,518	1,322	3.0	4,293	3,176	1,117	205	0.5
ROBESON	112,005	105,170	6,835	6.5	12,074	6,384	5,690	1,145	1.1
ROCKINGHAM	89,250	86,064	3,186	3.7	7,195	5,710	1,485	1,701	2.0
ROWAN	121,003	110,605	10,398	9.4	9,440	7,584	1,856	8,542	7.7
RUTHERFORD	59,334	56,919	2,415	4.2	5,066	4,030	1,036	1,379	2.4
SAMPSON	51,498	47,297	4,201	8.9	4,448	3,445	1,003	3,198	6.8
SCOTLAND	35,030	33,763	1,267	3.8	3,552	2,050	1,502	-235	-0.7
STANLY	54,588	51,765	2,823	5.5	4,468	3,357	1,111	1,712	3.3
STOKES	42,222	37,223	4,999	13.4	3,022	2,102	920	4,079	11.0

1996 Certified County Population Estimates

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

County	July-96 Estimate	April-90 Census	Growth		90-96 Births	90-96 Deaths	Natural Growth	Net Migration	
			Number	%				Estimate	%
SURRY	65,866	61,704	4,162	6.7	5,246	4,095	1,151	3,011	4.9
SWAIN	11,847	11,268	579	5.1	1074	892	182	397	3.5
TRANSYLVANIA	27,558	25,520	2,038	8.0	1,818	1,687	131	1,907	7.5
TYRRELL	3,671	3,856	-185	-4.8	272	279	-7	-178	-4.6
UNION	102,083	84,210	17,873	21.2	9,410	4,164	5,246	12,627	15.0
VANCE	40,621	38,892	1,729	4.4	4,127	2,806	1,321	408	1.0
WAKE	539,187	426,301	112,886	26.5	46,264	16,812	29,452	83,434	19.6
WARREN	18,183	17,265	918	5.3	1,338	1,320	18	900	5.2
WASHINGTON	13,504	13,997	-493	-3.5	1,279	929	350	-843	-6.0
WATAUGA	40,451	36,952	3,499	9.5	2,230	1,503	727	2,772	7.5
WAYNE	112,386	104,666	7,720	7.4	10,134	5,761	4,373	3,347	3.2
WILKES	62,762	59,393	3,369	5.7	4,864	3,428	1,436	1,933	3.3
WILSON	68,460	66,061	2,399	3.6	6,177	4,586	1,591	808	1.2
YADKIN	34,737	30,488	4,249	13.9	2,585	1,975	610	3,639	11.9
YANCEY	16,248	15,419	829	5.4	1152	990	162	667	4.3
N.C. Total	7,323,085	6,632,448	690,637	10.4	641,053	384,765	256,288	434,349	6.5

1996 County/Municipal Totals

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

County	Total 1996 Population	Non-Municipal Population	Municipal Population	Percentage of County Population Inside Municipal Boundaries
ALAMANCE	117,823	47,452	70,371	59.73
ALEXANDER	30,584	28,309	2,275	7.44
ALLEGHANY	9,610	7,702	1,908	19.85
ANSON	23,791	17,353	6,438	27.06
ASHE	23,483	20,807	2,676	11.4
AVERY	15,229	12,756	2,473	16.24
BEAUFORT	43,210	29,381	13,829	32
BERTIE	20,532	15,026	5,506	26.82
BLADEN	30,090	22,310	7,780	25.86
BRUNSWICK	62,856	41,118	21,738	34.58
BUNCOMBE	190,852	107,250	83,602	43.8
BURKE	82,486	54,590	27,896	33.82
CABARRUS	113,598	41,413	72,185	63.54
CALDWELL	74,265	39,972	34,293	46.18
CAMDEN	6,356	6,323	33	0.52
CARTERET	58,341	33,991	24,350	41.74
CASWELL	21,451	18,858	2,593	12.09
CATAWBA	128,055	68,536	59,519	46.48
CHATHAM	44,380	36,456	7,924	17.85
CHEROKEE	22,070	18,703	3,367	15.26
CHOWAN	14,152	8,799	5,353	37.83
CLAY	7,840	7,462	378	4.82
CLEVELAND	90,306	53,251	37,055	41.03
COLUMBUS	51,852	38,221	13,631	26.29
CRAVEN	87,174	34,527	52,647	60.39
CUMBERLAND	294,195	160,386	133,809	45.48
CURRITUCK	16,372	16,372	0	0
DARE	26,542	13,975	12,567	47.35
DAVIDSON	138,718	101,791	36,927	26.62
DAVIE	30,590	25,850	4,740	15.5
DUPLIN	43,535	30,900	12,635	29.02
DURHAM	194,956	44,199	150,757	77.33
EDGECOMBE	56,054	22,588	33,466	59.7
FORSYTH	284,188	76,573	207,615	73.06
FRANKLIN	42,738	36,141	6,597	15.44
GASTON	179,184	74,942	104,242	58.18
GATES	9,864	9,482	382	3.87
GRAHAM	7,538	6,698	840	11.14
GRANVILLE	41,921	30,860	11,061	26.39
GREENE	17,180	14,995	2,185	12.72
GUILFORD	377,722	93,073	284,649	75.36
HALIFAX	56,523	32,118	24,405	43.18
HARNETT	79,488	58,344	21,144	26.6
HAYWOOD	50,639	35,554	15,085	29.79
HENDERSON	77,558	61,388	16,170	20.85

1996 County/Municipal Totals

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

County	Total 1996 Population	Non-Municipal Population	Municipal Population	Percentage of County Population Inside Municipal Boundaries
HERTFORD	22,214	14,119	8,095	36.44
HOKE	28,144	24,115	4,029	14.32
HYDE	5,191	5,191	0	0
IREDELL	106,233	68,641	37,592	35.39
JACKSON	29,238	26,291	2,947	10.08
JOHNSTON	99,215	64,919	34,296	34.57
JONES	9,322	7,885	1,437	15.42
LEE	47,402	25,232	22,170	46.77
LENOIR	59,262	29,790	29,472	49.73
LINCOLN	56,808	46,604	10,204	17.96
MACON	27,050	22,682	4,368	16.15
MADISON	18,194	15,186	3,008	16.53
MARTIN	25,762	15,761	10,001	38.82
MCDOWELL	38,317	32,409	5,908	15.42
MECKLENBURG	593,514	61,395	532,119	89.66
MITCHELL	14,652	12,410	2,242	15.30
MONTGOMERY	24,382	16,172	8,210	33.67
MOORE	68,126	39,819	28,307	41.55
NASH	86,026	34,462	51,564	59.94
NEW HANOVER	143,430	71,869	71,561	49.89
NORTHAMPTON	20,858	14,358	6,500	31.16
ONslow	150,216	69,838	80,378	53.51
ORANGE	106,045	43,966	62,079	58.54
PAMLICO	12,010	8,056	3,954	32.92
PASQUOTANK	33,848	16,927	16,921	49.99
PENDER	35,978	30,338	5,640	15.68
PERQUIMANS	10,756	7,972	2,784	25.88
PERSON	32,514	25,045	7,469	22.97
PITT	119,236	41,636	77,600	65.08
POLK	16,195	12,940	3,255	20.10
RANDOLPH	118,722	83,864	34,858	29.36
RICHMOND	45,840	26,310	19,530	42.60
ROBESON	112,005	76,501	35,504	31.70
ROCKINGHAM	89,250	53,294	35,956	40.29
ROWAN	121,003	69,786	51,217	42.33
RUTHERFORD	59,334	41,154	18,180	30.64
SAMPSON	51,498	38,526	12,972	25.19
SCOTLAND	35,030	17,379	17,651	50.39
STANLY	54,588	30,265	24,323	44.56

1996 County/Municipal Totals

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

County	Total 1996 Population	Non-Municipal Population	Municipal Population	Percentage of County Population Inside Municipal Boundaries
STOKES	42,222	35,359	6,863	16.25
SURRY	65,866	51,782	14,084	21.38
SWAIN	11,847	10,762	1,085	9.16
TRANSYLVANIA	27,558	21,042	6,516	23.64
TYRRELL	3,671	2,827	844	22.99
UNION	102,083	58,469	43,614	42.72
VANCE	40,621	24,039	16,582	40.82
WAKE	539,187	150,941	388,246	72.01
WARREN	18,183	16,029	2,154	11.85
WASHINGTON	13,504	8,546	4,958	36.72
WATAUGA	40,451	24,748	15,703	38.82
WAYNE	112,386	55,508	56,878	50.61
WILKES	62,762	55,396	7,366	11.74
WILSON	68,460	22,379	46,081	67.31
YADKIN	34,737	27,505	7,232	20.82
YANCEY	16,248	14,681	1,567	9.64
N.C. Total	7,323,085	3,679,915	3,643,170	49.75

County Densities 1970-1995

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

County	Land Area (Square Miles)	Persons/Square Mile					
		April 1970	July 1975	April 1980	July 1985	April 1990	July 1995
ALAMANCE	430.72	224.05	228.22	230.59	238	251.24	267.64
ALEXANDER	260.35	74.77	87.96	96.02	101.2	105.8	115.67
ALLEGHANY	234.7	34.66	38.35	40.85	40.69	40.86	40.78
ANSON	531.65	44.18	46.46	48.24	46.75	44.15	44.65
ASHE	426.2	45.92	48.57	52.38	53.32	52.11	53.97
AVERY	247.04	51.23	57.48	58.33	59.61	60.18	61.41
BEAUFORT	827.68	43.47	46.03	48.76	51	51.09	52.29
BERTIE	699.29	29.36	29.89	30.06	30.03	29.16	29.4
BLADEN	875.08	30.26	33.37	34.84	33.86	32.75	34.04
BRUNSWICK	854.96	28.33	39.65	41.85	52.45	59.63	70.87
BUNCOMBE	656.16	221.02	233.78	245.21	254.64	266.36	287.2
BURKE	506.79	119.11	134.97	143.07	146.89	149.45	160.56
CABARRUS	364.46	204.77	219.5	235.68	252.99	271.46	302.58
CALDWELL	471.71	120.2	133.56	143.62	148.27	149.9	156.01
CAMDEN	240.71	22.65	24.1	24.22	23.26	24.53	26.11
CARTERET	531.41	59.47	70.38	77.33	90.96	98.89	108.07
CASWELL	425.77	44.75	47.91	48.63	50.75	48.6	50.11
CATAWBA	400.02	227.17	247.74	263.01	280.16	296.02	315.1
CHATHAM	683.13	43.26	45.53	48.91	52.44	56.74	62.92
CHEROKEE	455.24	35.87	38.88	41.59	43.21	44.31	47.97
CHOWAN	172.65	62.35	66.03	72.74	75.64	78.23	81.11
CLAY	214.72	24.12	27.01	30.83	32.63	33.32	36.19
CLEVELAND	464.38	156.24	172.92	179.67	181.25	182.42	191.75
COLUMBUS	936.91	50.1	53.26	54.47	54.09	52.93	54.69
CRAVEN	695.61	89.93	99.91	102.13	114.18	117.33	122.99
CUMBERLAND	653.18	324.63	357.94	378.39	400.55	420.58	449.31
CURRITUCK	261.73	26.65	38.21	42.37	47.93	52.48	60.37
DARE	381.7	18.33	25.67	35.05	44.59	59.59	67.49
DAVIDSON	552.27	173.15	188.13	204.9	217.39	229.38	246.62
DAVIE	265.23	71.09	82.19	92.75	99.37	105.04	112.2
DUPLIN	817.9	46.48	49.03	50.07	49.57	48.9	52.42
DURHAM	290.65	456.5	491.31	523.77	564.12	625.68	662.54
EDGECOMBE	505.1	103.63	106.91	110.85	114.25	112.24	111.91
FORSYTH	409.7	525.06	559.92	594.84	627.24	648.96	682.74
FRANKLIN	491.63	54.55	58.38	61.13	66.53	74.07	84.62
GASTON	356.56	416.24	440.04	455.93	481.64	491.06	499.81
GATES	340.66	25.02	25.54	26.05	26.76	27.31	28.7
GRAHAM	292.1	22.46	22.94	24.71	24.89	24.64	25.46
GRANVILLE	531.21	61.67	63.25	64.09	67.71	72.18	77.27
GREENE	265.47	56.38	56.13	60.71	60.09	57.95	63.06
GUILFORD	650.18	443.95	464.49	487.79	506.89	534.34	572.28
HALIFAX	725.5	74.92	75.95	75.91	75.94	76.52	78.92
HARNETT	595.09	83.46	93.6	100.1	106.78	113.99	129.12
HAYWOOD	553.93	75.3	80.34	83.94	85.47	84.74	90.01
HENDERSON	374.04	114.53	135.01	156.71	174.01	185.34	203.83
HERTFORD	353.7	69.1	65.31	66.07	66.05	63.68	63.34

County Densities 1970-1995

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

County	Land Area (Square Miles)	Persons/Square Mile					
		April 1970	July 1975	April 1980	July 1985	April 1990	July 1995
HOKE	391.28	42.01	48.81	52.09	55.24	58.41	69.86
HYDE	612.87	9.09	9.3	9.58	9.52	8.83	8.53
IREDELL	574.45	125.68	136.48	143.68	151.62	161.78	179.89
JACKSON	490.62	44.01	49.53	52.61	54.43	54.72	58.71
JOHNSTON	792.04	77.95	84.34	89.14	95.78	102.65	120.39
JONES	473.34	20.66	20.7	20.5	19.82	19.89	19.89
LEE	257.31	118.41	130.58	142.7	154.33	160.78	179.17
LENOIR	399.9	138.04	146.29	149.58	147.16	143.22	147.65
LINCOLN	298.84	109.36	126.82	141.79	152.61	168.38	185.34
MACON	516.50	30.57	35.04	39.07	44.06	45.50	50.76
MADISON	449.48	35.6	36.71	37.44	37.9	37.72	39.54
MARTIN	462.62	53.46	54.69	56.09	55.89	54.21	55.75
MCDOWELL	441.73	69.38	75.16	79.54	81.09	80.78	84.24
MECKLENBURG	527.47	672.37	715.49	766.43	850.91	969.69	1,094.22
MITCHELL	221.49	60.71	63.66	65.14	65.01	65.16	66.61
MONTGOMERY	491.10	39.23	41.95	45.75	47.19	47.55	49.05
MOORE	698.81	55.88	63.97	72.27	77.22	84.43	95.50
NASH	540.37	109.41	118.81	124.27	131.57	141.90	156.03
NEW HANOVER	198.96	417.15	495.58	520.06	562.90	604.56	701.26
NORTHAMPTON	536.18	43.08	42.34	41.39	40.89	38.79	38.61
ONSLow	766.93	134.47	146.95	147.06	173.62	195.37	192.55
ORANGE	399.82	143.98	173.33	192.72	209.05	234.73	260.58
PAMLICO	336.97	28.09	28.19	30.86	32.76	33.74	35.15
PASQUOTANK	226.91	118.21	121.19	125.43	129.97	137.93	146.34
PENDER	870.79	20.84	23.20	25.57	28.01	33.14	39.85
PERQUIMANS	247.21	33.78	36.81	38.37	40.23	42.26	42.92
PERSON	392.37	66.04	69.83	74.33	75.11	76.92	81.70
PITT	651.67	113.40	125.83	138.33	150.36	166.46	180.10
POLK	237.86	49.34	52.97	54.59	58.95	60.61	66.40
RANDOLPH	787.53	96.96	107.17	115.93	123.91	135.29	146.75
RICHMOND	474.08	84.14	88.17	95.26	95.16	93.90	95.70
ROBESON	948.97	89.40	100.64	107.07	110.07	110.83	116.60
ROCKINGHAM	566.52	127.80	140.86	147.26	150.04	151.92	156.08
ROWAN	511.44	176.04	183.40	193.93	204.14	216.26	232.33
RUTHERFORD	564.26	83.89	90.38	95.32	99.51	100.87	104.69
SAMPSON	945.59	47.54	50.76	52.55	51.24	50.02	53.43
SCOTLAND	319.19	84.37	94.30	101.11	103.44	105.78	108.44
STANLY	395.13	108.37	115.66	122.79	127.00	131.01	136.27

County Densities 1970-1995

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

County	Land Area (Square Miles)	Persons/Square Mile					
		April 1970	July 1975	April 1980	July 1985	April 1990	July 1995
STOKES	451.89	52.63	64.84	73.22	78.29	82.37	91.19
SURRY	536.60	95.82	104.55	110.79	112.78	114.99	121.52
SWAIN	528.17	16.73	18.74	19.47	20.54	21.33	21.89
TRANSYLVANIA	378.39	52.10	57.35	61.89	65.93	67.44	71.59
TYRRELL	389.96	9.76	10	10.19	10.31	9.89	9.67
UNION	637.47	85.83	98.83	110.49	120.34	132.1	153.8
VANCE	253.57	128.92	134.09	144.92	149.86	153.38	157.79
WAKE	833.98	274.59	320.87	361.43	432.13	511.16	621.37
WARREN	428.59	35.79	38.27	37.87	39.1	40.28	42.19
WASHINGTON	347.87	40.35	43.41	42.55	41.06	40.24	39.54
WATAUGA	312.58	74.87	95.34	101.31	112.2	118.22	128.16
WAYNE	552.64	154.55	167.38	175.62	183.01	189.39	200.49
WILKES	757.28	65.40	73.29	77.46	79.04	78.43	81.76
WILSON	371.12	154.90	161.94	170.11	173.46	178	182.92
YADKIN	335.64	73.29	81.04	84.73	87.44	90.84	100.91
YANCEY	312.47	40.42	45.12	47.79	49.11	49.35	51.48
N.C. Total	48,721.69	104.36	113.67	120.69	128.38	136.13	147.50

Projected Annual County Population 1998-2004

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

County	July 1998	July 1999	July 2000	July 2001	July 2002	July 2003	July 2004
ALAMANCE	121,937	123,500	124,781	125,826	126,840	127,845	128,966
ALEXANDER	31,540	32,040	32,442	32,789	33,149	33,523	33,895
ALLEGHANY	9,733	9,714	9,716	9,699	9,679	9,666	9,662
ANSON	23,894	23,922	23,906	23,874	23,826	23,765	23,686
ASHE	23,870	24,041	24,156	24,239	24,328	24,416	24,515
AVERY	15,595	15,674	15,724	15,740	15,769	15,804	15,841
BEAUFORT	43,468	43,596	43,729	43,814	43,898	43,971	44,047
BERTIE	20,102	20,068	20,029	19,973	19,906	19,833	19,792
BLADEN	30,551	30,752	30,866	30,935	30,976	31,026	31,088
BRUNSWICK	67,441	69,453	71,190	72,734	74,336	75,988	77,687
BUNCOMBE	192,459	194,516	196,416	198,044	199,693	201,344	203,052
BURKE	83,996	85,020	85,826	86,520	87,180	87,875	88,553
CABARRUS	119,494	121,801	123,878	125,797	127,733	129,751	131,829
CALDWELL	75,278	75,818	76,249	76,537	76,823	77,100	77,362
CAMDEN	6,320	6,365	6,407	6,446	6,476	6,515	6,546
CARTERET	59,881	60,719	61,587	62,326	63,085	63,904	64,765
CASWELL	22,396	22,591	22,707	22,772	22,837	22,904	22,974
CATAWBA	131,256	132,869	134,287	135,518	136,699	137,852	138,976
CHATHAM	46,163	46,996	47,737	48,389	49,063	49,756	50,499
CHEROKEE	22,692	23,000	23,235	23,443	23,663	23,877	24,092
CHOWAN	14,325	14,392	14,485	14,556	14,611	14,684	14,757
CLAY	8,206	8,340	8,432	8,504	8,575	8,660	8,740
CLEVELAND	91,410	92,138	92,738	93,200	93,618	94,005	94,388
COLUMBUS	52,261	52,510	52,666	52,737	52,818	52,951	53,060
CRAVEN	89,546	90,373	91,325	92,161	92,991	93,846	94,711
CUMBERLAND	295,053	297,542	300,281	303,508	306,736	309,834	312,842
CURRITUCK	16,947	17,326	17,663	17,959	18,262	18,589	18,942
DARE	28,218	29,032	29,731	30,390	31,044	31,723	32,388
DAVIDSON	142,512	144,259	145,921	147,329	148,738	150,175	151,665
DAVIE	31,881	32,352	32,743	33,061	33,381	33,722	34,064
DUPLIN	44,639	45,126	45,505	45,820	46,150	46,465	46,793
DURHAM	200,219	202,426	204,855	207,076	209,268	211,465	213,601
EDGECOMBE	54,872	54,696	54,574	54,404	54,234	54,045	53,887
FORSYTH	290,790	294,026	296,668	298,963	301,208	303,426	305,670
FRANKLIN	44,414	45,346	46,216	47,015	47,842	48,676	49,514
GASTON	181,028	181,713	182,435	182,881	183,264	183,589	183,957
GATES	9,986	10,058	10,126	10,177	10,232	10,298	10,369
GRAHAM	7,536	7,577	7,607	7,634	7,647	7,659	7,670
GRANVILLE	43,650	44,253	44,786	45,213	45,668	46,177	46,720
GREENE	18,071	18,348	18,533	18,690	18,860	19,043	19,240
GUILFORD	388,519	393,496	397,589	401,080	404,562	408,141	411,779
HALIFAX	55,182	55,091	55,105	55,050	54,971	54,897	54,826
HARNETT	83,411	85,272	86,866	88,386	89,893	91,433	93,004
HAYWOOD	51,922	52,407	52,802	53,078	53,361	53,660	53,947
HENDERSON	80,562	81,856	83,011	83,939	84,883	85,888	86,977
HERTFORD	21,684	21,594	21,513	21,428	21,328	21,226	21,117
HOKE	29,624	30,510	31,183	31,823	32,468	33,116	33,805

Projected Annual County Population 1998-2004

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

County	July 1998	July 1999	July 2000	July 2001	July 2002	July 2003	July 2004
HYDE	5,301	5,268	5,244	5,229	5,216	5,202	5,182
IREDELL	111,624	113,751	115,623	117,345	119,010	120,749	122,510
JACKSON	29,354	29,621	29,860	30,048	30,244	30,437	30,634
JOHNSTON	106,918	109,865	112,380	114,805	117,229	119,739	122,324
JONES	8,786	8,709	8,664	8,624	8,579	8,536	8,488
LEE	49,456	50,396	51,182	51,881	52,627	53,387	54,141
LENOIR	59,024	59,133	59,237	59,275	59,278	59,279	59,256
LINCOLN	59,121	60,193	61,147	62,017	62,895	63,791	64,683
MACON	28,350	28,905	29,364	29,741	30,149	30,589	31,015
MADISON	18,592	18,773	18,910	19,024	19,140	19,260	19,377
MARTIN	25,545	25,551	25,555	25,521	25,480	25,454	25,447
MCDOWELL	40,457	41,008	41,364	41,644	41,936	42,245	42,552
MECKLENBURG	624,464	638,570	651,302	663,399	675,458	687,684	700,139
MITCHELL	14,716	14,764	14,773	14,765	14,757	14,751	14,750
MONTGOMERY	24,661	24,820	24,953	25,048	25,143	25,240	25,332
MOORE	70,839	72,257	73,445	74,455	75,460	76,497	77,593
NASH	88,469	89,865	91,117	92,227	93,345	94,491	95,679
NEW HANOVER	149,975	153,326	156,230	158,815	161,422	164,081	166,871
NORTHAMPTON	20,837	20,833	20,785	20,702	20,631	20,565	20,500
ONSLOW	148,324	149,341	151,050	153,577	156,196	158,841	161,563
ORANGE	108,752	110,581	112,436	114,254	116,033	117,799	119,557
PAMLICO	12,037	12,126	12,196	12,233	12,275	12,332	12,389
PASQUOTANK	35,146	35,569	35,936	36,248	36,591	36,936	37,296
PENDER	38,424	39,560	40,549	41,454	42,397	43,359	44,337
PERQUIMANS	11,040	11,129	11,187	11,225	11,265	11,304	11,346
PERSON	33,330	33,708	33,988	34,202	34,427	34,648	34,903
PITT	123,155	125,017	126,897	128,743	130,577	132,423	134,340
POLK	16,683	16,920	17,139	17,331	17,525	17,718	17,915
RANDOLPH	124,444	126,665	128,540	130,243	131,932	133,679	135,472
RICHMOND	45,791	45,894	45,988	46,037	46,110	46,156	46,189
ROBESON	113,682	114,644	115,441	116,077	116,705	117,393	118,147
ROCKINGHAM	89,510	89,998	90,317	90,510	90,709	90,898	91,085
ROWAN	124,687	126,455	127,907	129,190	130,496	131,851	133,297
RUTHERFORD	59,568	59,888	60,198	60,440	60,687	60,914	61,133
SAMPSON	53,631	54,260	54,725	55,118	55,534	55,971	56,414
SCOTLAND	35,196	35,330	35,473	35,570	35,672	35,771	35,885
STANLY	55,752	56,180	56,580	56,912	57,254	57,603	57,962

Projected Annual County Population 1998-2004

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

County	July 1998	July 1999	July 2000	July 2001	July 2002	July 2003	July 2004
STOKES	43,647	44,431	45,092	45,708	46,316	46,928	47,528
SURRY	67,611	68,297	68,842	69,270	69,712	70,173	70,662
SWAIN	12,200	12,324	12,397	12,441	12,501	12,577	12,651
TRANSYLVANIA	28,205	28,500	28,750	28,939	29,115	29,297	29,490
TYRRELL	3,625	3,590	3,563	3,540	3,507	3,478	3,454
UNION	109,995	113,113	115,708	118,211	120,775	123,432	126,172
VANCE	41,448	41,771	42,033	42,251	42,475	42,690	42,911
WAKE	575,696	593,937	610,284	626,080	642,157	658,619	675,359
WARREN	18,170	18,290	18,377	18,415	18,461	18,526	18,614
WASHINGTON	13,078	12,948	12,854	12,756	12,661	12,559	12,459
WATAUGA	41,160	41,582	42,033	42,368	42,714	43,080	43,450
WAYNE	114,246	115,250	116,241	117,078	117,894	118,699	119,497
WILKES	63,663	64,116	64,476	64,754	65,021	65,251	65,507
WILSON	69,133	69,499	69,796	69,971	70,147	70,363	70,587
YADKIN	35,834	36,468	36,987	37,450	37,908	38,400	38,906
YANCEY	16,474	16,588	16,682	16,748	16,813	16,882	16,958
N.C. Total	7,544,360	7,654,091	7,752,024	7,841,386	7,931,133	8,022,635	8,116,168

1996 Municipal Population Estimates

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

Municipality	April-90	July-96	% Growth
ABERDEEN	2,717	3,378	24.3
AHOSKIE	4,535	4,425	-2.4
ALAMANCE	258	281	8.9
ALBEMARLE	14,940	15,621	4.6
ALEXANDER MILLS	662	682	3.0
ALLIANCE	681	673	-1.2
ANDREWS	2,551	1,770	-30.6
ANGIER	2,235	2,746	22.9
ANSONVILLE	630	595	-5.6
APEX	4,789	8,490	77.3
ARAPAHOE	450	460	2.2
ARCHDALE	6,975	8,516	22.1
ARLINGTON	795	861	8.3
ASHEBORO	16,362	18,510	13.1
ASHEVILLE	61,855	68,339	10.5
ASKEWVILLE	201	195	-3.0
ATKINSON	275	301	9.5
ATLANTIC BEACH	1,938	2,255	16.4
AULANDER	1,209	1,199	-0.8
AURORA	654	654	0.0
AUTRYVILLE	177	203	14.7
AYDEN	4,883	4,898	0.3
BADIN	1,360	1,397	2.7
BAILEY	553	561	1.4
BAKERSVILLE	332	330	-0.6
BALD HEAD ISLAND	78	92	17.9
BANNER ELK	933	778	-16.6
BATH	154	185	20.1
BAYBORO	733	758	3.4
BEAR GRASS	77	78	1.3
BEAUFORT	3,808	4,032	5.9
BEECH MOUNTAIN	239	264	10.5
BELHAVEN	2,269	2,244	-1.1
BELMONT	8,434	8,072	-4.3
BELVILLE	66	102	54.5
BELWOOD	631	667	5.7
BENSON	3,044	3,561	17.0
BESSEMER CITY	4,698	4,957	5.5
BETHANIA	347	298	-14.1
BETHEL	1,842	1,897	3.0
BEULAVILLE	933	1,191	27.7
BILTMORE FOREST	1,324	1,352	2.1
BISCOE	1,496	1,619	8.2
BLACK CREEK	669	705	5.4
BLACK MOUNTAIN	5,533	7,453	34.7

1996 Municipal Population Estimates

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

Municipality	April-90	July-96	% Growth
BLADENBORO	1,821	1,977	8.6
BLOWING ROCK	1,263	1,327	5.1
BOARDMAN	224	208	-7.1
BOGUE	351	465	32.5
BOILING SPRING LAKES	1,650	2,124	28.7
BOILING SPRINGS	2,445	2,825	15.5
BOLIVIA	228	265	16.2
BOLTON	531	537	1.1
BOONE	12,949	14,053	8.5
BOONVILLE	1,056	1,201	13.7
BOSTIC	371	366	-1.3
BREVARD	5,388	6,066	12.6
BRIDGETON	498	523	5.0
BROADWAY	973	1,070	10.0
BROOKFORD	451	450	-0.2
BRUNSWICK	302	307	1.7
BRYSON CITY	1,145	1,085	-5.2
BUNN	364	408	12.1
BURGAW	2,099	3,519	67.7
BURLINGTON	39,498	42,365	7.3
BURNSVILLE	1,482	1,567	5.7
CAJAH'S MOUNTAIN	2,429	2,717	11.9
CALABASH	1,210	1,561	29.0
CALYPSO	499	517	3.6
CAMERON	215	238	10.7
CANDOR	748	737	-1.5
CANTON	3,790	3,715	-2.0
CAPE CARTERET	1,013	1,173	15.8
CAROLINA BEACH	3,630	4,690	29.2
CARRBORO	12,134	14,652	20.8
CARTHAGE	976	1,448	48.4
CARY	44,397	69,489	56.5
CASAR	328	347	5.8
CASTALIA	261	266	1.9
CASWELL BEACH	175	220	25.7
CATAWBA	539	659	22.3
CEDAR POINT	628	691	10.0
CEDAR ROCK	318 (est.)	334	5.0
CENTERVILLE	115	130	13.0

1996 Municipal Population Estimates

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

Municipality	April-90	July-96	% Growth
CERRO GORDO	227	220	-3.1
CHADBOURN	2,005	2,049	2.2
CHAPEL HILL	38,711	43,423	12.2
CHARLOTTE	395,934	469,741	18.6
CHERRYVILLE	4,756	5,474	15.1
CHIMNEY ROCK	116	138	19.0
CHINA GROVE	2,732	3,825	40.0
CHOCOWINITY	624	801	28.4
CLAREMONT	980	1,015	3.6
CLARKTON	739	747	1.1
CLAYTON	4,756	6,810	43.2
CLEMMONS	6,020	6,733	11.8
CLEVELAND	696	852	22.4
CLINTON	8,385	9,091	8.4
CLYDE	1,041	1,106	6.2
COATS	1,493	1,645	10.2
COFIELD	407	390	-4.2
COLERAIN	241	228	-5.4
COLUMBIA	836	844	1.0
COLUMBUS	812	858	5.7
COMO	102	103	1.0
CONCORD	27,347	42,429	55.2
CONETOE	294	287	-2.4
CONNELLY SPRINGS	1,349	1,541	14.2
CONOVER	5,465	6,408	17.3
CONWAY	759	772	1.7
COOLEEMEE	971	990	2.0
CORNELIUS	2,581	8,198	217.6
COVE CITY	497	579	16.5
CRAMERTON	2,371	2,477	4.5
CREEDMOOR	1,506	1,814	20.5
CRESWELL	361	339	-6.1
CROSSNORE	271	276	1.8
DALLAS	3,012	2,959	-1.8
DANBURY	122	131	7.4
DAVIDSON	4,046	5,127	26.7
DELVIEW	10	10	0.0
DENTON	1,292	1,497	15.9
DILLSBORO	121	163	34.7
DOBBINS HEIGHTS	1,122	1,125	0.3
DOBSON	1,195	1,270	6.3
DORTCHES	840	894	6.4
DOVER	451	455	0.9
DREXEL	1,746	1,979	13.3
DUBLIN	246	240	-2.4
DUNN	8,556	9,711	13.5

1996 Municipal Population Estimates

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

Municipality	April-90	July-96	% Growth
DURHAM	136,612	149,373	9.3
EARL	230	254	10.4
EAST ARCADIA	468	486	3.8
EAST BEND	619	677	9.4
EAST LAURINBURG	302	287	-5.0
EAST SPENCER	2,055	2,268	10.4
EDEN	15,238	15,500	1.7
EDENTON	5,268	5,353	1.6
ELIZABETH CITY	14,292	16,954	18.6
ELIZABETHTOWN	3,704	3,839	3.6
ELK PARK	486	490	0.8
ELKIN	3,790	3,789	0.0
ELLENBORO	514	522	1.6
ELLERBE	1,132	1,174	3.7
ELM CITY	1,624	1,729	6.5
ELON COLLEGE	4,448	5,416	21.8
EMERALD ISLE	2,434	3,068	26.0
ENFIELD	3,082	3,066	-0.5
ERWIN	4,109	4,278	4.1
EUREKA	282	294	4.3
EVERETTS	143	137	-4.2
FAIR BLUFF	1,068	1,088	1.9
FAIRMONT	2,519	2,537	0.7
FAISON	701	752	7.3
FAITH	553	596	7.8
FALCON	353	372	5.4
FALKLAND	108	114	5.6
FALLSTON	498	520	4.4
FARMVILLE	4,446	4,442	-0.1
FAYETTEVILLE	75,850	113,222	49.3
FLAT ROCK	1,619	1,836	13.4
FLETCHER	2,787	3,215	15.4
FOREST CITY	7,475	7,760	3.8
FOUNTAIN	445	467	4.9
FOUR OAKS	1,308	1,727	32.0
FOXFIRE	334	403	20.7
FRANKLIN	2,873	3,323	15.7
FRANKLINTON	1,615	2,126	31.6
FRANKLINVILLE	666	720	8.1
FREMONT	1,710	1,792	4.8
FUQUAY-VARINA	4,447	5,804	30.5
GAMEWELL	3,357	3,601	7.3
GARLAND	746	773	3.6
GARNER	14,716	17,852	19.5
GARYSBURG	1,144	1,107	-3.2
GASTON	1,003	1,044	4.1

1996 Municipal Population Estimates

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

Municipality	April-90	July-96	% Growth
GASTONIA	54,725	61,898	13.1
GATESVILLE	308	382	24.0
GIBSON	532	563	5.8
GIBSONVILLE	3,445	4,280	24.2
GLEN ALPINE	563	584	3.7
GODWIN	77	74	-3.9
GOLDSBORO	40,709	48,260	18.5
GOLDSTON	333	364	9.3
GRAHAM	10,368	11,421	10.2
GRANDFATHER	34	36	5.9
GRANITE FALLS	3,253	3,634	11.7
GRANITE QUARRY	1,646	1,898	15.3
GRANTSBORO	426	451	5.9
GREENEVERS	512	546	6.6
GREENLEVEL	1,548	1,754	13.3
GREENSBORO	183,894	201,908	9.8
GREENVILLE	46,305	58,900	27.2
GRIFTON	2,393	2,540	6.1
GRIMESLAND	469	504	7.5
GROVER	516	655	26.9
HALIFAX	327	346	5.8
HAMILTON	544	540	-0.7
HAMLET	6,324	6,681	5.6
HARMONY	502	565	12.5
HARRELLS	187	197	5.3
HARRELLSVILLE	106	96	-9.4
HARRISBURG	1,625	2,227	37.0
HASSELL	95	95	0.0
HAVELOCK	20,300	21,335	5.1
HAW RIVER	1,914	2,162	13.0
HAYESVILLE	279	378	35.5
HENDERSON	15,655	16,216	3.6
HENDERSONVILLE	7,284	9,531	30.8
HERTFORD	2,244	2,311	3.0
HICKORY	28,474	32,632	14.6
HIGH POINT	69,428	73,092	5.3
HIGH SHOALS	605	588	-2.8
HIGHLANDS	948	1,049	10.7
HILDEBRAN	786	1,293	64.5
HILLSBOROUGH	4,263	4,823	13.1
HOBGOOD	435	429	-1.4
HOFFMAN	348	444	27.6
HOLDEN BEACH	626	818	30.7
HOLLY RIDGE	728	761	4.5
HOLLY SPRINGS	1,024	4,852	373.8
HOOKEKTON	422	465	10.2

1996 Municipal Population Estimates

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

Municipality	April-90	July-96	% Growth
HOPE MILLS	8,272	10,105	22.2
HOT SPRINGS	534	536	0.4
HUDSON	2,819	3,158	12.0
HUNTERSVILLE	3,023	11,777	289.6
INDIAN BEACH	153	184	20.3
INDIAN TRAIL	1,942	6,399	229.5
JACKSON	592	568	-4.1
JACKSONVILLE	30,398	75,527	148.5
JAMESTOWN	2,662	2,837	6.6
JAMESVILLE	612	659	7.7
JEFFERSON	1,300	1,402	7.8
JONESVILLE	1,549	1,653	6.7
KANNAPOLIS	29,709	35,289	18.8
KELFORD	204	199	-2.5
KENANSVILLE	856	892	4.2
KENLY	1,549	1,788	15.4
KERNERSVILLE	10,899	13,359	22.6
KILL DEVIL HILLS	4,238	5,136	21.2
KING	4,059	5,699	40.4
KINGS MOUNTAIN	8,763	9,296	6.1
KINGSTOWN	956	1,056	10.5
KINSTON	25,295	25,635	1.3
KITTRELL	228	237	3.9
KITTY HAWK	1,937	2,354	21.5
KNIGHTDALE	1,884	3,465	83.9
KURE BEACH	619	738	19.2
LA GRANGE	2,805	3,004	7.1
LAKE LURE	691	770	11.4
LAKE PARK	4	788	19,600.0
LAKE WACCAMAW	954	919	-3.7
LANDIS	2,333	2,816	20.7
LANSING	171	172	0.6
LASKER	139	147	5.8
LATTIMORE	183	184	0.5
LAUREL PARK	1,322	1,585	19.9
LAURINBURG	11,643	15,714	35.0
LAWNDALE	573	633	10.5
LEGGETT	108	108	0.0
LELAND	1,801	2,155	19.7
LENOIR	14,192	15,797	11.3
LEWISTON WOODVILLE	788	820	4.1
LEWISVILLE	6,433	7,311	13.6
LEXINGTON	16,581	17,373	4.8
LIBERTY	2,047	2,196	7.3
LILESVILLE	468	438	-6.4
LILLINGTON	2,048	2,764	35.0

1996 Municipal Population Estimates

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

Municipality	April-90	July-96	% Growth
LINCOLNTON	6,955	10,203	46.7
LINDEN	180	174	-3.3
LITTLETON	691	667	-3.5
LOCUST	1,940	2,387	23.0
LONG BEACH	3,816	5,072	32.9
LONG VIEW	3,353	4,290	27.9
LOUISBURG	3,037	3,430	12.9
LOVE VALLEY	67	76	13.4
LOWELL	2,710	2,595	-4.2
LUCAMA	933	969	3.9
LUMBER BRIDGE	109	106	-2.8
LUMBERTON	18,733	19,353	3.3
MACCLESFIELD	493	503	2.0
MACON	154	157	1.9
MADISON	2,371	2,482	4.7
MAGGIE VALLEY	185	641	246.5
MAGNOLIA	747	815	9.1
MAIDEN	2,470	3,033	22.8
MANTEO	991	1,156	16.6
MARIETTA	206	223	8.3
MARION	4,765	4,972	4.3
MARS HILL	1,611	1,622	0.7
MARSHALL	809	850	5.1
MARSHVILLE	2,160	2,710	25.5
MARVIN	239	153	-36.0
MATTHEWS	13,651	18,144	32.9
MAXTON	2,576	2,879	11.8
MAYODAN	2,471	2,533	2.5
MAYSVILLE	892	935	4.8
MCADENVILLE	830	812	-2.2
MCDONALD	88	86	-2.3
MCFARLAN	98	90	-8.2
MEBANE	4,754	5,454	14.7
MESIC	310	307	-1.0
MICRO	417	468	12.2
MIDDLEBURG	131	129	-1.5
MIDDLESEX	730	939	28.6
MILTON	185	179	-3.2
MINNESOTT BEACH	266	294	10.5
MINT HILL	11,615	15,821	36.2
MOCKSVILLE	3,399	3,750	10.3
MOMEYER	303	272	-10.2
MONROE	16,385	20,969	28.0
MONTREAT	682	689	1.0
MOORESBORO	294	302	2.7
MOORESVILLE	9,317	13,500	44.9

1996 Municipal Population Estimates

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

Municipality	April-90	July-96	% Growth
MOREHEAD CITY	6,046	7,594	25.6
MORGANTON	15,085	16,129	6.9
MORRISVILLE	1,489	2,123	42.6
MORVEN	590	557	-5.6
MOUNT AIRY	7,156	7,872	10.0
MOUNT GILEAD	1,336	1,361	1.9
MOUNT HOLLY	7,710	8,159	5.8
MOUNT OLIVE	4,582	4,865	6.2
MOUNT PLEASANT	1,027	1,188	15.7
MURFREESBORO	2,580	2,259	-12.4
MURPHY	1,575	1,597	1.4
NAGS HEAD	1,838	2,115	15.1
NASHVILLE	3,617	3,816	5.5
NAVASSA	445	519	16.6
NEW BERN	17,363	21,799	25.5
NEW LONDON	414	427	3.1
NEWLAND	645	723	12.1
NEWPORT	2,516	2,966	17.9
NEWTON	9,077	11,731	29.2
NEWTON GROVE	511	532	4.1
NORLINA	996	1,049	5.3
NORMAN	105	97	-7.6
NORTH TOPSAIL BEACH	947	1,091	15.2
NORTH WILKESBORO	3,384	3,855	13.9
NORTHWEST	611	752	23.1
NORWOOD	1,617	1,942	20.1
OAK CITY	389	386	-0.8
OAKBORO	600	1,027	71.2
OCEAN ISLE BEACH	523	691	32.1
OLD FORT	732	936	27.9
ORIENTAL	786	868	10.4
ORRUM	103	101	-1.9
OXFORD	7,965	8,534	7.1
PANTEGO	171	169	-1.2
PARKTON	367	357	-2.7
PARMELE	321	314	-2.2
PATTERSON SPRINGS	690	732	6.1
PEACHLAND	505	488	-3.4
PELETIER	304	336	10.5
PEMBROKE	2,241	2,564	14.4
PIKEVILLE	598	766	28.1
PILOT MOUNTAIN	1,181	1,226	3.8
PINE KNOLL SHORES	1,360	1,586	16.6
PINE LEVEL	1,217	1,336	9.8
PINEBLUFF	876	952	8.7
PINEHURST	5,091	7,759	52.4

1996 Municipal Population Estimates

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

Municipality	April-90	July-96	% Growth
PINETOPS	1,514	1,502	-0.8
PINEVILLE	2,970	3,312	11.5
PINK HILL	547	581	6.2
PITTSBORO	1,621	2,016	24.4
PLEASANT GARDEN	3,921 (est.)	4,270	8.9
PLYMOUTH	4,328	3,976	-8.1
POLKTON	662	648	-2.1
POLKVILLE	1,514	444	-70.7
POLLOCKSVILLE	299	288	-3.7
POWELLVILLE	279	274	-1.8
PRINCETON	1,181	1,478	25.1
PRINCEVILLE	1,652	1,649	-0.2
PROCTORVILLE	168	173	3.0
RAEFORD	3,469	4,029	16.1
RALEIGH	212,092	260,189	22.7
RAMSEUR	1,186	1,531	29.1
RANDLEMAN	2,612	3,086	18.1
RANLO	1,650	2,113	28.1
RAYNHAM	106	115	8.5
RED OAK	280	2,536	805.7
RED SPRINGS	3,799	3,827	0.7
REIDSVILLE	12,183	14,323	17.6
RENNERT	217	232	6.9
RHODHISS	638	685	7.4
RICH SQUARE	1,058	1,065	0.7
RICHFIELD	535	569	6.4
RICHLANDS	996	1,242	24.7
RIVER BEND	2,408	2,699	12.1
ROANOKE RAPIDS	15,722	16,129	2.6
ROBBINS	995	1,091	9.6
ROBBINSVILLE	709	794	12.0
ROBERSONVILLE	1,940	1,929	-0.6
ROCKINGHAM	9,399	10,009	6.5
ROCKWELL	1,598	1,716	7.4
ROCKY MOUNT	49,961	57,158	14.4
ROLESVILLE	572	695	21.5
RONDA	367	366	-0.3
ROPER	669	643	-3.9
ROSE HILL	1,287	1,398	8.6
ROSEBORO	1,441	1,486	3.1
ROSMAN	385	450	16.9
ROWLAND	1,141	1,113	-2.5
ROXBORO	7,332	7,469	1.9
ROXOBEL	244	245	0.4
RURAL HALL	1,652	2,639	59.7
RUTH	366	378	3.3

1996 Municipal Population Estimates

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

Municipality	April-90	July-96	% Growth
RUTHERFORD COLLEGE	1,126	1,230	9.2
RUTHERFORDTON	3,617	3,580	-1.0
SALEMBURG	409	407	-0.5
SALISBURY	23,626	25,107	6.3
SALUDA	543	624	14.9
SANDY CREEK	243	290	19.3
SANDYFIELD	283	293	3.5
SANFORD	14,755	21,100	43.0
SANTEETLAH	47	46	-2.1
SARATOGA	342	338	-1.2
SAWMILLS	4,088	4,933	20.7
SCOTLAND NECK	2,575	2,456	-4.6
SEABOARD	791	789	-0.3
SEAGROVE	244	253	3.7
SEDALIA	540	588	8.9
SELMA	4,600	5,506	19.7
SEVEN DEVILS	117	132	12.8
SEVEN SPRINGS	163	169	3.7
SEVERN	260	259	-0.4
SHALLOTTE	1,073	1,234	15.0
SHARPSBURG	1,713	1,863	8.8
SHELBY	14,669	19,600	33.6
SILER CITY	4,808	5,541	15.2
SIMPSON	432	466	7.9
SIMS	124	117	-5.6
SLOOP POINT	27	21	-22.2
SMITHFIELD	7,540	11,082	47.0
SNOW HILL	1,378	1,485	7.8
SOUTHERN PINES	9,213	9,860	7.0
SOUTHERN SHORES	1,447	1,806	24.8
SOUTHPORT	2,369	2,562	8.1
SPARTA	1,957	1,908	-2.5
SPEED	88	87	-1.1
SPENCER	3,195	3,191	-0.1
SPENCER MOUNTAIN	135	131	-3.0
SPINDALE	4,040	3,984	-1.4
SPRING HOPE	1,221	1,256	2.9
SPRING LAKE	7,524	8,705	15.7
SPRUCE PINE	2,010	1,912	-4.9
ST. HELENA	321	353	10.0
ST. PAULS	1,992	2,100	5.4
STALEY	204	324	58.8
STALLINGS	2,152	2,489	15.7
STANFIELD	517	953	84.3
STANLEY	2,897	3,203	10.6
STANTONSBURG	782	803	2.7

1996 Municipal Population Estimates

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

Municipality	April-90	July-96	% Growth
STAR	775	865	11.6
STATESVILLE	17,567	21,658	23.3
STEDMAN	577	692	19.9
STEM	249	275	10.4
STOKESDALE	2,134	2,357	10.4
STONEVILLE	1,109	1,118	0.8
STONEWALL	279	276	-1.1
STOVALL	409	438	7.1
SUGAR MOUNTAIN	132	140	6.1
SUMMERFIELD	1,687	1,837	8.9
SUNSET BEACH	311	1,908	513.5
SURF CITY	970	1,147	18.2
SWANSBORO	1,165	1,419	21.8
SWEPSONSVILLE	456 (est.)	496	8.8
SYLVA	1,809	2,305	27.4
TABOR CITY	2,330	2,403	3.1
TAR HEEL	115	117	1.7
TARBORO	11,037	10,909	-1.2
TAYLORSVILLE	1,566	2,275	45.3
TAYLORTOWN	545	735	34.9
TEACHEY	244	247	1.2
THOMASVILLE	15,915	17,486	9.9
TOBACCOVILLE	914	1,606	75.7
TOPSAIL BEACH	346	434	25.4
TRENT WOODS	2,366	4,240	79.2
TRENTON	230	214	-7.0
TRINITY	5,804 (est.)	6,455	11.2
TROUTMAN	1,493	1,792	20.0
TROY	3,387	3,628	7.1
TRYON	1,680	1,776	5.7
TURKEY	280	285	1.8
VALDESE	3,914	4,167	6.5
VANCEBORO	946	1,017	7.5
VANDEMERE	315	318	1.0
VARNAMTOWN	404	481	19.1
VASS	670	715	6.7
WACO	320	334	4.4
WADE	309	465	50.5
WADESBORO	3,862	3,622	-6.2
WAGRAM	480	825	71.9
WAKE FOREST	5,832	7,793	33.6
WALKERTOWN	1,200	3,761	213.4
WALLACE	2,939	3,340	13.6
WALNUT COVE	1,088	1,150	5.7
WALNUT CREEK	623	734	17.8
WALSTONBURG	188	235	25.0

1996 Municipal Population Estimates

Data Provided by the State Demographics Unit, Office of State Planning

Municipality	April-90	July-96	% Growth
WARRENTON	949	948	-0.1
WARSAW	2,859	2,965	3.7
WASHINGTON	9,160	9,298	1.5
WASHINGTON PARK	486	478	-1.6
WATHA	154	171	11.0
WAXHAW	1,294	1,653	27.7
WAYNESVILLE	8,438	9,623	14.0
WEAVERVILLE	2,107	2,408	14.3
WEBSTER	410	475	15.9
WEDDINGTON	3,803	5,403	42.1
WELDON	1,392	1,312	-5.7
WENDELL	2,921	3,556	21.7
WEST JEFFERSON	1,002	1,102	10.0
WHISPERING PINES	1,346	1,728	28.4
WHITAKERS	860	864	0.5
WHITE LAKE	390	374	-4.1
WHITEVILLE	5,078	5,607	10.4
WHITSETT	268	719	168.3
WILKESBORO	2,964	3,072	3.6
WILLIAMSTON	5,503	5,863	6.5
WILMINGTON	55,530	62,968	13.4
WILSON	36,930	40,807	10.5
WILSON'S MILLS	587	713	21.5
WINDSOR	2,209	2,346	6.2
WINFALL	501	473	-5.6
WINGATE	2,821	3,050	8.1
WINSTON-SALEM	143,485	171,786	19.7
WINTERVILLE	3,069	3,624	18.1
WINTON	796	822	3.3
WOODFIN	2,736	3,361	22.8
WOODLAND	760	749	-1.4
WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH	2,937	3,165	7.8
YADKINVILLE	2,525	2,840	12.5
YANCEYVILLE	1,973	2,414	22.4
YAUPON BEACH	734	892	21.5
YOUNGSVILLE	424	503	18.6
ZEBULON	3,173	4,211	32.7
TOTAL MUNICIPAL	3,070,782	3,655,764	19.0

North Carolina Law Enforcement

Law enforcement in North Carolina has a long, rich history extending back to the colonial era. The earliest governmental units in colonial North Carolina, the precincts, each had a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions staffed by justices of the peace appointed by the governor. These courts, in addition to administrative and civil law duties, served as the primary criminal courts for the colony. The executive officer for the precinct (later county) courts was originally titled "provost marshal," but the title was officially changed in 1738 to "sheriff."

Law enforcement retained its colonial nature well into the 19th century in North Carolina. During the period 1830-60, the state reduced the number of capital offenses from 28 to 12 -- arson, bigamy, burglary, counterfeiting, dueling, forgery, horse stealing, housebreaking, encouraging slaves to run away, stealing slaves, murder and rape. Hanging was the legal form of capital punishment. The criminal justice system remained entirely local in nature during the antebellum period.

The era between the end of the Civil War and the Great Depression saw major changes in the state's methods of dealing with criminals. The state organized a Division of Prisons in the late 1860s and early 1870s, founding a prison farm in Wake County and constructing Central Prison in Raleigh. The Caledonia Prison Farm in Halifax opened in 1899. In 1933, the General Assembly transferred control of the three state prisons and county jails across the state to the State Highway and Public Works Commission. The change in authority allowed the state to use prison work gangs to repair and maintain roads throughout North Carolina. A separate Prison Department was established in 1957. North Carolina currently operates 88 prison units scattered throughout the state.

Innovation has become a traditional strong point of law enforcement and correctional institutions in North Carolina during the past century. North Carolina, for instance, pioneered the use of work release, allowing prisoners to work in private sector jobs during the day while returning to prison in the evenings and over weekends. The state continues to have the largest population of work release inmates in the entire United States.

North Carolina also maintains some of the most rigorous training standards for law enforcement officers in the nation. The state's community college system provides Basic Law Enforcement Training curricula for new law enforcement officers, as does the N.C. Justice Academy in Salemburg. The academy recently opened a second campus in Edneyville, Henderson County, to serve police and county sheriff's departments in the western part of the state. In addition to Basic Law Enforcement Training, the academy also provides a wide variety of

advanced training at both campuses in specialties such as community policing, forensic evidence, firearms, hate crime investigation, investigation of crimes against the disabled and the elderly, traffic accident reconstruction and departmental management.

North Carolina's commitment to modern, professional law enforcement standards is epitomized by the State Bureau of Investigation. The SBI, founded in 1937 by act of the General Assembly, assists local law enforcement agencies throughout the state by providing expert assistance in field investigations, forensic analysis and criminal identification. The bureau is headquartered in Raleigh and maintains eight field offices throughout the state. The SBI's crime laboratory is world renowned for the quality of its analytical work. The bureau also maintains one of the nation's most sophisticated and comprehensive criminal information systems, a computerized network that provides state-of-the-art information retrieval for local law enforcement agencies.

Many local police departments and county sheriff's departments throughout North Carolina have achieved national law enforcement accreditation, a process that typically takes several years to complete and requires agencies to adhere to detailed national standards in every phase of their operations and administration. Many local and county departments have also invested time and resources in developing community policing programs to better serve their constituents. Departments throughout the state have also made significant financial and staffing commitments to provide school resource officers for local public schools.

The North Carolina Department of Justice, headed by the N.C. Attorney General, provides a variety of legal services to state agencies, as well as criminal prosecution services to local district attorneys. The department has focused particularly on several key areas of modern law enforcement: consumer protection, environmental crimes, victim's rights, hate crimes, domestic violence and child abuse.

The state has undertaken a steady expansion of its prison system throughout the 1990s. Two of three changes to the state's constitution approved by voters in a 1996 referendum involved the criminal justice system. One of the changes allows judges more non-incarceration options in sentencing convicted criminals; the other formally adopts victim's rights as a fundamental part of the state's justice system.

Scorecard on Crime and Justice, 1991-96

*Provided by the North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety
The Governor's Crime Commission
Criminal Justice Analysis Center*

This North Carolina Criminal Justice Scorecard presents a statistical snapshot of the state's criminal and juvenile justice systems. This publication will enable the reader to quickly obtain a systemwide view of crime and justice in North Carolina "at a glance" during the five year period of 1991 to 1996. Figure A shows the

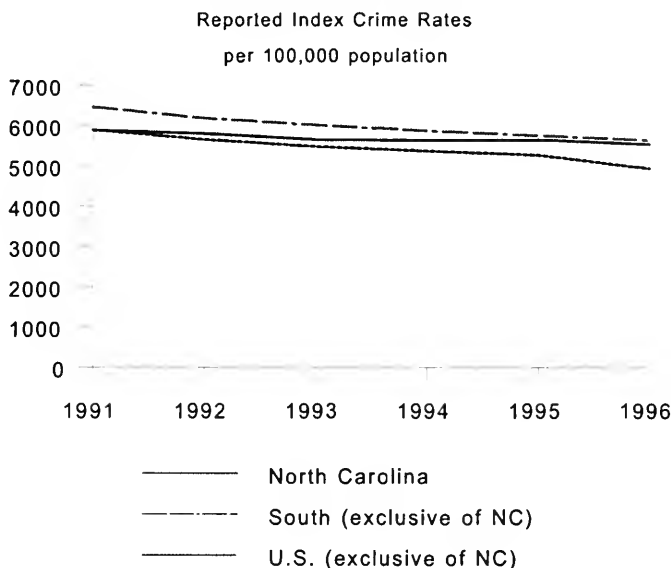


Figure A

reported index crime rates from 1991 to 1996. Index crimes are murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. The figures represent the number of index crimes, per 100,000 population, which were reported to law enforcement officials. Figure A shows the rate at which index crimes were reported to the nation's law enforcement officials declined 16.4 percent from 1991 to 1996. This drop was less pronounced for the southern states which experienced a 12.7 percent reduction in reported crime. North Carolina realized a 6.2 percent decrease in its reported crime rate during this period.

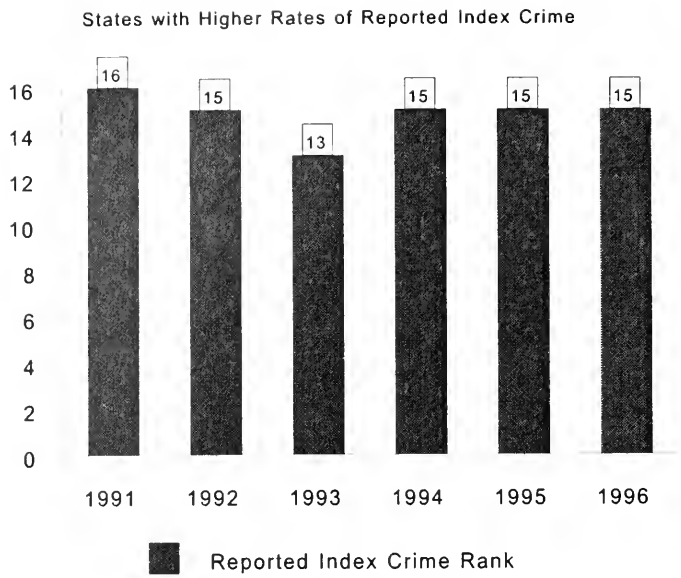


Figure B

Figure B presents North Carolina's reported index crime rate in relation to the rest of the country. This ranking reflects the number of states which had higher rates of reported crime than North Carolina's. For example, in 1991 North Carolina had

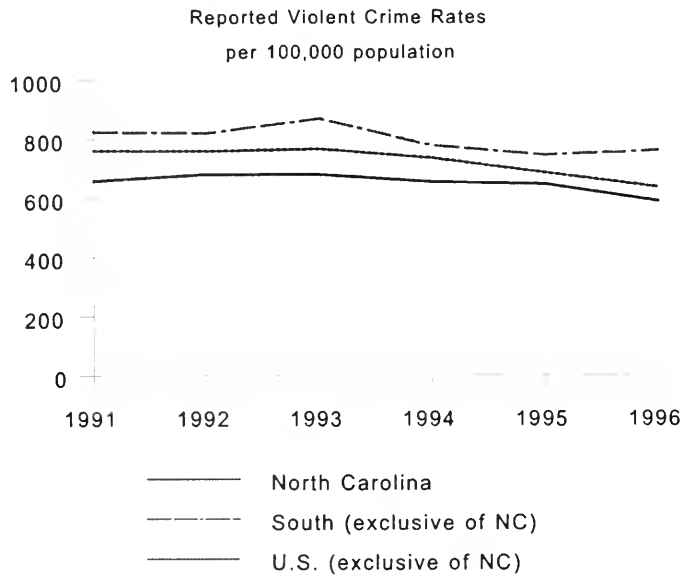


Figure C

the 17th highest crime rate, so 16 states had higher rates. By 1996, the state's rate of reported crime had increased. Consequently, only 15 states had higher rates.

Figure C depicts a comparison between North Carolina's, the south's, and the nation's rates of reported violent index crime (murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault). North Carolina's rate dropped 10.7 percent while the national and southern rates also declined 16.4 percent and 7.9 percent respectively. Comparatively, North Carolina's violent crime rate remained relatively stable over the five-year period with a downward trend beginning in 1995.

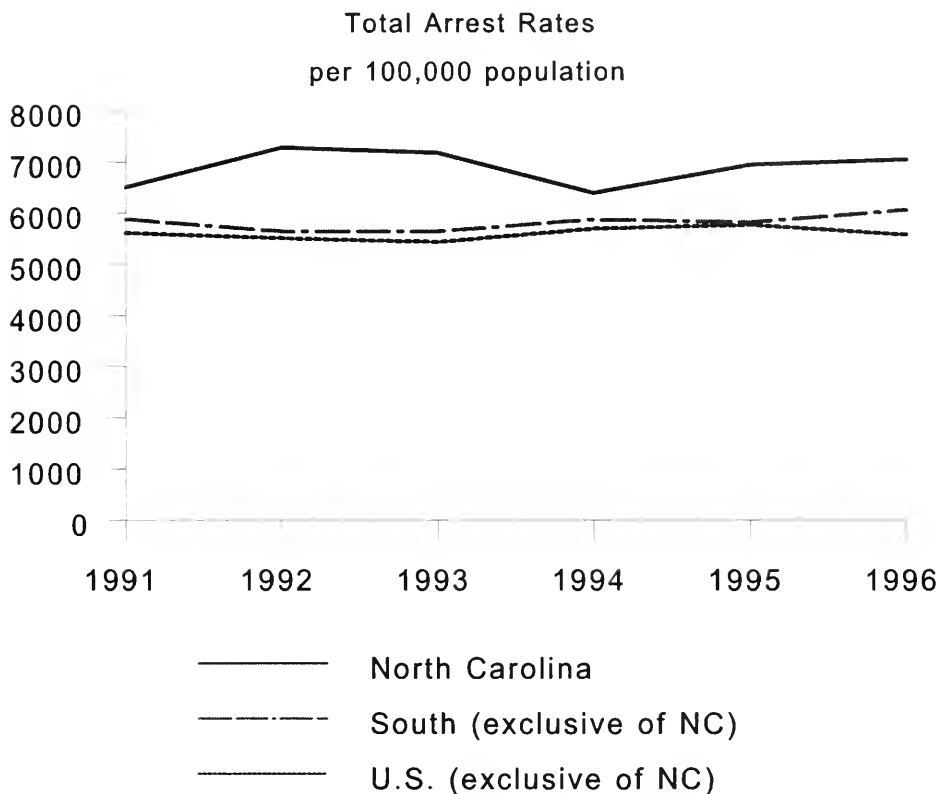


Figure D

Figure D presents the arrest rates for all reportable crimes. North Carolina's rate has exceeded both the south's and the nation's rates since 1991. The state's total arrest rate grew 8.1 percent while the rates for the south and the nation remained relatively static.

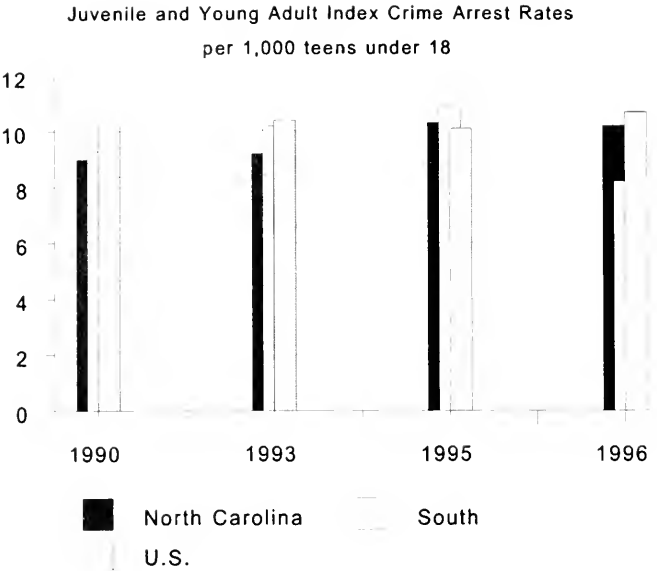


Figure E

As Figure E documents, the national index crime arrest rate for teens, under the age of 18, experienced a minimal one-half percent increase from 1990 to 1996. However, the rate at which these juvenile and youthful offenders were arrested for the designated violent index and property crimes declined substantially in the south while remaining relatively constant in North Carolina.

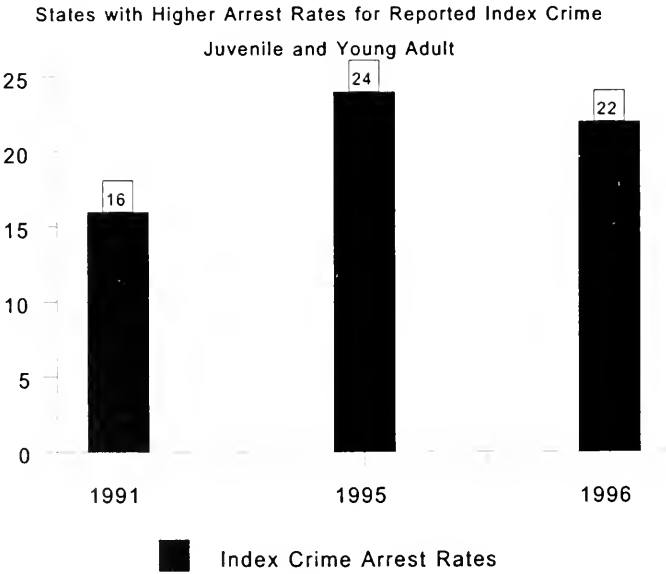


Figure F

Figure F shows that sixteen states had higher juvenile and young adult index crime arrest rates than North Carolina in 1991. By 1996, 22 states had higher juvenile and young adult index crime arrest rates.

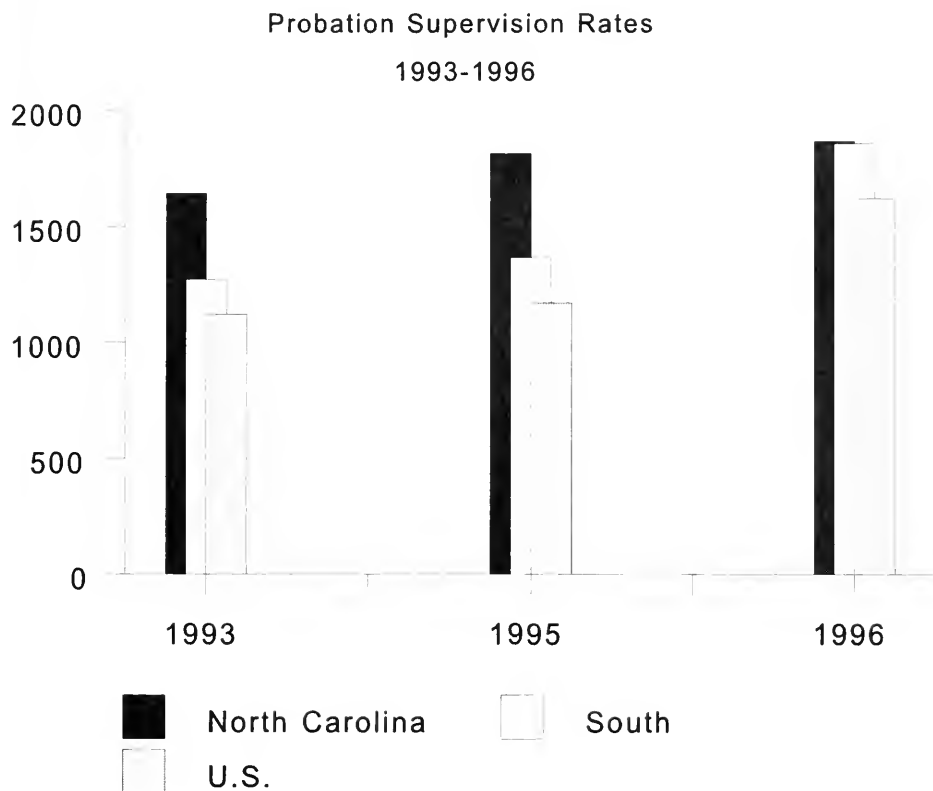


Figure G

As Figure G documents, the rate at which individuals are being placed on probation has grown considerably throughout the nation (44.7 percent) and the south (46.1 percent) since 1993. North Carolina's probation supervision rate grew 13.5 percent from 1993 to 1996 and has consistently remained higher than the southern states and the nation. As a result of this continued growth, the state's ranking shifted slightly during this period. North Carolina had the 14th largest probation supervision rate in 1990 and the 13th highest in 1995 and 1996.

Figure H shows that North Carolina's incarceration rate expanded 47.5 percent from 1991 to 1996. As a result, the state's rate is rapidly approaching the national incarceration rate, which only grew 33.7 percent during this period. The growth for the southern regional states (39.7 percent) was also considerable, but

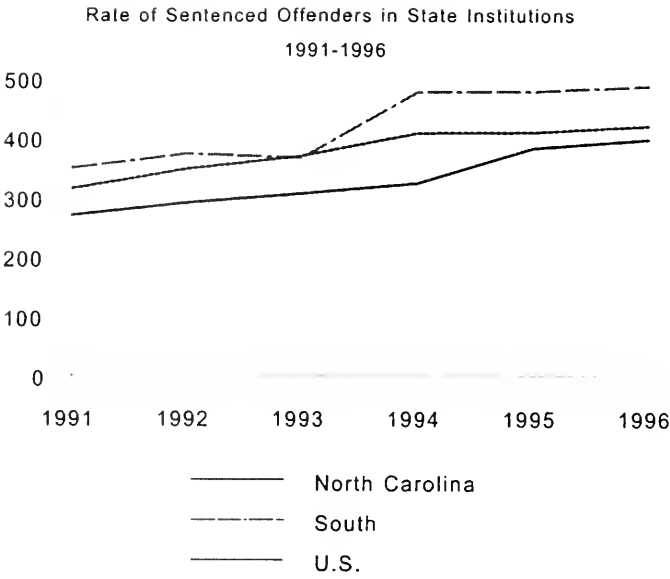


Figure H

was still lower than North Carolina's growth. The state's incarceration rate swelled from 269 prisoners per 100,000 residents in 1991 to 397 per 100,000 residents in 1996.

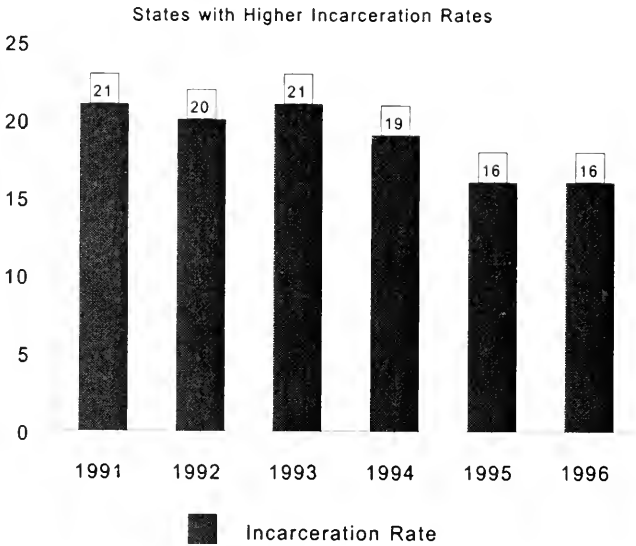


Figure I

The state's incarceration ranking increased during this period. North Carolina had the 22nd highest rate in 1991 and the 17th highest in 1996 (Figure I).

N.C. Fallen Law Enforcement Officers

<u>Officer</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Year Killed</u>
Dep. John Coor-Pender	Wayne Co. SO	1816
Off. James Moran	Charlotte PD	1892
Off. M.M. Vickers	Winston-Salem PD	1895
Off. Sheldon Jones	Shelby PD	1901
Off. Edgar Hamrick	Shelby PD	1904
Off. J.W. Bailey	Asheville PD	1906
Off. C.L. Blackstock	Asheville PD	1906
Off. Edward McConnell	Asheville PD	1911
Off. G.P Cates	Durham PD	1913
Off. Mann Clodfelter	Thomasville PD	1916
Dep. Charles M. Hawkins	Halifax Co. SD	1916
Off. Plummer R. Riggan	Tarboro PD	1917
Off. Matt R. Gwatney	Tarboro PD	1917
Off. R. Edgar Williams	Wingate PD	1917
Dep. J. Alf Wall	Johnston Co. SD	1919
Sheriff J. E. Zachary	Yadkin Co. SD	1920
Off. J. E. Taylor	Thomasville PD	1921
Off. William T. McCuiston	Greensboro PD	1921
Off. Andrew C. Calhoun	Greensboro PD	1921
Off. Tom G. Crabtree	Raleigh PD	1922
Off. Jack W. Sykes	Wilson PD	1922
Off. Elmer E. Honeycutt	Greensboro PD	1924
Off. Leon George	Wilmington PD	1924
Off. Albert L. Painter	Cherryville PD	1926
Dep. George M. Faulkner	Anson Co. SD	1926
Off. Joseph L. Nobles	Greenville PD	1926
Off. Robert M. Reid	Charlotte PD	1927
Off. Joseph H. Ellis	Wilson PD	1927
Off. T.G. Anderson	Winston-Salem PD	1927
Off. L.G. Teague	Winston-Salem PD	1927
Off. T.L. Reddick	Thomasville PD	1928
Dep. Claude Green	Jackson Co. SD	1928
Off. Eugene Jones	Bethel PD	1929
Off. Harvey E. Correll	Charlotte PD	1929
Off. Patrick H. White	Windsor PD	1929
Dep. Lender Newsome	Forsyth Co. SD	1929
Chief Orville F. Aderholt	Gastonia PD	1929
Trpr. George I. Thompson	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1929

<u>Officer</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Year Killed</u>
Off. Steve S. Rogers.....	Mecklenburg Co. PD	1929
Dep. Willie E. Hall.....	Durham Co. SD	1929
Off. Thomas H. Jenkins	Charlotte PD	1929
Dep. John A. Pegram	Rockingham Co. SD	1929
Dep. Sanford Pruitt.....	Cleveland Co. SD	1930
Off. Benjamin H. Frye	Charlotte PD	1930
Off. Mack Carringer.....	Murphy PD	1930
Dep. James E. Perry, Sr.....	Halifax Co. SD	1931
Off. Austin A. Price	Forest City PD	1931
Trpr. A.J. Hedgpath	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1931
Trpr. Albert S. Boney	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1931
Dep. Ewart W. Sanders	Cleveland Co. SD	1933
Off. James R. Grayson	North Wilkesboro PD	1933
Off. Roland A. Gill.....	Durham PD	1933
Dep. Guy C. Massey Sr.....	Wake Co. SD	1933
Off. Major Worley	Asheville PD	1933
Off. Andrew P. Moore	Scotland Neck PD	1936
Trpr. C.L. Fidler	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1936
Off. Charles P. Nichols.....	Charlotte PD	1936
Dep. Lawrence G. Gowens	Alamance Co. SD	1936
Trpr. R.W. Arnold.....	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1936
Off. Rufus L. Biggers.....	Mecklenburg Co. PD	1937
Off. Roy J. Carney	Wilmington PD	1937
Trpr. I.T. Moore	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1937
Trpr. George C. Penn	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1937
Off. John H. Smith	Gastonia PD.....	1937
Off. John A. Rape.....	Huntsville PD	1938
Dep. Charlie B. Shepherd	Alleghany Co. SD	1938
Dep. Charles C. Mason	Jackson Co. SD	1938
Off. W.G. Willard.....	Winston-Salem PD	1938
Off. Mercellus P. Robertson	Burlington PD	1938
Off. Sonny W. Vaughn	Burlington PD	1938
Trpr. A.B. Smart.....	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1939
Dep. Onus Y. Hall	Durham Co. SD	1939
Off. Roy E. Watkins	Forest City PD	1939
Trpr. H.T. Timberlake.....	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1939
Off. J. Clarence Price	Durham PD	1939
Off. Jasper A. Gargis	Southern Pines PD.....	1939
Off. Herbert C. Wiegarn.....	Goldsboro PD	1940
Dep. William A. Pope	Halifax Co. SD	1940
Off. Adelbert S. Williams	Gibsonville PD	1940

<u>Officer</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Year Killed</u>
Off. John M. Sampson	Winston- Salem PD	1940
Off. Charles H. Baker.....	Charlotte PD	1941
Off. G.G. Royal	Winston-Salem PD	1941
Off. S.C. McKenzie	Gastonia PD.....	1941
Off. Alex Norris	Beaufort PD	1941
Off. R.E. Lawrence	Mount Airy PD	1941
Off. John B. Fallow	Hamlet PD	1942
Off. Arnold Kemp	Thomasville PD	1942
Off. Shirley Ladd	Durham PD	1943
Dep. Dewitt W. Ormsby.....	Richmond Co. SD	1943
Off. John A. Skinner	Norwood PD	1943
Off. John L. Taylor.....	Wake Forest PD.....	1944
Off. Dexter A. Millsaps	Taylorsville PD	1944
Off. Bryant K. Birt	Gastonia PD.....	1944
Off. Charlie V. Murphy	Gastonia PD.....	1944
Off. G.C. Hailey	Winston-Salem PD	1945
Off. Shellie W. Moxley	Robbins PD.....	1946
Off. D. Kennedy.....	Mount Airy PD	1946
Off. George C. Mitchell	Wake Forest PD.....	1947
Trpr. Thomas B. Whatley.....	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1947
Trpr. W.H. Hogan	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1948
Trpr. C.E. Galloway	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1948
Trpr. J.R. Davis	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1948
Trpr. P.W. Smith	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1948
Off. Lloyd M. Parton	Bessemer PD	1948
Off. William I. Wright Jr.....	N.C. Wildlife Resources Comm.	1948
Off. James E. English.....	Gastonia PD.....	1948
Trpr. R.W. Jackson	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1949
Off. David Hall.....	Wilmington PD	1949
Trpr. C.B. Avent	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1949
Dep. T.N. Westmoreland	Forsyth Co. SD	1950
Off. William C. Jordan	Wilmington PD	1950
Off. Harold Enloe.....	Asheville PD	1951
Off. Jesse E. Mills	Greenville PD.....	1952
Off. J.F. Wimbish	Winston-Salem PD	1952
Dep. Frank C. Crawford.....	Cherokee Co. SD.....	1953
Dep. Charles G. Middleton	Jackson Co. SD	1953
Dep. John T. Wells	Pender Co. SD	1953
Off. David C. Farthing	Lenoir PD	1954
Dep. Porter C. Collins	Alleghany SD	1954
Off. Howard C. Sullivan	Lenoir PD	1955

<u>Officer</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Year Killed</u>
Dep. Lofton I. Floyd	Halifax Co. SD	1956
Trpr. W.L. Reese.....	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1957
Trpr. J.T. Brown	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1957
Off. Joe R. Massey	Greensboro PD	1959
Dep. Thomas E. Bebbber Sr.	Alexander Co. SD	1959
Dep. Julian L. Powers Jr.	Lee Co SD	1959
Trpr. H.T. Long.....	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1959
Off. Johnny R. Annas.....	Charlotte PD	1960
Off. Carl E. Mayo Jr.	New Bern PD.....	1960
Off. Mahlon M. Parks	Goldsboro PD	1960
Off. C. Frank Faircloth.....	Goldsboro PD	1960
Trpr. David B. Searcy.....	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1960
Off. Charles E. Newton	Southern Pines PD	1961
Off. Al C. Kinard	Winston-Salem PD	1961
Trpr. H.A. Hight	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1962
Off. Edward Ford	Greensboro PD	1962
Off. William D. Green Sr.	Blowing Rock PD	1963
Trpr. L.E. Pace	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1963
Dep. Ames B. Trevathan	Surry Co. SD	1963
Off. John O. Edwards.....	N.C. Wildlife Resources Comm.....	1963
Dep. Toby Taylor	Craven Co. SD.....	1963
Dep. David Morgan	Scotland Co. SD	1964
Trpr. William T. Herbin	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1964
Trpr. James M. Marshburn	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1964
Dep. William H. Webb.....	Edgecombe Co. SD	1964
Dep. Perry B. Davis	Buncombe Co. SD	1965
Off. Lyman R. Eason	Farmville PD	1965
Chief Walter B. Braswell	Fremont PD	1965
Dep. Ernest W. Walters	Forsyth Co. SD	1966
Trpr. J.W. Wallen	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1966
Off. James Thomas.....	Pilot Mountain PD.....	1966
Dep. David W. Oaks.....	Burke Co. SD	1966
Off. David Reasons	Stantonsburg PD	1966
Off. Walter J. Rouse	Goldsboro PD	1968
Off. Robert E. Sparks.....	Raleigh PD.....	1968
Off. Monroe Boggs	Mt. Airy PD	1968
Trpr. C.H. Hoffman	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1968
Dep. Dewey L. Swain	Bertie Co. SD	1968
Off. Donald Henderson	Kings Mountain PD.....	1968
Off. James G. Lee.....	Raleigh PD.....	1968
Off. James W. Allen	Raleigh PD.....	1968

<u>Officer</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Year Killed</u>
Off. Ralph East.....	Pilot Mountain PD.....	1969
Off. Glenn L. Branscome.....	Pilot Mountain PD.....	1969
Dep. William M. Goodwin.....	Halifax Co. SD	1969
Off. Frank W. Watson.....	Lenoir PD	1969
Dep. Roger W. Fulford.....	Pamlico Co. SD	1969
Dep. Clifton E. Palmer.....	Person Co. SD	1970
Dep. Lewis E. Robinson Sr.	Mecklenburg Co. SD	1970
Off. Joseph G. Cooper	Greensboro PD	1970
Dep. Jerry G. Davis	Alamance Co. SD	1970
Dep. Ronnie E. McGraw	Mecklenburg Co. SD	1970
Trpr. Paul J. Williams.....	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.....	1970
Off. Clinton M. Boggs	Mount Airy PD	1971
Off. C.A. Davis	Wilmington PD	1971
Off. Dewey H. McCall.....	N.C. State Wildlife Rsres. Comm.	1971
Dept. William T. Land	Durham Co. SD	1971
Dep. Robert Eury	Cabarrus Co. SD	1972
Off. Alfred Baird	Asheville PD	1972
Off. Michael P. Jenkins	Bessemer City PD	1972
Off. George L. Lashley	Gibsonville PD	1972
Trpr. Clyde S. Perry	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.....	1972
Trpr. Joseph G. Wright.....	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.....	1972
Off. Marvin J. Bell.....	Elizabethtown PD	1972
Trpr. Larry T. Walton	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.....	1972
Off. Charles H. Lee	Clayton PD	1972
Trpr. Robert R. East	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.....	1972
Trpr. Lenard Meeks, Jr.	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.....	1972
Dep. John H. Howell, Jr.	Lincoln Co. SD	1973
Dep. George H. Allen.....	Cleveland Co. SD	1974
Sgt. Williams D. Arledge.....	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.....	1974
Lt. Larry V. Barger.....	Mooreville PD	1974
Trpr. Lawrance Canipe, Jr.	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.....	1974
Off. Arthur G. Craft, Jr.	Greensboro PD	1974
Sgt. John S. Hackett	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.....	1974
Trpr. James A. Parker.....	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.....	1974
Dep. Ervin L. Penland	Buncombe Co. SD.....	1974
Off. George Rogers	Canton PD	1974
Dep. Joseph Smith, Jr.	Cumberland Co. SD	1974
Trpr. William J. Smith, Jr.	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.....	1974
Trpr. Jack D. Templeton.....	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.....	1974
Off. Robert W. Dahlman	Fayetteville PD	1975
Trpr. Guy T. Davis	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.....	1975

<u>Officer</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Year Killed</u>
Off. Wayne H. Gaither	Davie Co. SD	1975
Dep. Russell E. Gilliam	Nash Co. SD	1975
Trpr. Hugh R. Griffin	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1975
Capt. Jack C. Renigar.....	Forsyth Co. SD	1975
Dep. Dennis Simmons	Hyde Co. SD	1975
Dep. Archie Wahab	Hyde Co. SD	1975
Dep. Jerry V. Barber.....	Onslow Co. SD	1976
Off. Larry D. Bullock.....	Durham PD.....	1976
Off. Lenneau D. Hammond	Fair Bluff PD	1976
Chief Andrew Williams	Saluda PD	1976
Off. Dennis W. Allen	Four Oaks PD	1977
Off. Robert G. Crawford	Thomasville PD	1977
Dep. Ralph S. Graves.....	Randolph Co. SD.....	1977
Off. Jerald W. Maynor	Hickory PD	1977
Off. James J. McConkey	Fayetteville PD	1977
S/Dep. Ronald G. Smith.....	Cumberland Co. SD	1977
Off. Dennis F. Spinnett.....	Thomasville PD	1977
Lt. Willard E. Vaughn	Roanoke Rapids PD.....	1977
PSO Gary E. Fletcher.....	Durham PD	1978
Off. James W. Nunalee.....	Wilmington PD	1978
Off. William A. Roberson	Graham PD	1978
Off. Troy M. Sigmon	N.C. Wildlife Resources Comm.....	1978
Off. Michael G. Winslow.....	Greensboro PD	1978
Dep. Calvin D. Cherry	Bertie Co. SD	1979
Capt. Roy Huskey	Rutherford Co. SD.....	1979
Ptl. Terry Lanier	Jacksonville PD	1979
Sgt. Owen Messersmith	Rutherford Co. SD.....	1979
Off. Randy M. Pendleton	Gaston Co. PD.....	1979
Trpr. Robert L. Peterson.....	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1979
Off. Delma D. Adams	Raleigh PD.....	1980
Off. Lloyd O. Mayse	N.C. Wildlife Resources Comm.....	1980
Ptl. Edmond N. Cannon	Charlotte PD	1981
Off. Dennie Q. Enevold	Hendersonville PD.....	1981
Det. William Whitehead.....	Jacksonville PD	1981
Ptl. Ernest Coleman	Charlotte PD	1982
Off. William R. Gilmore, Jr.	Clayton PD	1982
Ptl. Erskin Scarborough, Jr.	Kill Devil Hills PD	1982
Ptl. Donald W. Allred.....	Winston-Salem PD	1983
Off. Cecil E. Enlow	Wake Forest PD.....	1984
Dep. William K. Horne	Anson Co. SD	1984
Lt. Dennis L. Sheffield.....	Montgomery Co. SD	1984

<u>Officer</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Year Killed</u>
Trpr. Bobby L. Coggins	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1985
Off. William A. Williamson	N.C. Wildlife Resources Comm.	1985
Trpr. Giles A. Harmon	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1985
Ptl. Johnny W. Wagner	Ranlo PD	1985
Off. Timothy W. Whittington	Charlotte PD	1985
Trpr. Raymond E. Worley	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1985
Corr. Off. Randall C. Cupp	N.C. Dept. of Correction	1986
Dep. Danny R. Griffin	Rowan Co. SD	1986
Off. Robert L. Smith	Charlotte PD	1987
Dep. Ricky B. Baugess	Rowan Co. SD	1988
Cadet W.E. Bayless	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1988
Trpr. Michael L. Martin	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1988
Corr. Off. William V. Lee	N.C. Dept. of Correction	1989
Dep. Thomas A. Cone	Edgecombe Co. SD	1990
Off. Milus T. Lyles	Charlotte PD	1990
Ptl. William J. Pettit Sr.	Troutman PD	1990
Off. Gene Griffin	Charlotte PD	1991
Det. Charles E. Harris	Southern Pines PD	1991
Cpl. Robert H. Hinson	Columbus Co. SD	1991
Asst. Chief Jim Kennedy Jr.	Locust PD	1991
Off. Donald R. Tucker	Clinton PD	1991
Sheriff Jerry V. Beach	Martin Co. SD	1992
Corr. Off. Leslie J. Besci	N.C. Dept. of Correction	1992
Dep. Paul H. Futrell	Hertford Co. SD	1992
Dep. Allen B. Lennon	Cumberland Co. SD	1992
Off. Porter L. Robinson	Greensboro PD	1992
Lt. Aaron G. Tise Jr.	Winston-Salem PD	1992
Off. Bobby F. Beane	Winston-Salem PD	1993
Off. John T. Burnette	Charlotte PD	1993
Off. Roger D. Carter	Kannapolis PD	1993
Off. Ronald H. Davis	Belmont Abbey Campus PD	1993
Off. Michael R. Jennings	Winston-Salem PD	1993
Off. Anthony A. Nobles	Charlotte PD	1993
Off. James R. Outlaw	Bethel PD	1993
Dep. Arthur W. Oxendine	Robeson Co. SD	1993
Dep. Michael Boulding	Forsyth Co. SD	1993
Off. Robert Buitrago	Winston-Salem PD	1994
Off. Troy D. Carr	N.C. State ALE	1994
Off. Jackie L. Daniel	N.C. Div. of Motor Vehicles	1994
Dep. Gregory L. Hawks	Guilford Co. SD	1994
Off. Ronald L. Yeazel	Hope Mills PD	1994

<u>Officer</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Year Killed</u>
Off. Franklin Perritte	N.C. Div. of Motor Vehicles.....	1995
Off. Steven Amos II	Winston-Salem PD	1995
Det. Roy E. Ashe	Jackson Co. SD	1995
Sharon LaVonne Alston	N.C. State Bureau of Investigation ..	1995
Off. Denise Holden	Raleigh PD.....	1995
Dep. Paul West	Johnston Co. SD	1995
Off. Damon Smith	Oakboro PD	1996
Trpr. Damion C. Roberts	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1996
Sgt. Gregory K. Martin	Jonesville PD*	1996
Sgt. William Earl Godwin	Morrisville PD	1997
Det. Paul Hale	Raleigh PD.....	1997
Chief Wayne Hathaway	Sharpsburg PD	1997
Trpr. Lloyd E. Lowry	N.C. State Hwy. Ptrl.	1997
Dep. David Hathcock	Cumberland Co. SD	1997

*Sgt. Gregory Keith Martin was shot to death on October 5, 1996, at approximately 2:42 a.m. while conducting a routine traffic stop on Interstate 77 in Yadkin County. Sgt. Martin’s murder remained unsolved at the time this edition of the *North Carolina Manual* went to press in 1998. The Office of the Governor has posted a \$10,000 reward leading to the arrest and prosecution of the person or persons who murdered Sgt. Martin. Anyone with information about this case should contact the State Bureau of Investigation at (800) 334-3000. For more details about Sgt. Martin’s death, visit the SBI’s Web page at:

<http://www.state.nc.us/Justice/sbimain/yadkin.htm>

The information in this list was provided by the NC Fallen Web Site at:
<http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Plains/4185/ncfallen.htm>





